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PARK AND CEMETERY AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

VOLUME XI.

March, 1901—February, 1902.

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER.

CHICAGO.

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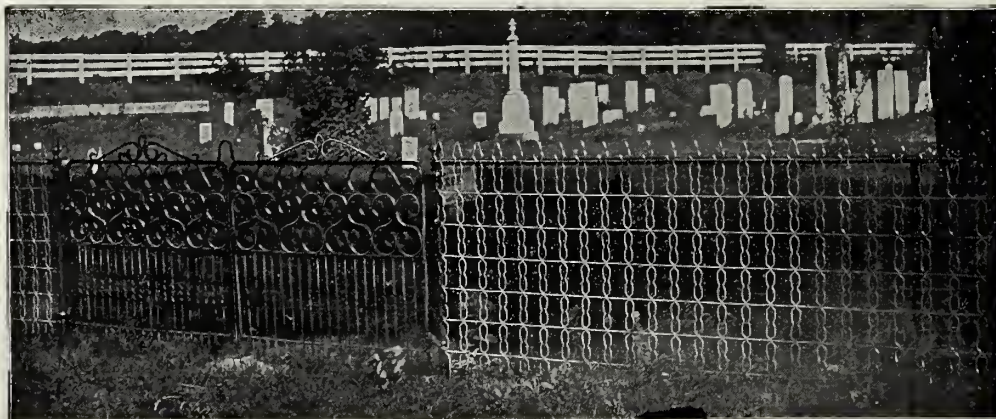
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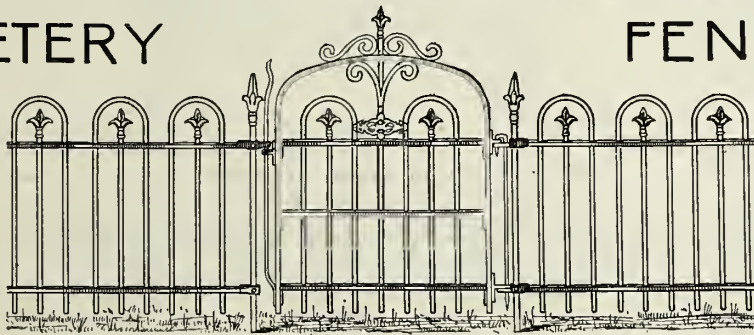
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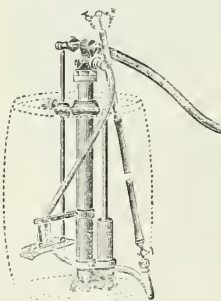
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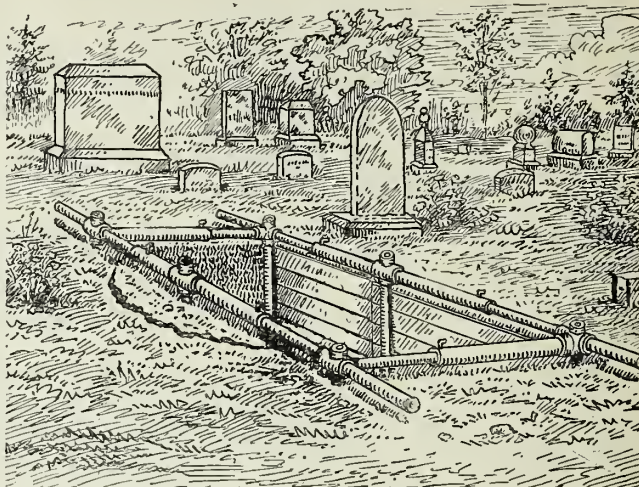
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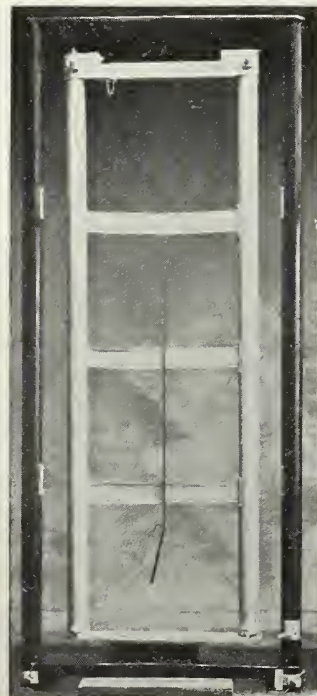
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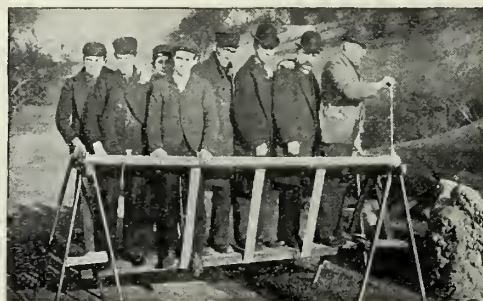
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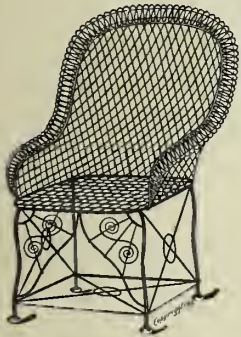
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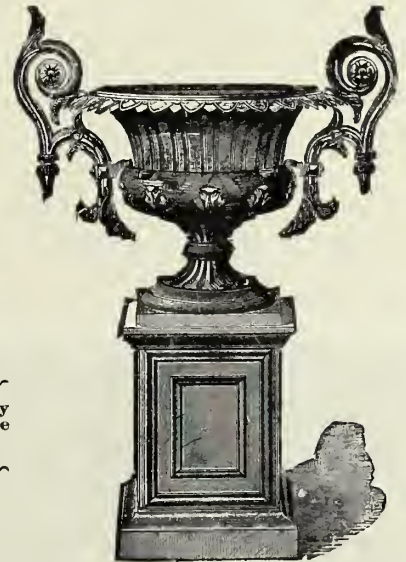


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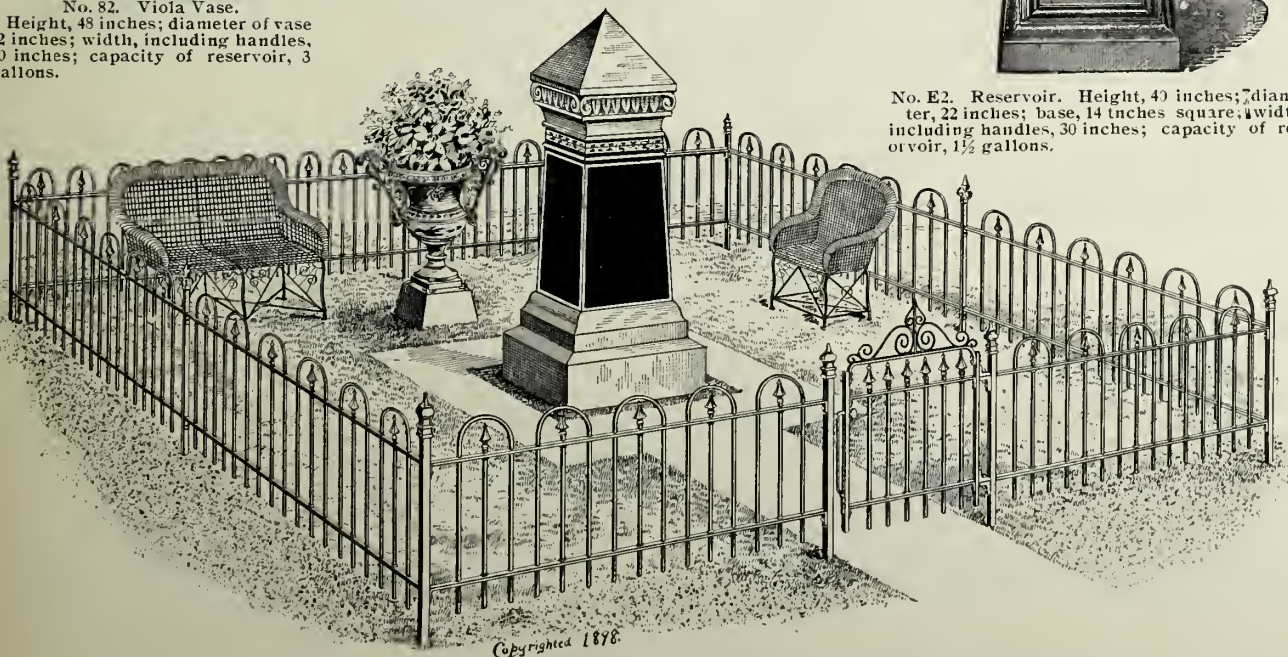


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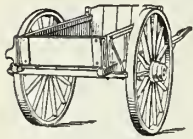


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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XI

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1901.

No. 1

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LANDSCAPE WORK AT BUFFALO

We are promised a fine display of landscape art in the Pan-American Exposition to be held this year at Buffalo. We note that in this department progress has met with few setbacks and that the work has proceeded satisfactorily, leading us to anticipate a possible "second edition" of the magnificent landscape effects of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.

APPRECIATION OF PARKS

A suggestive paragraph in a park report is that concerning the use made of the public parks where water facilities are provided for winter sports. It is suggestive from the fact that many parks and park authorities have not yet given due attention to this phase of park usefulness, and that therefore another field is open for their activities this coming season in preparation for next winter. The increase in the attendance at the parks the past winter has been most marked; so much so indeed that in some instances the authorities have installed toboggan slides to meet the demand and to provide a variety of exercise and amusement. From all this it is apparent that our parks are not alone for the summer, and that in the winter season they may offer just as much attractiveness to a large part of the community, as, in a certain sense,

they present in the summer. The conservatory and the lake are the two important factors for winter use in our parks, and these in conjunction with well designed planting and pedestrian opportunities will afford healthful pleasure and benefits to those delighting in exercise. The development of our park systems in the future will not be complete unless they provide for winter as well as for summer.

IRRIGATION AND AVAILABLE TERRITORY

The progress of irrigation in some of our Western States and Territories, so far carried out by private enterprise, has amply demonstrated its value in developing arid tracts. The area of lands so treated would astonish the ordinary citizen. The extension of the practice to include the so-called great desert areas of the country well deserves the attention of Congress, for it is a question of national importance looking to the magnitude of the required undertaking; but its importance is evident, taken in relation to the oft-repeated statement that the area of agricultural land in the hands of the government is so rapidly diminishing, that it will soon be entirely disposed of. A system of irrigation established on principles now advanced beyond the period of experiment, and carried out under a comprehensive and intelligent system, would reduce vast areas of now useless land, and in connection with the reforestation of the country would immensely improve conditions in certain localities, besides exerting an influence in climatic relations of far reaching importance.

PARK LEGISLATION

The financial affairs of certain of the park divisions of Chicago have promoted the activity of the legislators now in session at Springfield, Ill., to secure legislation looking to the improvement of the situation, and to establish a system of park government more in harmony with the magnitude and importance of the great city. The way park affairs have been too often conducted in the West and North Side parks of Chicago, has been more like exaggerated village government, with absolutely rotten political influences than what should have been, and the wonder is that the people have endured it so long. In the far famed Lincoln Park, at a recent meeting of the board, and on an examination of the precarious financial condition, the auditor remarked that when the funds were exhausted, the park might be walled in and left to its fate. The state

of these important factors of Chicago's park system should be a wholesome warning to American citizens generally, and the moral to be drawn and vigorously and emphatically rubbed in is: Upon no consideration whatever permit politics, so called, and now so well recognized, to have any influence at all upon park development and control. The honest business man and the landscape gardener in fact, and not in name only, are the only citizens qualified to be affiliated with park work.

PAUPER GRAVES

Every now and then the above term appears in public print and it grates offensively on one's better nature. The opening year of the twentieth century should witness a new era in cemetery practice with regard to the single grave sections and the plots set aside for the unfortunates who finish their worldly careers under the care of the public functionaries designated for the positions with little regard usually for their fitness for the occupation. Perpetual care and the high order of landscape art which now dominates our leading cemeteries practically compel due and proper consideration for the sections set apart for single graves, and in fact the perpetual care idea is extending into this part of many of our cemeteries. No high class cemetery can afford to neglect any portion of its grounds, not even the plot sometimes officially required for the burial of the poor. No matter how beautifully developed cemetery grounds may be, a neglected plot will mar the whole; just as a neglected lot spoils the appearance of the most happily arranged section. We can imagine that a field of delightful usefulness opens to the humane-minded community in seeing that the burial plot of the poor is made beautiful. It would certainly redound to their credit in large measure, and would be a labor of love that carries "no string to it" as so many public benefactions are today charged with.

ARBOR DAY

The first spring month, eagerly awaited in most parts of the country, ushers in the period of activity in all outdoor pursuits. It also lends force to anticipations and invigorates the faculties looking to an active campaign in the practical operations required in outdoor improvement and development. And a prominent thought just at this time is the approach of Arbor Day. No institution of modern times has made more progress in the world than has that of Arbor Day in this United States. Proclaimed in Nebraska but comparatively a few years ago, its possibilities were so readily appreciated, that it rapidly spread from state to state, until it has become a national day. And it has proved itself a national beneficence too. Taken up primarily by the public school children with all the enthusiasm of the young, it spread almost like an infection, and the day about which has come to center so much of an

educational nature concerning tree life and its value to humanity, is now participated in by both young and old, and to a degree that could have been scarcely dreamed of by its promoters in Nebraska at the time it was first suggested. And the amount of good it must be credited with is beyond estimation. To it is undoubtedly due the vast increase in knowledge and interest in tree and plant life throughout the country, and this interest has strengthened the hands of the government in its wise efforts to encourage and assist in the development of horticulture and agriculture. It is time now to carefully study how to make the most of the approaching day, resting assured that any extra activity, or new ideas practically applied, will pay a large dividend, whether from the point of view of patriotic endeavor or the benefits to accrue to the local community or the homestead.

ARBITRARINESS IN CEMETERY MANAGEMENT

There is perhaps no place in the world that requires such a balance of character in connection with the conduct of its affairs as the cemetery. And the context to this is that a lack of such is inimical to its best interests. This is emphasized by the many legal suits that are being prosecuted to define the rights of the cemetery officials and the cemetery lot-owners. Many such questions could undoubtedly be settled by compromise, which in the end would be more beneficial to both parties, and is a course advised in the majority of differences by the best legal lights of the country. Be this as it may and leaving the question as to legal responsibilities, the position of a cemetery official is one that demands a large amount of self-control coupled with patience and sympathy, well developed as natural factors of character and disposition. Situations difficult of adjustment frequently occur in cemetery affairs between officials and lot-owners, situations demanding most rigid self-control on the part of the official, and many are generally far more important in the view of the lot-owner than facts warrant. The cemetery to the lot-owner in the first period of grief is very sacred and the idea of ownership is more pronounced by reason of the associations, so that fancied infringement of rights and privileges assume great importance. In such cases arbitrariness is a dangerous opposition, while the administration of affairs should at all and any time be conducted with a full regard to the sympathies and sensibilities of the lot-owner.

FLORAL EMBLEMS.

With the approach of the flowering season the subject of adopting appropriate State and National floral emblems will be revived. Nova Scotia has just officially adopted the Arbutus, which may have been done to get ahead of Massachusetts, where it was a prime favorite. The University of Pennsylvania has started a movement in favor of Indian Corn as our National floral emblem, and presents strong claims for its adoption.

THE ROYAL MAUSOLEUM, FROGMORE, ENGLAND.

The recent death of Queen Victoria and the world-wide grief and regret the event occasioned, imparts especial interest to the mausoleum erected by her to the memory of her beloved husband, Prince Albert, in 1862, and where her own remains have been entombed.

The erection of this costly burial place was with her a labor of love, and no expense was spared to make it royal in fact as well as in name. On every

feet high. Externally from the ground level to the top of the cross it is 83 feet. It is 80 feet long by 70 feet wide. The foundation stone bears the following inscription: "The foundation stone of this building, erected by Queen Victoria in pious remembrance of her great and good husband, was laid by her on the 15th of March, A. D. 1862. Blessed are they that sleep in the Lord."

On the bronze tablet over the entrance door is this inscription in Latin: "His mourning widow Victoria, the Queen, directed all that is mortal of Prince Albert to be placed in this sepulchre, A. D.



THE ROYAL MAUSOLEUM, FROGMORE, WINDSOR, WHERE QUEEN VICTORIA IS ENTOMBED.

anniversary of the Prince's death there have been solemn family gatherings within its sacred walls, and nothing in the queen's remarkable career speaks more eloquently of a high character than this unchangeable devotion to the memory of her departed husband.

It is located at Frogmore and is within sight of Windsor Castle. On the 15th of March, 1862, the first stone was laid by the Queen herself, and the structure was completed within the year. The exterior, though severe in plainness, is imposing. It is a cruciform edifice in the Romanesque style of architecture, surmounted by an octagonal lantern and approached by a broad flight of granite steps. From the floor to the top of the roof of the building is 70

1862. Farewell, well-beloved, here at last I will rest with thee. With thee in Christ I will rise again."

The interior is most lavishly decorated, wealth without stint having been lavished upon it to produce a richness of coloring. From the marble pavement of the central division rises the great sarcophagus of polished dark grey Aberdeen granite, resting on a plinth of black marble. Four imposing bronze angels meet with outstretched wings at the corners, their hands clasped in attitudes of supplication. The pure white marble effigy of the Prince reposes on one side of the covering slab. The body rests beneath and beside it is the space in which the Queen has been reverently laid.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

SWAN POINT CEMETERY.

Providence, Rhode Island, is happy in possessing a cemetery which is the recipient of much tasteful attention. Swan Point's good qualities are not necessarily its most conspicuous; one has rather to search to find why it pleases him. He discovers its site well chosen, its natural features simple but full of charm, its horticulture inconspicuous but developed tastefully. He enthuses unconsciously over a seeming remnant of nature's handiwork and the result of a plant-

of a single strong feature, which presides and predominates over the whole. Details in planting, though beautiful, are insignificant in comparison. It is not the finding alone of a rare bit of scenery to which credit is to be given, but its retention and development as a part of the cemetery. In that sense it is the product of man's thought. Other cemeteries cannot have its woods and river, but there are other features which may occupy the same relation. The genius of the place can be discovered and developed,



THE ENTRANCE.

er's skill. Yet it is all a case of thoughtful development and a practical example of good sense and taste applied to an everyday problem.

To see Swan Point best one should pay his visit in the morning of a bright sunny day, before the dews are off and the mists dissolved. The high-lights of the foliage and the deep shadows must still be allowed to play. One enters Swan Point's forty acres from a beautiful country road shadowed by overhanging trees. He finds himself on a shelving bluff, below which through a screen of woods is the quiet flow of the Seekonk River. Through the cemetery are many scattered trees and interesting planting, but the glory of the place is the descent, broken by ravines and covered with the same woods which make all New England beautiful. Along the shore below is a drive. Across the shifting lights of the river one sees nature seemingly but little changed. Above are the ravines, the overhanging woods, the steep slope and the dark stems of the trees. The calm and quiet of the place is of that stillness which satisfies our imagination as a fitting place of repose. When our time comes for rest, we should lie the more peacefully for this nearness to Nature's quietness. Swan Point without the Drive would not be Swan Point. One pays this tribute to Nature's charm unconsciously, perhaps, yet it is instinctive. No display of monumental art, no studied grace in gardening can stand by that one strong feature which predominates the whole cemetery and gives the dead to the care of protecting nature.

The chief lesson of Swan Point is the development

to reveal and adorn which is the one object of landscape art.

Passing to the cemetery proper, a minute examination of its detail may interest us. The road from which we entered and the river are the principal boundaries. The others are mere short boundaries,



A BACKGROUND OF RHODODENDRONS.

one of them a striking wall of boulders. Omitting the woods, the ravines and the river, Swan Point is in the large like other cemeteries, a collection of trees and monuments and with roads convenient but not wholly attractive in line. It does again, however,

excel in its detail, which has been worked out with much care and ingenuity. One must not look too far at a glance, but only note the pleasant little ways in which disagreeable features are overcome and made attractive. It was taken for granted that much was lacking in general lines, for that was the way in which the cemetery was laid out and what people at that time wanted. The best that could be done was to carefully work out the problem in small things.

In order to understand the cemetery best, one must look at the individual lot and note how that and not the whole landscape has been treated. Between lots as they ordinarily stand is often a shrub or a small tree, singly or several at intervals, or perhaps a small group. The kinds are various. Any common cultivated shrub is used. There at the back corner of a lot may be a small tree. In front of it a little way, a *Prunus Pissardi*. Toward the front of the lot a *Philadelphus*. Or it may be a *Forsythia* or a *Speraea* or perhaps a group of *Euonymus nanus*; sometimes a lilac and sometimes a *Yucca filamentosa*. A combination of *Forsythia suspensa* and *Spiraea Thunbergii* is a favorite one. One sees *Retinosporas* occasionally, but in general the use of conifers is avoided. The plants are usually not large growing. In working upon so small a scale as the individual lot, the effect of a single shrub is striking. Often

dodendrons, which flourish at Swan Point, together with our more common shrubbery. Discretion is used in placing it. Over there on the dead level, where room for lots is in demand, we see few large



EUONYMUS RADICANS COVERING A LOW STONE FENCE.



THE MANNER IN WHICH ROADS AND PATHS ARE MARKED.

more would have been too heavy. The planting is thin enough so as to have killed the grass.

Considerable attention is paid to backgrounds of shrubbery. This permits a use of *Kalmias* and *Rho-*

masses. Up on the hillier portions, the brink of the hill is occupied, making a background in two directions. The shrubbery at the back of this lot unites in appearance with the native oaks behind it, giving the lot a greater air of seclusion. Boundary planting also as a background is seen to be turned to good advantage. It was noticeable in several cases that when a portion of the cemetery would have been bare in appearance, a lot or series of lots in conspicuous portions is reserved and filled with plants.

There is a good border about one area separating it wholly from the rest of the cemetery. Its composition is interesting. There are hardy perennials, as lilacs, *Euphorbia* and *Asters*, and low shrubbery with an occasional small tree. Its character is such that it does not give the appearance of a belt, which it is, but a roadside fringe, and its intricacy and brightness softens the glare of the monuments back of it.

From the necessity of the case we must happen upon a corner lot or a triangle made by the junction of roads. This is just the place for planting, and the opportunity has been well used. Sometimes there are *Cannas* and *Colons*, at others a mass of strong shrubbery. In some places particularly adapted a group of low plants. This simple strengthening of corners seems to affect the appearance of the cemetery as much as any other one cause. This fact is well appreciated at Swan Point, for it was learned

PARK AND CEMETERY.

that in some cases the owner of a lot was often bought out that planting might be made.

The patrons of Swan Point still cling to copings and stone fences about lots. Their baneful effects are ingeniously modified by the free use of *Euonymus*

Engelmanni and Boston Ivy. It is noteworthy that only those plants with the finest leaves can be brought near the wall without disastrous results in effect. The wall is mainly along the upper side of a new addition to the cemetery, facing a new boulevard. A

strip of planting between the sidewalk at the foot of the wall and the roadway is well planted with some of the finer plants and deserves much praise. The wall has purposely been made large and high, and its proximity planted with care that no unpleasant graveyard associations may be intruded upon the passers-by. The main feature of the wall is the entrance gate, made up of some of the largest boulders. It was a difficult piece of work. The gate is in form a common entrance gate of colossal proportions, the sides as one enters being of receding convex arcs, connected by a straight line of wall and sliding gates.



LOOKING DOWN THE RAVINE.

radicans and Boston Ivy. The *Euonymus* thrives nowhere better than here, and throws over the cold stone a wondrous beauty. It is planted thickly along the coping and climbs in its characteristic fashion upon it. Instead of a hard barrier of cold monotony, intricacy and a quiet color softens and embellishes the lot. This is perhaps the best example of turning evil into good to be found at Swan Point.

Perhaps as pleasant a character as the cemetery boasts is the manner in which roads and paths are marked. This operation usually results in ugliness, but here a genuinely attractive group results. Iron frames tastefully constructed and modestly lettered served as supports of *Nistaria*, which are enforced by *Rosa setigera* and *Yucca filamentosa*. They serve both as guides and as corner groups.

Most striking is the boulder wall, made up of boulders weighing many tons. The land where the cemetery is was filled with these. Sensible use was made by piling them into a boundary wall. As long as the individuality of each stone is merged in the general mass of the wall, the effect is excellent. The wall is partly covered with vines, chiefly *Ampelopsis*

The ravine must be mentioned. This was a gravel hole enlarging an old ravine. The opportunity was seized to make it a sheltered shrub-garden. Looking down from above, one catches a glimmer of water through an opening in the woods. The eye is carried



LOOKING UP THE RAVINE.

to this view by the sides of the ravine and overhanging trees adorned with the richness of some of the choicer shrubs that America knows. Here are the *Cendromele floribunda*, the *Daphne Cneorum* and the *Ericas*, with all the better plants of their class.

It illustrates the resources of taste to those who have their eyes open. Attractive in August, it must have been brilliant in June, and yet it was only an old gravel hole.

In the general use of plants at Swan Point, only the more refined of garden shrubs are chosen, and they mostly deciduous. Fine-leaved and twiggy plants only are appropriate. Pains is taken to avoid the monotony of conifers and cold monuments. The effects sought are those which will be seen only near at hand. The groups, with the exception of a few

dicker in graves at a dollar a foot is not a pleasant occupation to hold out to a young man. A long step still remains before cemetery art fulfills its best promises. Perhaps a cemetery grows out of its age and the theory of its usefulness. Ordinarily it is only a jumble of trees and monuments and angular avenues. Whether a mausoleum or a tasteless monument obstructs the view, the cemetery as a seeming place of rest loses its force. It becomes the gathering place of coarse and costly ostentation and flaring grief. A vulgar ornamentation of the dead constitutes the



THE BOULDER WALL, BOULEVARD AND PLANTING.

backgrounds, are made up of plants which are small and dainty. Individual specimens are any of those kinds which make up the nurseryman's choicer ornamental department. If any tend to outgrow their bounds they are kept back by pruning, not by cutting off the ends of the twigs, but by taking out larger branches at a fork or at the stem. Since plants may be seen at Swan Point only at close proximity, the use of only finer plants shows a wisdom in their choice.

The life of a cemetery superintendent, apart from horticulture and its corresponding art to give a touch and lend a charm, would not be a happy one. To

tribute of the living. A larger and better view of life and death remains unopened to the general thought. The dead still live in the lives and memories of their friends, and only their coarser and now useless parts are consigned to burial. When the race has advanced in taste and looks with clearer and more hopeful eye into the beyond we may look for better things. With a chastened mind comes a better art. For a cemetery, we do not want a park; we want repose and seclusion, with refinement. Out of the better art may grow the restfulness of which Swan Point is the promise. A. Phelps Wyman.

Brookline, Mass.

THE FIVE BEST ROSES.

The five best hardy roses, excluding the ordinary Hybrid Perpetual roses, says Meehan's Monthly, are Crimson Rambler, rugosa, Wichuraina, setigera, and Harrison's yellow.

The Crimson Rambler, known to nearly every one, is hardy and adapted to many uses.

Rugosa is not so well known, but has the merit of taking care of itself; it requires no pruning, and is not troubled by insects. Its foliage is coarse, but neat and attractive, and lasts throughout the summer. It is found in two varieties, the Madame

Georges Bruant, and Comte d'Eprenesnil. They bloom profusely and make a good hedge.

Rosa setigera, the Prairie rose, is of semi-running habit, and can be grown either singly or as a hedge. The older flowers shade off from the natural deep rich color, and make a beautiful color-combination for a hedge.

The Vicksburg National Park will soon be a reality. The land, comprising 1,231 acres, will shortly be ready for laying out. The military features of the place as they were in 1863 will be restored as nearly as possible.

PARK AND CEMETERY.



DESIGN FOR GRANT PARK.

DESIGN FOR GRANT PARK, YONKERS, N. Y.

This design (which gained first prize in open competition last year) is for a small city park of less than three acres. As it is not large enough to contain such features of a larger park as playgrounds, gymnasiums, etc., more attention has been given to developing the quietness and unity of the scene than to providing a number of popular attractions. The ground slopes from north to south by a grade of about 1 in 13. The motive of the scheme is set by the fine trees, mostly white oaks, which appear on the plan separately, and in lighter tints. To provide an appropriate setting for these, and full facilities for the circulation of traffic, the scheme has been made very simple, consisting almost entirely of lawn bounded by paths of easy curve and by foliage. No vehicles are admitted. Thus it seemed essential to leave as large a stretch of unbroken lawn as possible in the center.

The next most obvious need was to provide for traffic across the ground (which has always been open to the public) in all directions. Observations on several occasions, and particularly after snow had lain on the ground for several days, making the lines of traffic very clear, showed tracks in all directions, most

of them leading to Parker street. Probably three-quarters of the traffic across this ground passes between the southwest corner and Parker street. A line of travel was therefore laid down between these two points, and the ellipse-like path round the whole park constructed connecting easily with the points where entrances appeared to be necessary, and providing a walk for those who wish to walk in the park, and not through it merely.

At the north end of the park a small plaza has been made with seats for women and children overlooking the park, and a sand pit for small children.

Rocks have been left in certain parts of the park, partly for their decorative, partly for their historic value. In one place in the main lawn where a group of them appears too scattered, rhododendrons are used to unite them, and so prevent them from disturbing the repose of the greensward. Trees are planted in several places near the walks to afford shade without interfering with the general effect.

In the northeast corner, where the ground is highest and more nearly level, a pavilion is placed to serve for shelter and music; it will appear to the best advantage in this location and will justify the use of more showy planting materials east of it, and separate

them from the general effect. The planting to be added is mostly natural shrubbery, and appears on the plan in a darker tint. It will give the effect of the whole park having been cut out of the original woods, leaving the lawns and large trees to be framed by the lower foliage masses on the boundaries, and will also separate the park from the streets.

In the southwest corner, at the junction of three paths, rocks already existing have been preserved and added to, and will be planted with vines and shrubs. This is instead of the triangle of shrubbery usual in such places.

H. A. Caparn.

TAMARIX KASCHGARICA (T. HISPIDA WILLDENOW.)

This grand Tamarix is of but recent introduction, and was discovered by Mr. Roborowsky in Central Asia.

Its delicate foliage of a beautiful glaucous hue, renders it distinct from other varieties, and when in Sep-



TAMARIX KASCHGARICA—HUMBOLDT PARK, 1898.

tember the feathery branchlets are covered with hundreds of tiny rose carmine flowers, forming such beautiful contrast with the foliage, its grandeur is unsurpassed by any other Tamarix, and it most certainly ranks among some of the best novelties of late years' introduction.

But very few shrubs are so floriferous, and the color of its flowers is rare in our borders, and especially in fall, when our flowering shrubs can be counted on the fingers.

When the eminent horticulturist Peter Barr of London saw this Tamarix on his visit here a couple of years ago, he remarked: "This is the finest thing I have seen for many days."

Tamarix Kaschgarica is quite distinct from T. amurensis (T. odesseana), with which variety it seems to have been mixed. The last named is of a more robust growth, with coarser foliage, flowers of considerable lighter shade and not borne in such great profusion as are the first named.

The plant shown in the illustration was purchased from V. Lemoine in 1897 and photographed the following summer, thus being two years old. It stood the cold winter of 1898-99 well, and can therefore be included in our list for hardy plants for this vicinity.

James Jensen.

THE BILL BOARDS MUST GO.

As a result of agitation aroused by Mr. E. J. Parker, president of the Quincy Boulevard and Park Association, the city council of Quincy, Ill., passed on January 21st a bill forbidding the placing of advertisements or posters of any kind whatever on tree-boxes, telegraph or electric light poles. The penalty attached is a fine of not less than three nor more than twenty dollars. Mr. Parker began the movement resulting in the passage of this ordinance two years ago, and this is to be regarded as the pioneer effort toward the abolishing of the bill-board nuisance in Illinois.

The bill recently passed by the Chicago common council, providing that all bill-boards more than three feet square shall not be allowed nearer than 200 feet to any park or boulevard, may be looked upon as one of the most important results of the movement begun by the American Park and Out Door Art Association. Mr. Parker proposes to extend the scope of the movement as rapidly as possible, and hopes to eventually see the county, state and federal governments taking similar measures against the disfiguring of the public highway through the advertising mania.

The first steps toward the continuation of the good work have already been taken in the introduction into the state legislature February 20, of a bill providing that no advertisements shall be posted on any public buildings or grounds belonging to the state or any county or township. The bill further provides that no bills shall be posted on private property without the consent of the owner, and affixes the same penalty as in the case of the Quincy ordinance. The people behind this movement have in prospect the introduction of a similar bill in Congress respecting government buildings, army posts, etc.

The park commissioners of Des Moines, Ia., are preparing to abate the advertising bill board nuisance, and when they are given control of the river front park areas will make a beginning there.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY
FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

SOME FOREIGN WORK AND WORKERS.

The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association of London, England, has been called "the most important Improvement Association in the world," and its work certainly justifies the expression.

In the United States, the first work of Improvement Societies is to "clean up;" abroad, this stage has been passed and with clean streets a fixed fact and the garbage question finally and satisfactorily disposed of, the primary work of such organizations is recreation. So we find that the objects of this great Society, as set forth at its inception in 1882 is to "supply one of the most pressing wants of the poorer districts of London by providing breathing and resting-places for the old, and playgrounds for the young, in the midst of densely populated localities."

The work of the Association, as announced in its annual report, is as follows:

"To endeavor to secure for purposes of health and recreation, available vacant plots of ground, large or small, within the Metropolitan area; to obtain the right of laying out, and planting and seating, all dis-used burial grounds, waste places and enclosed squares. These, according to the circumstances of the case and the requirements of the locality, will be laid out either as gardens, or as garden and playground combined, or as playgrounds pure and simple.

"The first will be merely resting-places, designed principally for adults, well provided with benches; as far as is consistent with economy they will be made attractive by means of grass and flowers, shrubs and trees.

"Second—Garden and playground. Here the comfort and pleasure of children will be studied. There will be broad stretches of concrete pavement or gravel paths, interspersed with shrubs, trees, grass and seats.

"Third—The playgrounds will be exclusively for the use of children, who will be watched over by some intelligent man in charge of the ground, who, during certain hours, would be able to instruct the children in simple gymnastics.

"Before laying out each ground for its special purpose, the Association arranges for its permanent maintenance, either by securing its transfer to the London County Council, or Local Authority, under the Open Spaces Acts or by obtaining special annual grants from public bodies or private individuals, in which case it retains the maintenance in its own hands, e. g., Tower Gardens, etc. But the Association steadily declines to make the permanent maintenance of any ground a charge upon its general funds, which are wholly required for laying out, and other purposes."

This Association has during the eighteen years of its existence "carried out 400 undertakings of the most varied character, all of which are intended to contribute to health and happiness." (Miss Dock's words are too apt to be replaced by any others).

A report kindly furnished by the Secretary of the



TOWER GARDENS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

organization serves to further elucidate its objects and work. He says: "Its aim is to provide public gardens, gymnasia and playgrounds for children, in poor and crowded localities; to plant trees and place seats in thoroughfares, and to promote any move tending to improve the health and physical welfare of the people. The Association has itself laid out and opened 105 gardens and playgrounds, besides assisting in a far larger number of similar schemes in conjunction with other societies and with individuals; it has secured the placing of seats in certain railway stations where they were conspicuous by their absence; has secured the opening of the playgrounds on Saturdays (the one day of the week, being a whole holiday, on which they can be most thoroughly enjoyed) of more than 200 schools which were formerly closed; and has secured and laid out as public gardens about 120

church yards and disused burial grounds, scattered all over London, which were previously in a most disgraceful, insanitary and neglected condition. These gardens are now open to the public and are greatly appreciated. Our aim is to establish a playground within not more than one-fourth of a mile of the home of every child in London. This is our ideal, but it is not yet realized!"

Is it not a wholesome aim? And is it not a pleasant thing to think that such work is being done? This is work for the benefit of the little children of the slums of the greatest city on the earth; for those who live in tenements where, perhaps, the sunlight cannot enter; and it enables growing children to get the light, air and exercise necessary to health, strength and happiness; while it also supplies a shaded seat amidst cheerful light, verdure and company for the convalescent, the infirm and the aged adults of each community blessed by the results of the endeavors of this powerful society. The Association is anxious to increase its membership in order to extend such efforts, and we are glad to comply with the request of the Rt.-Hon. the Earl of Meath, its Chairman, that the aims and necessities of the Association might be made known so that philanthropic Americans should have an opportunity to aid in the work by becoming members. Mr. Basil Holmes, 83 Lancaster Gate, London, W. England, is the Secretary, to whom letters of inquiry may be addressed.

It is a great pleasure to speak of the important part taken in the work of this association by a woman, Miss Fanny R. Wilkinson, its landscape gardener, who designs and superintends the planting of the public gardens, squares, playgrounds, and open spaces of all kinds, and, indeed, all of the planting of any kind whatsoever that is undertaken by the association. The public gardens laid out during the life of the organization range in size from a small fraction of an acre to fourteen acres, and from £50 to £10,000 each has been expended in laying them out. Besides the gardens, immense numbers of street shade trees have been set in the city and its suburbs. The responsibility of all of this planning and planting has devolved upon Miss Wilkinson, and that she has proven equal to it may be to some extent judged by the examples shown in our illustrations. The difficulty of establishing vegetation in the smoke, dust and other impurities incident to the atmosphere of a great city can be to some degree estimated by our readers, and any one can appreciate the knowledge and judgment necessary to evolving the thriving and beautiful vegetation shown in the view of the Tower Gardens which was laid out at an expense of \$5,000.00 and opened to the public in 1888 "as an experiment" for the summer and autumn months. "The order maintained has been excellent, and the privilege is immensely appreciated. Permission has since been

given to continue its opening during the winter. The Aldgate Freedom Foundation furnishes \$450.00 per year for its maintenance." The garden of the Tower of London occupies a long, narrow strip of ground which runs parallel with the moat on two sides of the Tower, broadening at the east end to greater width (see illustration). The greater part of the space is sunk some feet below the level of Tower Hill and other streets that skirt it. Miss Wilkinson speaks of it, in a personal letter, as being especially attractive in the spring when the succession of flowering shrubs, and of bulbs such as daffodils, irises and lilies, make it "quite a sight."

Miss Wilkinson also says: "I scarcely altered the original plan of the ground, but the borders all had to be well trenched, the earth enriched and partly renewed, and the walks broadened and regravelled. Then quantities of flowering shrubs and trees were planted. The old trees already on the ground con-



VICTORIA PARK CEMETERY—BEFORE BEING LAID OUT.

sist chiefly of black poplar, plane, *ailanthus glandulosa*, thorns and laburnums. The shrubs that were added include various privets, lilacs, elders, dogwood and *Euonymus Japonica*. The turf was obtained, as all permanent turf must be in London gardens, by sowing grass seed, and it requires considerable attention yearly to keep it in condition."

Miss Wilkinson also says that old trees found on the various grounds taken in hand by the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association are much better specimens than can be secured now, because they were established under far more favorable conditions than obtain at this time in these localities.

The other views show Meath Gardens before and after being laid out. The first presents a bit of the grounds of what was then known as Victoria Park Cemetery in the neglected and forlorn condition it presented when the association took it in hand. After it was thrown open to the public as a recreation ground it was called Meath Gardens in honor of the chairman of the organization that had worked the transformation. It was laid out in 1893-4 at an ex-

pense of \$15,000.00, and opened on July 20, 1894, by H. R. H. the Duke of York. It was at the same time transferred to the possession of the London County Council, by which it is maintained.

"On every Sunday in the year 1856 one hundred and thirty bodies were interred in this ground."

Its present appearance is described as "most effective." It was only "after much difficulty that the



MEATH GARDENS (VICTORIA PARK CEMETERY) AFTER BEING LAID OUT.

This plot has an area of eleven acres and contains two large lawns, with shrubberies and flower beds and spaces for game, as well as two large graveled playgrounds and one sand pit. It has been stated that,

association secured the right to convert it from a dreary waste of crumbling tombstones and sunken graves into a most charming little park for the people of Bethnal Green." Frances Copley Seavey.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR GARDENERS.

So much has been said and truly said of the merits of *Clematis paniculata*, that it needs but a reminder now not to overlook its planting when room for a good vine exists.

Where winters are no more severe than they are in Philadelphia, the *Legustrum Japonicum*, a true evergreen, will be found a valuable addition to the now meager list of broad-leaved evergreens.

The beautiful and sweet-scented *Magnolia stellata* is seen occasionally in a pot as an indoor plant in winter, a position it fills well. Spring is the time to pot them for next winter's use.

English holly, *Ilex aquifolium*, is hardy about Philadelphia. Strange to say, as the reverse is commonly the case, the variegated or golden leaved form of it is reputed hardier than the green.

Plumbago capensis, an old favorite greenhouse plant, is an excellent ornamental plant for the lawn in summer. Its blue flowers are produced all summer.

Yucca aloifolia seems scarcely hardy enough for the middle states. *Gloriosa* is, and it flowers very late in summer. The former is the more arborescent of the two. *Recurva*, a variety of *gloriosa*, is also hardy.

Deciduous trees and shrubs are better planted in spring, just as soon as the ground will permit. Those set early do the best. Larch and Willow grow readily

planted early, but are difficult to get to thrive when planted late, and both start to grow quite early.

Planters should keep in mind that not only is spring a good time to set out *Magnolias*, but it is the only time, unless they are in pots. With care taken of the roots and a good pruning, these otherwise hard customers are quite tractable.

Roses which have been covered up through the winter should not be uncovered for awhile, not until the winter has assuredly passed for good. If not done before, teas and ever-bloomers should be well pruned at uncovering and hybrids and climbers moderately.

With the passing of winter, evergreens which need pruning may be placed into shape. The close of March in the more southern states and during April in the north are months for the work. Let all freezing be over before doing the work.

Fungi and insects are so numerous and injurious that a sprayer is as necessary a concern on one's ground as any other thing one has. One should be procured, and a full knowledge acquired of how to use it.

Some Southern catalogues list the old *Virgilia lutea* as a shrub, but with us it gets to be a good-sized tree, though commencing to flower when but of shrub size. Its beautiful racemes of white flowers are much admired.

The three species of *Cedrus*—*Libani*, *Deodara* and *Atlantica*—are hardy at Philadelphia and doubtless are in many places where never tried. The foliage of *Codara* is sometimes hurt, but never the wood. Its silvery foliage, as well as that of *Atlantica*, make them prominent features in planting.

Plant *Magnolia grandiflora* where it will be protected from high winds in winter and where but the early morning sun catches it, likewise in winter, and the ideal place for it will have been selected. Every winter teaches this lesson.

Plants in store-houses or cellars can often be given air to advantage in advance of their being brought out of their winter quarters. It hardens them somewhat, so that the injury sudden exposure often brings does not occur.

Bambusa Metake makes an exceeding ornamental plant for park planting. It quickly forms a good-sized clump, and being evergreen is very valuable. Visitors to Arlington Cemetery, Virginia, will remember the noble looking clump near the Lee mansion. *Bambusa aurea* and *B. Argentea*, as well as *Metake*, are from Japan.

Preparations for grafting should be made at once, if not already done, by cutting cions of such sorts as will be required and placing them in soil or sand in a cool place. Grafting is to be done just as the buds on the trees are visibly swelling. Teas' Weeping mulberry, Kilmarnoch willow, weeping and other elms, ash, and flowering apples, cherries, etc., are a few to be thought of.

Cuttings of shrubs made through the winter should be set out in rows at the earliest opportunity. If not made before, many of them can be made yet with fair prospects of growing. Such sorts as golden bell and yellow jasmine root at almost any time.

Where lawns are bare, from the ravages of fall grass or other causes, sow grass and white clover seed as early as possible in spring. If got in very early it covers itself almost by the help of rains and in other ways, but if the soil will permit of a little raking over, so much the better.

Such early budding shrubs as *Pyrus Japonica*, Japanese Snowball, *Spiraea Thunbergii*, Tartarian honeysuckle and similar sorts should be the first planted. Others, such as white fringe, hydrangea, sweet shrub, smoke bush, and even weigelas, push late, serving the purpose of late planters.

When planting rhododendrons, if a few of the wild maximum can be introduced it will be well, as, though not as pretty as many others, its flowers come later, after the others are over.

Quercus fastigiata, *Salisburia*, Lombardy Poplar, *Populus Van Geerti*, *Taxodium distichum* and *Cupressus thyroides* are all tall, tapering trees, well suited to many situations and quite out of place in others. They are often fittingly placed near tall build-

ings. Just where to place a tree and the proper kind, commands the attention of the skilled planter.

The *Passiflora incarnata*, known as the hardy passion vine, set out early in spring, in good soil, makes a strong growth and flowers profusely in the autumn. But it is not really hardy, even in Delaware, but must have a covering of forest leaves over its roots for the winter.

South of New York the hardy Orange, *Citrus trifoliata*, is quite hardy, and is being used for defensive hedging, for which purpose it is unequalled. It is extremely stiff, has fierce spines, stands trimming well, and soon makes an impenetrable thicket.

As an ornamental shrub it ranks high on account of its white flowers and its oranges.

Joseph Meehan.

THE INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC PARKS ON THE MORALITY OF THE COMMUNITY.*

"We cannot transfer the grandeur of the forest into the heart of the city, but we can plant much of the beauty and moral health of the woods into the parks of a city."

"In a certain sense the landscape gardener has the advantage of all his other brother artists. He works with realities, they only with likenesses and imitations. Their work is more difficult, and, therefore, perhaps a higher art; his is more readily comprehended by the common mind. You must have something of an artist's soul to get into the soul of a masterpiece on canvas or in stone. But you need only the kinship with nature to which, thank God, all are heirs, to be touched and blessed by the gardener's work.

"The painters and sculptors belong to the aristocracy of artists—the gardener to the great democracy. Only a few can own the 'masters of art.' Everybody can find some property right in the gardener. Michael Angelo, Rubens and Millais reveal the divine in nature, but they put it into the cathedral and gallery, and few there be that can go in thereat. But the gardener appeals to the throng on its hustle to business; he rests the crowd daily and calls to the 'whosoever will' to be blessed and cheered and regenerated."

"You must have money and time to buy the product of the 'masters in art'; you only need feet and a hungry soul to get the benefits of the gardener. We will try to culture ourselves to the masters in the studio, but we will rest ourselves and renew ourselves and come into quick and easy communion with nature in her visible forms, in all the order and harmony, and beauty of the park that is common to all."

"Goodness is the order of right; it is the har-

*Extracts from a paper read at the Chicago Convention of the American Park and Outdoor Association, June, 1900, by Rev. J. A. Rondthaler Chicago.

contention and quell disorder and quiet boisterousness that tire and destroy instead of refresh and create. It is the place for the gladness of the people. Gladness is a broad factor in the morality of the people. When people are glad, anarchy does not hatch its evil brood and the destroyer of life has no place.

A sullen people is a dangerous people. A glad people is a moral community. Not everything of morality is in gladness. But the color of morality is gladness."

GARDEN PLANTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—LXIII.

PIPERALES.

The Saururus, Piper, and Monimia Alliance.

For the most part this too is a tropical and sub-tropical group of 6 tribes, 39 genera, and 1,299 species. It includes trees, shrubs, climbers and herbs, some of which are aquatics. These latter offer the only representation of the group for cold temperate regions.

In south Florida and southern California the representation may be made more full. Many of the peppers require shade and moisture to grow them well, but it is possible a few sub-tropical trees of the group hitherto overlooked may be grown to afford it.

Saururus has two species, *S. Soueri* from Eastern Asia, and *S. Cernuus*, a pretty white flowered aquatic known as the "lizard's tail," is common from Ontario and Minnesota southward. Its flowering season is only about three weeks, but it is a particularly good looking plant, keeping a cheerful green until frost, not disposed to spread unduly, and although about the only representative of the group possible in northern gardens, hardly ever seen in cultivation. It may easily be collected and grown in a shallow pond or on the margin of a slow stream where the soil is muddy and rich. The Saururus has cordate leaves and terminal spikes, but the illustration of a Piper gives an idea of the aspect.

Houttuynia is a similar aquatic genus in two or three species. The Japanese *H. Cordata* is in European gardens. *H. Californica*, found from northern California to the Rio Grande, is rare in cultivation. It has a short conical spadix, with small white involucre leaves.

Piper is the black pepper genus. There are 650 species, including the long pepper, the betel pepper and others. The species are widely distributed and are mostly shrubs, climbers and herbs. They are tropical or sub-tropical. To read their characters is monotonous, but the various sections afford several handsome plants. *P. Futo-Kadsura* will probably be hardy along the Gulf of Mexico and in Florida, as it is in the south of England. It is said to bear red fruits. Some of the tropical economic kinds are

said to endure in the shade in south Florida, and such as *P. porphyrophyllum*, *P. metallicum*, *P. decurrens*, *P. excelsum* vars., *P. Tomentosum*, *P. rubrovenosum* and also such climbing kinds as have showy fruit should be tried as ornamental plants. There are a number of fine climbers at considerable elevations in the tropics, not yet in cultivation.

Peperomia is a genus of ornamental leaved herbs, so far as the garden kinds are concerned. There



PIPER ELONGATA—*Pharm Journal*.

are 400 species known to science, found in the same regions as the peppers.

Chloranthus, in ten species, are mostly tender shrubs. *C. trachystachys*, from China and Japan, seems to be growing in the Kew arboretum.

Myristica is the "nutmeg" genus in ninety species of tropical trees and shrubs.

The genera *Peumus*, "*Boldea*," *Atherosperena*, *Doryphora*, *Saurelia*, and *Daphnandra*, are mostly monotypic, handsome trees from Chile, Australia and New Zealand.

James MacPherson.

AN INSECTICIDE FOR ROSES.

E. E. Rexford, in "Gardening," recommends an inexpensive insecticide for roses. He says, take a half pound of ivory soap, shave finely, and add to two pailfull of water. Heat it until dissolved, and apply with an ordinary garden sprayer, taking great care to reach every part of the bush. Begin early in the season and go over the bushes twice a week, until the time for insects is past.

mony of truth; it is the life of beauty. To be brought into tune with good things is the first step toward being good. As soon as goodness becomes incarnate, tangible, seen, it is inspiring. The order and harmony and beauty of nature are brought close to us and made visible in the park. Therefore, the park brings us into tune with goodness, and so the blessed ministry of the park is to set our feet into right paths, and order our thoughts to things that are true and high and noble and of good report. We think of these things in sweet and cheering and healthful environment; and thinking is the first step toward doing."

"Granted that every wanderer through the park does not become an angel; granted that if he brings mischief in his soul with him into these pure retreats he will carry mischief out with him. Would you repudiate the whole college of the twelve who followed the divine life three years because there was a Judas among them who brought mischief with him into the company and went out with it and hanged himself?

Give the masses an opportunity to be good and they will reach toward goodness like as the roots reach for the water.

Every cry against wrong makes it harder to do wrong; every impulse toward truth makes error harder; every inspiration of right makes sin more difficult. A park in the midst of the evil of the city is a protest against meanness and sordidness, a cry against filth and squalor.

Let us believe this too—for we know it from our own experiences; some of our best lessons we learned unconsciously. It is not always what we set ourselves to learn that we learn most thoroughly. Often "cudgeling our brains" makes them obstinate. When mind can free itself from pressure, when change of scene bathes us in the refreshment of beauty and grace, then thought becomes pliable and we breathe things unconsciously. We do not know how much we have received in these moments of recreation until necessity compels us to draw on our reserve fund.

I have an unconquerable faith in the resistlessness of nature. And even though the unthinking crowd roams heedless through the park, I will trust dear old Mother Nature to let none pass through without a gentle, kindly, helpful, and even saving touch of her rod and her staff. They may not know that they are learning; they may not interpret nature's reproof of wrong and selfishness; they may not be aware of nature's inspirations to virtue; they may not hear nature's beating heart of love, and yet patient, preserving nature will not let any pass without her divine touch. The heart of every park visitor receives something of the refreshment that nature is always holding out in full cup with equal liberality to the thirsty and satiated.

Let us be compassionate, too, upon the masses

we call the community. The wear and tear of life is severe upon it. The denser the population, the hotter the friction. Out in the country, deep in the woods, life is not worn threadbare like in the crowd. But what I mean is that the broad plains and the mountains do not sap vitality as the exacting crowd does. In the city life is worn much harder than in the quiet country.

Now if every little while we can change the surroundings that wear and kill for the surroundings that rest and refresh and make alive, we have poured the oil of life on this eternal and heartless grind, and just in so far have we made the grind more bearable. The park's offer of recreation is a re-creation. Whatever re-creates is a savior from wear and tear; whatever re-creates sends us back into the struggle stronger to resist.

In the city's throng there are thousands who cannot get near to nature. The woods are too far off. It costs too much money and time to get to the fields. The country is forbidden, even to the toiling multitudes of the city. At the gateway of the country the angel of necessity stands with the drawn sword of want, forbidding the hard-working, bread-driver, crowd to enter. So the park lays itself at the very feet of the tired and offers its comfort to eyes that are hot with hatching work; the park brings the delight of the woods to the desolate tenement; the pure healthy smell of the field to the badly ventilated and unsanitary condition of the crowded street. No angel stands with forbidden sword waving away the tired and weary multitude; no wall of wealth girdles the domain of nature as the kingdom of God opens itself in the park.

The multitude need not stand outside and peer in through iron gates. The park gates are open continually to all who will enter. No mother need stand outside the park and think bitterly as she looks through the chinks and sees some other mother's baby luxuriating in a private garden. Her baby, too, can roll on the grass and gather strength from kindly Mother Earth. The wealth of millions serves her baby. No barefoot, tattered boy need stand on the hot pavement and see other boys, no better than he is in God's sight, playing where he dare not because he is poor. The park is his playground, and his bat and ball are as dignified as the costliest plaything in the rich child's nursery.

And then when Sunday comes—what a safe place and a true place and a lovely place the well-kept and managed park offers the tired multitude. How much they can add to the laborers' day of rest!

There is just enough noise of children to make the place glad with that divine presence that once blessed childhood. There is just enough freedom to make people easy and natural in their social intercourse, there is just enough guardianship to keep out

Park Notes

The Vicksburg National Military Park will soon be completed so far as the area of land to be acquired is concerned, the total of which will amount to some 1,231 acres. In this park it is proposed to restore all the military features which characterized the locality in the stirring days of 1863.

* * *

Eastern admirers of the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll propose to establish in New Rochelle, a suburb of Brooklyn, N. Y., a park in memory of the noted agnostic. A number of prominent men and the Brooklyn Philosophical Society are behind the movement. The park will also provide a site for a monument to Thomas Paine.

* * *

Mr. Charles P. Birge has awarded a contract for a fountain which he proposes donating to the city of Keokuk, Ia. It is to be Grecian in design; in the main it is a temple of eight columns upon a marble base, surmounted by an entablature and dome. In the center is an urn of polished granite which contains the water arrangements.

* * *

A committee of the Board of Trade of Watkins, N. Y., has been appointed to assist in securing the passage of the bill creating a state park at Watkins Glen. This has always been a spot of peculiar interest to visitors from the eastern states, and is so beautiful in character that it might well be considered favorably as a locality for state preservation.

* * *

The first annual meeting of the Michigan Village Association has just been held, particulars of which are not yet to hand. Some three hundred villages in the state were invited to send delegates. The association comprises village officials and others interested and was organized to consider all matters of interest in the government and improvement of villages.

* * *

The city council of Iowa Falls, Ia., has adopted a resolution to submit to the electors at the coming municipal election a proposition to levy a two mill tax for a term of seven years, for the purpose of creating a fund for the purchase of land for park purposes, and for the improvements and maintenance of the parks. Three park commissioners will be elected to take charge of the park system.

* * *

Commercial interests have been hard at work against the proposed Palisades Park bill in the New Jersey legislature. The question has created a profound interest, the women's clubs of the state taking an active part in favor of the bill. There are few places in the country more worthy of public preservation, and it is certain that commercial interests are more easily convertible and revertible, while aesthetic interests have more permanence in their character.

* * *

Among the improvements in the Baltimore parks are several additions to the greenhouses, almost completed, constructed on modern principles, and which range in size from 100 to 150 feet in length by 25 to 35 feet in width. The estimated costs are: Druid Hill park, \$2,731.37; Carroll park, \$3,699.42; Patterson park, \$2,776.52; Clifton park, about \$5,000. The park superintendent expects to raise in the completed greenhouse establishments some half a million plants for park purposes.

What with legislative and political squabbling by the city authorities, Cleveland, O., seems to be in a bad way just at present in connection with its park system. A board whose achievements would appear to have justified its continued activity has been legislated out of office and the parks turned over to the Public Works department. Unless all signs fail, this presages the usual course of affairs, and the people will wake up some fine day determined to take a hand in park affairs and relegate to their proper sphere those who have betrayed them.

* * *

On the site of the great Wicke factory fire, New York City, a small park is to be established, covering the two blocks devastated by the conflagration. This is a boon sadly needed on this, the east side of New York. In the district tributary to it are some 250,000 children. People and other influences are contributing efforts to an early commencement of operations, so that the park may be opened in the spring of 1902. At the foot of thirtieth street, it is also intended to erect a public bath, and the pavilion and dressing rooms stretching along the river front will be designed to create a decorative feature.

* * *

The Carnegie Land company of the Carnegie company, Homestead, Pa., has decided to create two parks on its property at Munhall, which was formerly the property of the old Pittsburg poor farm. The great library that Andrew Carnegie has presented to the borough of Homestead stands on Tenth avenue, just above the armor plate works. Between it and Eighth avenue is a gently sloping stretch of two squares. This will be made into a park by Mr. Carnegie, with fountains, walks and drives. Another park, triangular in shape, will be laid out on the hill top at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Margaret street. Plans for the landscape work of the parks will be prepared at once. The large park will be made an approach to the library, gymnasium and club rooms.

* * *

The Minnesota legislature has under consideration the idea of presenting a memorial to Congress urging that the Leech Lake reservations be set aside for national park purposes. It has been presented to the State Senate in a bill which asks Congress to withhold the lands and timber of the reservations from sale until a joint Congressional commission can investigate the advisability of setting aside the reservations. It also asks that the commission examine the advantages the reservations offer for forest reserve and sanitarium, as well as for park purposes. The bill also calls for aid from the Minnesota representatives and governmental officials interested in the proposed park. The Minnesota House Committee also reported for passage a bill for the extension of the Lake Itasca state park, and a bill making the killing of game or catching fish within 3,000 feet of the boundaries of a public park a misdemeanor.

* * *

In the annual report of the president of the Minneapolis, Minn., Park Board, Prof. W. W. Folwell, he discussed the matter of the deficit in the park accounts for the past year or two. He says "the system of assessments and certificates is wrong; that in good times it is too easy for speculators to work it and it leads to extravagance. The system is being discarded in most cities adopting new charters." Speaking of park prospects for Minneapolis he continues: "In the present financial condition of the board, no considerable amount can be expended in park improvements this year," but the number of lake parks should be increased, and to this end the board should plan on a liberal scale. The resources for the ensuing year is \$194,212.93; fixed charges, \$135,258.14, leaving \$58,954.79 available for the other purposes, for which estimates call for \$71,445, which will create a deficit of over \$12,000. Upon this the board took no immediate action.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF PARK SUPER-INTENDENTS.

Extracts from Bulletin No. 4.

Heber B. Clewley, Worcester, Mass., asked why *Quercus palustris* or Pin Oak is not more commonly used for street and avenue planting instead of Maples. He says: I realize that it is generally considered that all members of the Oak family are slow growers as compared to the Maples. My experience, however, in the case of the Pin Oak does not agree with this idea. During the past five or six years, I have made more or less of a study of this tree, planting and growing it on my own grounds as well as those owned by others, and I now have specimens that are nearly as tall as Maples, of the same age, while the diameter of the spread of their branches (or we may say shade) is nearly fifty per cent more, and this on very poor soil, too. The good features of this tree are many—beautiful, heavy, dark green foliage, changing to fine reds in autumn, a clean straight trunk, branches spreading and drooping a little below the horizontal, growth quite rapid and permanent, few insect enemies, and a tree of long life with only one possible objection, as far as I can see, and that is that it retains its leaves for some time after they turn brown. What could be more beautiful than an avenue of these stately trees, combining as they do so many good points.

I would use them, not with the idea of detracting in any way from the well-deserved merits of the Maples, but to give diversity and added beauty at the same time. Beauty that is not confined to any particular season of the year, as is the case of so many of our trees which are apt to grow dusty and dingy as the hot weather advances, but the same dark glossy green (apparently heedless of dirt and dust), changing to its brilliant reds and rich browns of autumn.

There are of course many other desirable street and avenue trees which should be planted more freely than at present, our native Beech, *Fagus ferruginea*, for example. But let us use more varieties, not all mixed up helter-skelter, but by streets, giving to each so far as possible, that location and surroundings that suits it best.

Mr. John C. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.—I agree with Mr. Clewley that the Pin Oak ought to be more used as a street tree than it is. When I began the practice of my profession in 1875 I was much impressed by old Samuel Parsons' enthusiasm for the Pin Oak used in this way, and have ever since continued to recommend it whenever opportunity offered. It is impossible not to get tired of the almost exclusive use of elms and maples for street trees, good as they are for the purpose. I have always avoided the use of the beech for street trees, thinking its tendency to run its roots near the surface and its

liability to suffer from excavation in its vicinity, sufficient reasons for not recommending its use in streets.

Hans J. Koehler, Hartford, Conn.—I should like to know if any one has been able to overcome the effects of the gall fly (*Andricus cornigera*), which often attacks the Pin Oak. Here in Hartford a big percentage of the large trees are absolutely unsightly, especially in the winter, being loaded down with these galls or rather knots. These knots are one to three inches in diameter, black, and hang on for years; thus their number increases and a tree so infested becomes more unsightly each year. Unless this plague subsides or some means are devised for coping with it successfully, it will be doubtful if it is advisable to plant the Pin Oak in this part of the country. The opinion of some of the foremost entomologists seems to be that the effect upon the health and life of the tree is hardly perceptible. From observation I have made myself, I should say that this may be the case. Nevertheless, the unsightliness remains. This is my only objection to the Pin Oak.

A small Swamp White Oak (*Quercus platanoides*) that came under my care was infested by a gall to the extent of being badly disfigured. The galls were all cut off with a shears about two years ago, and since then none have reappeared on it. Possibly the same treatment might be effective on the Pin Oak.

* * *

SHORT CUTS OR TRAILS IN PARKS.

John C. Olmsted.—I have always been impressed, in designing plans for parks, with the importance of combating the tendency to short-cut trails and to the wearing out of turf along the edges of walks, and have always devoted a great deal of thought and study to laying out the walks on lines that will serve so well as short-cuts that the tendency of most people to cut across the lawns is obviated. This becomes of the greatest possible importance in the smaller city parks surrounded by densely occupied residence districts. The best way to obviate the wearing of turf along the borders of walks is to have them wide and perfectly smooth and comfortable to walk upon. I should always condemn loose gravel walks for this reason, and any excess of binding material which becomes muddy should be carefully avoided. In addition to this it is well to plant occasional trees, occasional bushes, and to place other ornamental obstructions along the borders of walks, or where circumstances permit of it, to cover the surface with vines or creeping plants which do not invite pedestrians to walk upon them. I dislike the iron hurdle system of protecting the borders of walks so much used in England, especially in Hyde Park. It would be far preferable in such cases, as Mr. Pettigrew says, if no other comparatively reasonable and agreeable protection can be devised, to repair from time to time the damage done.

Cemetery Notes.

Later information concerning the bequest of the late Mrs. Nancy C. Blake for the purpose of erecting the Blake Memorial Chapel, in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., gives the amount as \$40,000 instead of \$20,000, as previously recorded.

* * *

East New York, L. I., has been troubled with graveyard ghouls for some months past, and quite recently two young men were caught selling wreaths which had been taken from graves, to some local florist. This is a new development in graveyard robbery.

* * *

The Washington, D. C., House District Committee has favorably reported the Senate bill permitting the burial of the dead in the lands of the Episcopal Cathedral. The bill further provides that not more than four such burials shall be allowed in any one calendar year.

* * *

Among the statistics presented at the annual meeting of Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., were the following: Number of interments, 159; 37 lots and 4 single graves were endowed; total trust fund, \$95,622.60. During the year 23,500 plants and shrubs were planted out.

* * *

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Easthampton, Mass., are moving to appropriately mark the site of the first cemetery in that town. There are a number of other historic spots in this locality which are receiving attention with a view to designating them in a permanent manner.

* * *

The desire to improve the cemetery or to acquire land for the purpose of creating a desirable one is an idea that is making progress. The people of Jewell, Minn., are working to secure funds to improve an available piece of property they have secured for cemetery purposes. A committee has the work in charge, and are vigorously pushing the project.

* * *

At the annual report of River Bend Cemetery, Westerly, R. I., the treasurer's report showed a balance January 1, 1900, of \$12,315.73 and receipts for the past year, \$5,870.55, making a total of \$18,186.28. The disbursements for care of cemetery were \$2,824.63. Balance Jan. 8, 1901, was \$12,861.65. There are 389 lots under annual care and 178 under perpetual care.

* * *

The bill has been favorably reported providing for the transfer by the government to the city of Quincy, Ill., the lot in Woodland cemetery, which has been used hitherto by the United States as a burial place for the soldier dead. It is no longer used for the burial of soldiers, and that the bodies therein interred have been all removed from it. The bill had no opposition.

* * *

A bill has been introduced in the Kansas legislature to dissolve and disorganize cemetery corporations in or adjacent to cities of over 45,000 inhabitants. The provisions of the bill are that when all the lots in a cemetery have been sold the control of the cemetery shall pass to the city for care and maintenance, and an assessment upon the lot owners for such purposes is authorized.

* * *

The annual meeting of Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven, Conn., showed the association still largely in debt, but with

interest warmly alive to relieve the situation. Among the statistics were: Number of interments for year, 438; total number recorded to date, 16,770; lots sold for year 49, single graves 59. Perpetual care fund, \$5,417.48. The amount deposited to credit of chapel fund is \$8,525.04. The indebtedness in outstanding bonds is \$12,500.

* * *

A bill has been introduced into the New York legislature which provides that cemetery corporations shall not take by deed any lands in Kings, Queens, Rockland, Westchester, Erie and Rensselaer counties for cemetery purposes, unless the consent of the board of supervisors thereof be first obtained, which board may grant such consent upon such conditions, regulations and restrictions as, in its judgment, the public health or the public good may require.

* * *

Somerton Hills Cemetery, near Philadelphia, had to suffer an investigation last month on alleged illegal interments of bodies brought from Philadelphia. The particular specification of complaint was the burial of a number of infant corpses in one grave. The assistant medical inspector of the Bureau of Health of Philadelphia accompanied by some Somerton residents visited the cemetery, and appear to have verified the reports upon which the visit of inspection was made. The inspector will make his report.

* * *

The month of March in the northern latitudes is a nervous time for the cemetery superintendent. Should the winter linger too long in the lap of spring, he is constantly apprehensive of the time for spring work being too seriously curtailed; should the weather prove unusually favorable he is anxious yet fearful of possible disastrous freezes later on when nature has been tempted to unfold a little earlier, and all his care and attention be ruthlessly nullified. He is philosophical, however, as a rule, and being closely in touch with nature he is usually consoled by her ample generosity sooner or later.

* * *

The members of the Franklin Township Committee, Newark, N. J., were severely criticized at a public meeting held in that city a short time since for granting a permit for the location of a cemetery in the northwestern part of the township. An emphatic protest was made by the citizens, who were also represented at the meeting by counsel, against the establishing of the burial ground. Citizens had secured an order of the court to examine the minutes of the meeting of the committee at which the permit was granted, and appearances indicate that a strong contest will be made to compel the committee to rescind its action. The indignation of the citizens created considerable acrimony in the proceedings.

* * *

A decision was recently rendered by the Clayton Circuit Court, St. Louis, Mo., in an injunction suit of the German Evangelical Congregation against Joseph Hoeffner, which involved the supremacy of the director of a cemetery over a lotholder thereof, which injunction was denied by Judge John W. McElhinney, and decision given for lotholder. In the second point in the suit the judge decided that a silence of 45 years does not validate an invalid title. The cemetery sought to restrain one Hoeffner from decorating graves in the cemetery even though employed to do so by lotholders, in accordance with a rule of the cemetery which forbade the use of outside gardeners in the grounds without a written permit from the board. The judge maintained that the cemetery rule, was an unreasonable interference with the ownership rights of lotowners.

FOUNDATIONS FOR MONUMENTS.

The faulty construction of foundations under country monuments when the work has been done by unscrupulous stone dealers has been the cause of much of the disfigurement in the older cemeteries. To provide against this, modern cemeteries, build all foundations uniform in depth and at a fixed rate of charges. Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O., has recently issued a neatly printed booklet giving the rules of that cemetery governing headstones, monuments, vaults, etc., and some interesting thoughts on the subject compiled from various sources. The accompanying illustration and the following extracts are taken from the booklet:



FOUNDATION FOR GRAVESTONE, LAKEVIEW CEMETERY, CLEVELAND.

Headstones shall not exceed fourteen inches in height above the ground.

All erections known as head or foot boards are prohibited.

Headstones will be set by the cemetery association upon a concrete foundation of a depth equal to the depth of the grave and finished at a point one foot below the surface of the lawn.

Headstones shall have a stub one foot beneath the surface of the lawn and shall be dressed square upon the bottom, i. e., shall have a level bottom bed.

The charge for building a foundation and setting a headstone shall be \$5, payable in advance.

No monuments or vault above ground will be allowed unless the specifications, plans and location will be first submitted to and approved by the executive committee. (The committee meets monthly.)

Foundation for all monuments and vaults shall be built by the Cemetery association. They shall be at least six feet in depth and of the same size as the lower base of the superstructure, and finished two inches below the level of the ground at its lowest point.

The charge for building a foundation shall be thirty cents per cubic foot, payable in advance.

Landmarks or corner stones indicating the boundaries of lots shall be set by the superintendent and shall not be moved or altered except upon his order. The charge for setting corner stones shall be \$1.00 for four stones or less, and they shall be set even with the surface of the ground.

No fences within the cemetery, either wood or iron, nor capping or curbing of brick or stone will be permitted.

GRASS UNDER TREES.

To keep grass green under trees where it does not grow readily, Mr. Wm. Salway, superintendent of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, O., suggests digging up the surface of the ground, and sowing English rye grass seed mixed with a little red top. Water until about three inches high.

LIABILITY FOR REMOVAL OF BODY.

The supreme judicial court of Maine holds, January 29, 1901, that it is not only the duty of a husband to provide a suitable place for the burial of the body of his deceased wife, but that he unquestionably has the paramount right to determine upon the place of her burial. However, when that duty has been performed, and the body has been buried in the lot of another with the consent both of the husband and of the owner of the lot, the husband, the court goes on to state, does not have the right, without the consent of the lot owner, to enter thereon and remove the body. A dead body, after burial, becomes a part of the ground to which it has been committed; and an action of trespass may be maintained by the owner of the lot, in possession, against one at least, as the cemetery continues to be used as a place of burial. Yet under some circumstances a court of equity, which, in this country, where there are no ecclesiastical courts, has jurisdiction of controversies relative to the place of burial of a dead body, may permit a husband to remove the body of his deceased wife from the lot of land to another, as where the burial was not with the intention or understanding that it should be her final resting place. The case before the court, of Pulsifer against Douglass, was in the nature of an action of trespass to recover damages for an alleged unlawful entry upon the cemetery lot of the party suing, and the removal therefrom of the body of her sister, which had been buried therein about a month prior to the disinterment. The burial in the lot was apparently with the consent of the husband. The disinterment and removal were done by the party sued for damages, at the request of the husband. Under these circumstances, and upon the principles of law above stated, the court holds that the party sued was liable for a technical trespass, at least, notwithstanding he was acting at the request of the husband. At the same time, being convinced by the evidence that the removal of the body to another place of burial proceeded with due propriety and decency, and inasmuch as the body was removed for and at the request of the husband, the court holds that it was not a case for the allowance of smart money, but that the award should be confined to actual damages, measured by the injuries done to the lot, which it assesses at \$20.

AN OBSOLETE CUSTOM.

A correspondent writes that the undertakers in his vicinity are absolute in their rule that the heads of all graves must be toward the west, and desires to know whether such a rule is generally observed. The custom of burying the dead with heads to the west is an obsolete one, in all modern cemeteries, and was long since discarded.

Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss, the blind millionaire merchant of New York, recently offered to give \$10,000 to the Mt. Hebron Cemetery Co., of Winchester, Va., towards a receiving vault provided the company would raise a like amount. The proposition met with an immediate acceptance and plans are now being considered for a \$20,000 chapel, receiving vault and lodge. Mr. Rouss has a \$50,000 mausoleum in the cemetery and a large soldiers' monument standing near it was also erected by him.

Funeral reform is now agitating the London newspapers. At the cemetery obsequies of the late Rev. Alfred Cave, D. D., the following printed notification was handed to the mourners at the graveside: "The family specially request that gentlemen will not stand by the grave with uncovered heads. It is the last thing he would have wished." An exchange says the particular afternoon was bleak and wet and the family's appeal had a timely significance. The press reports made the incident a feature and general adoption of the reform is urged on hygienic grounds.

PARK AND CEMETERY

AND

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

ESTABLISHED 1890.

OBJECT: To advance Art-out-of-Doors, with special reference to the improvement of parks, cemeteries, home grounds, and the promotion of Town and Village Improvement Associations, etc.

DISCUSSIONS of subjects pertinent to these columns by persons practically acquainted with them, are especially desired.

ANNUAL REPORTS of Parks, Cemeteries, Horticultural, Local Improvement and similar societies are solicited.

PHOTOGRAPHS or sketches of specimen trees, new and little known trees and shrubs, landscape effects, entrances, buildings, etc., are solicited.

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents: President, Geo. M. Painter, "West Laurel Hill," Philadelphia; Vice-President, Frank Eurich, "Woodward Lawn," Detroit, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. Wilson Ross, Newton Center, Mass. The Fifteenth Annual Convention will be held at Pittsburg, Pa., September, 1901.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, L. E. Holden, Cleveland, O.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the Association will be held at Milwaukee, Wis., June, 1901.

Personal.

The New England Association of Park Superintendents will hold their annual meeting at Hartford, Conn., on July 9th and 10th next. On July 11th they will probably visit Hubbard Park at Meriden, Conn. Park and Cemetery returns thanks for a cordial invitation to be represented.

Mr. J. H. Shepard has been appointed superintendent of the Morningside Cemetery, Syracuse, N. Y., and entered upon his duties Feb. 1. Since taking charge of Morningside, Mr. Shepard has planted 4,000 shrubs, established a sewer system involving the laying of 4,000 feet of pipe, and done much expensive grading.

The Advisory Committee of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents wishes to tabulate for use at their meeting in Pittsburg certain statistical data that will be interesting and instructive to all who are engaged in cemetery work. To this end they are sending out blanks containing a list of questions concerning customs in cemeteries. Copies of these blanks will be mailed to cemetery officials who make application for them. This work is not to be limited to members of the association, and should receive the aid and hearty endorsement of all who are connected with cemeteries. Those who are not members of the association are especially urged to further the work by

sending for these blanks. Applications should be addressed to Frank Eurich, 604 Union Trust Building, Detroit, Mich.

Obituary.

Captain Russell Blakely of St. Paul, Minn., died in that city Feb. 4. Captain Blakely was one of the builders of St. Paul. He was an old steamboat man and had been since 1847 captain of many of the best-known steamers on the upper Mississippi. He was a member of many of the oldest commercial and social organizations in St. Paul. He took an active interest in Oakland Cemetery, and was for many years president of the association. Captain Blakely leaves a large family.

A Suggestion from Father Nichols.

How to add members to the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, is a question that should interest all the members. In order to carry on this work effectively, every member of the association should do all that lies in his power by writing to every city, town and village in his state. This plan will bring every state in the Union into requisition. It would involve a large amount of correspondence, but the results would be worth the outlay. Canada has many first-class cemeteries and should be invited to come into the association. Our membership at present is 185, but should be not less than 300. At a low estimate the total number of cemeteries in the United States and Canada might be placed at about 500. Many small towns and villages having cemeteries would increase the list to a very large number. We believe that this plan would prove to be of great benefit. Growth cannot be had through inactivity, but only by perseverance and steady efforts in this line. Did time and circumstances permit, we should take a trip beginning at Canada, thence throughout the United States to Florida, making stops en route at many cities, towns and villages to urge the adoption of this plan.

Chas. A. Nichols.

Mr. W. J. Stevens, of Carthage, Mo., has adopted an ingenious and public-spirited plan to induce the beautifying of Cook & Hatten's addition to Webb City, Mo. He has offered a series of 18 prizes for the best work in the following six lines of home improvement:

For planting and growing shade trees in front of residences; for planting and growing fruit trees on home lots; for most artistic planting and training of vines on porches, houses and fences, for ladies only; for flower gardens grown by children; for best front fence; for most neatly painted house.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Woodlawn Cemetery, Boston, Mass. Annual Report of the Trustees, Reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent, and By-Laws, Rules and Regulations. Several attractive half-tones.

Union Lawn Cemetery, Navarre, Ohio. Rules and Regulations.

Mount Hebron Cemetery, Winchester, Virginia. Act of Incorporation and Revised Constitution and By-Laws. Also photograph of entrance.

Mount Royal Cemetery Co., Montreal, Canada. Annual Report for 1900. Superintendent Ray's report of the Cleveland Convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents and his visit to other cemeteries in the United States, is an interesting feature.

Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., Bulletin 186. The Sterile Fungus Rhizoctonia, as a Cause of Plant Diseases in America, by B. M. Duggar and F. C. Stewart. Bulletin 187. The Palmer-Worm, by M. V. Slingerland.

Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y. Descriptive booklet, and Rules and Regulations. Attractive half-tone of entrance building.

City of St. Louis. Report of Park Commissioner for 1899-1900. Many handsome half-tones of park views.

Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass. Sixty-ninth Annual Report, 1900.

New Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y. Controller's Annual Report, 1900, and map of cemetery.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1900. Part I. The volume contains valuable contributions to horticultural literature. Among these are "The Rusts of Horticultural plants," illustrated; "A Half-Century of Ornamental Tree Planting"; "The Procession of Flowers in Pennsylvania"; "Gardens, Fields and Wilds, of Hawaiian Islands"; "Forestry in Massachusetts"; and other papers and discussions on special subjects. Accompanying the transactions is a schedule of prizes offered by the society for the year 1901, and the exhibitions to be held in Horticultural Hall, Boston.

Reports of the pupils of the Public Schools for Home and Public Improvement, Carthage, Mo., 1901. An illustrated pamphlet showing what has been done and what can be done; together with a list of premiums for this year's pupils' competitions.

Annual report of the Park Department, City of Cambridge, Mass.; 1900. Illustrated with photogravures.

Seventh, eighth and ninth annual report of the Park Commissioners of Providence, R. I., being for the years 1897, 1898, 1899.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 113, "The Apple and How to Grow It," by G. B. Brackett, pomologist.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 33, "Peach Growing for Market," by Erwin F. Smith, and Bulletin, No. 38, "Spraying for Fruit Diseases," by B. T. Galloway.

Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., Bulletin No. 71, "Feeding Stuff Inspection, Analysis of samples of feeding stuff, collected by inspectors, December, 1900."

Report of Board of Park Commissioners, Wilmington, Del., for 1900. Handsome half-tone.

Journal of Columbus Horticultural Society, December, 1900. Edited by the Secretary, Homer C. Price. Contains reports of officers, proceedings of the society and communications and discussions.

Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ill. Price list of trees, plants, shrubs, etc.

Pinehurst Nurseries, Pinehurst, N. C. Wholesale trade list of North Carolina woody and herbaceous plants.

Geo. B. Moulder, Lily Park, Smith's Grove, Ky. Catalogue of choice water lilies. Illustrated.

M. H. Walsh, Woods Hole, Mass. Catalogue of hardy roses, hollyhocks, peonies, phlox and pansies.

Frederick W. Kelsey, 150 Broadway, New York. Annual catalogue of trees and hardy plants for 1901. Complete index of botanical and common names makes it valuable as a work of reference.

Ellwanger & Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. Catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., for 1900.

Westbury Nurseries, Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury Station, N. Y. Descriptive catalogue and announcements of trees, shrubs, plants, etc. Profuse in half-tones.

James H. Gregory & Sons, Marblehead, Mass. Catalogue of vegetable and flower seeds for 1901.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. "A Useful Guide to Making the Home Grounds More Attractive." Catalogue of trees, vines, shrubs, hedge plants, etc., for 1900-1901. Also neatly illustrated booklet on "How Trees Are Raised." Accurate information and original illustrations.

Mount Desert Nurseries, Bar Harbor, Me. Wholesale catalogue of hardy herbaceous perennials, seedlings and young plants of northern trees and shrubs.

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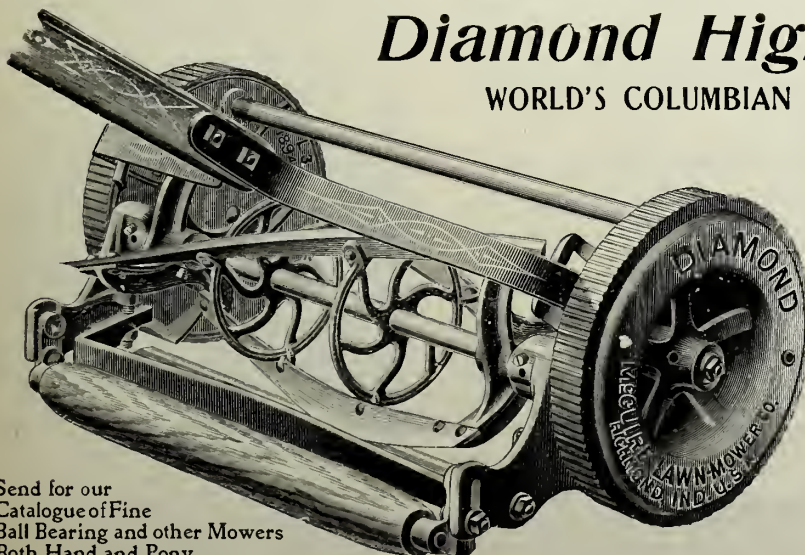
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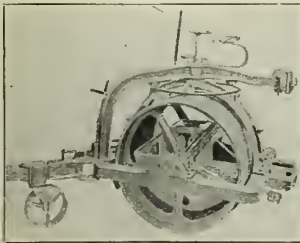
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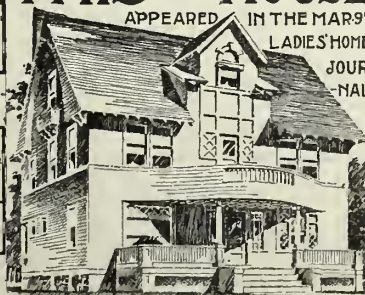
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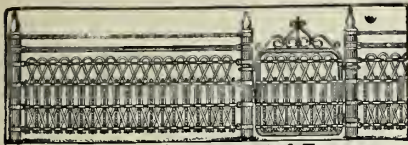
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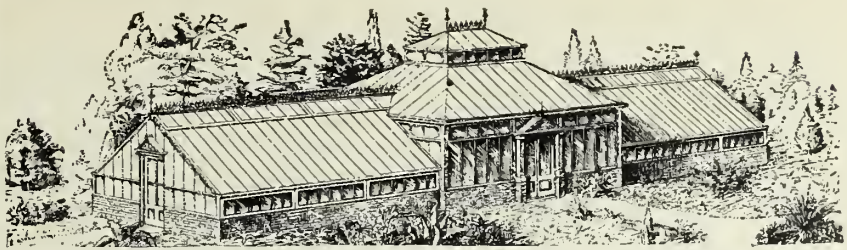
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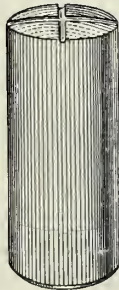
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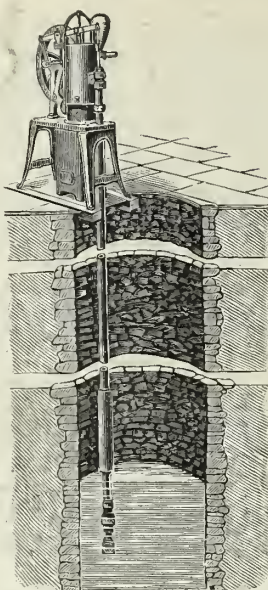
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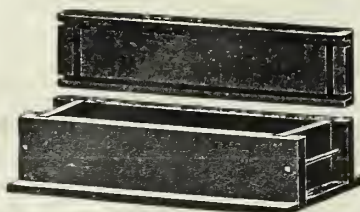
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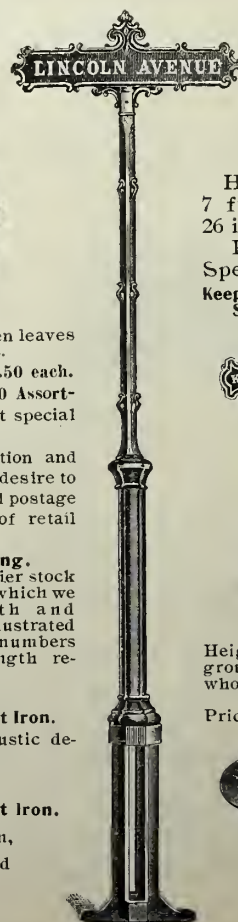
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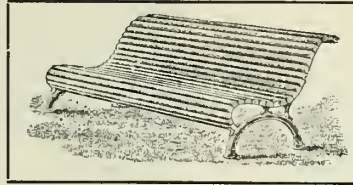
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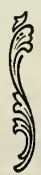


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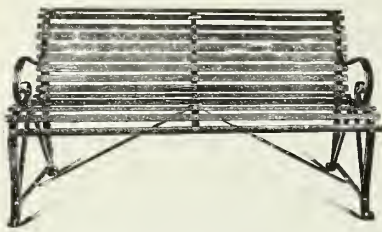
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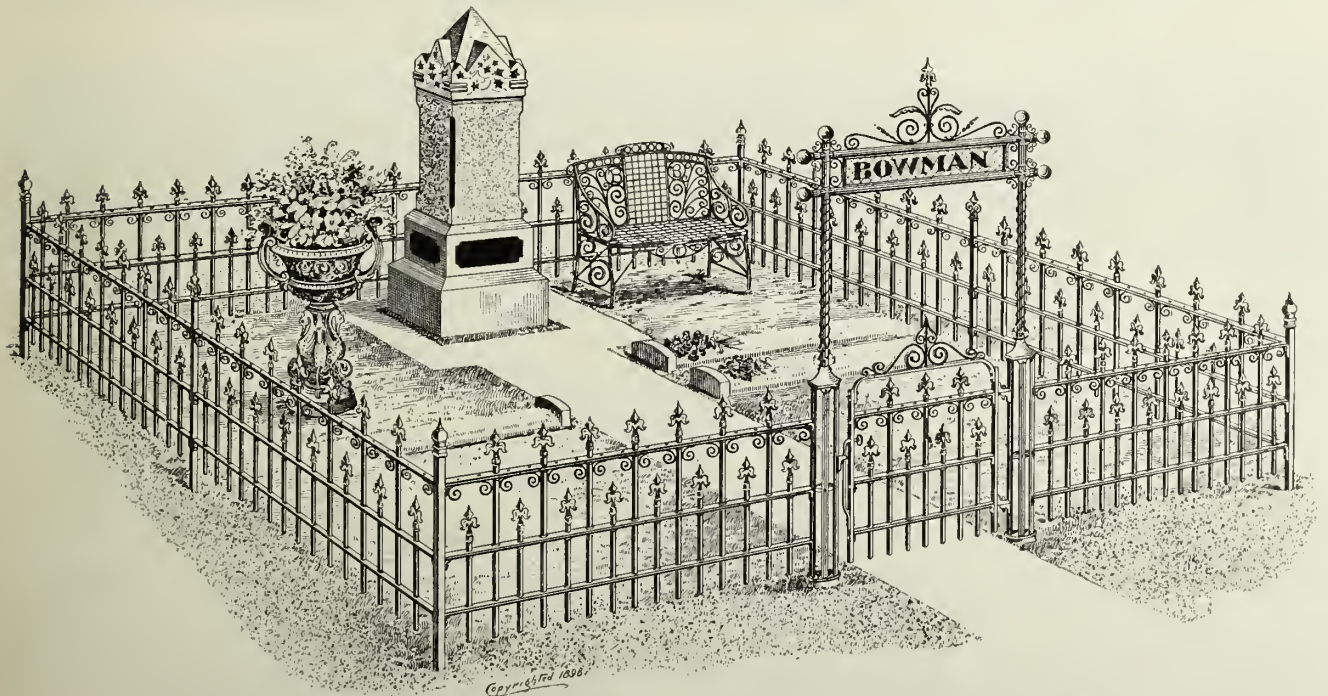


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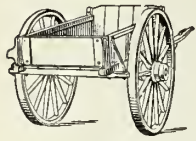
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XI

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1901.

No. 2

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WASHINGTON, THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

A matter of more than ordinary importance is now well organized to beautify, as it is expressed, the city of Washington. Washington has already been recognized as a beautiful city, but its condition did not nearly approach what its importance as the seat of this great government demanded. However, certain features of municipal improvement have characterized its progress, which may now be developed to their limit under the broad promises, which the reputation of the experts called in to design and superintend, hold out. In the appointment of such men on the working committee as Daniel H. Burnham and Frederick Law Olmsted, Senator McMillan, who is the acting spirit of the Senate committee, has adopted a wise course, and one that may be depended upon to secure results which will be a satisfaction to the country at large.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE

The movement to create a beautiful city of Washington, in itself of immense importance considering the position that city holds in the United States, will at this time exert a far-reaching influence in other sections of the country. In a number of cities organizations in various lines of artistic and educational work have been studying prospects and conditions in order to develop a practicable scheme of improvement, which would engender the requisite enthusiasm among those in position to push such a cause to completion. The work, therefore, now inaugurated in Washington should

undoubtedly stimulate representative workers in this field in such cities to go ahead and do likewise. The force of example is a powerful factor in many lines of human effort, and it is especially noticeable in the general question of outdoor improvement. The improvement of parks and cemeteries in the larger towns lends a direct though unseen force in the same line of work in the near-by towns and villages, while the well-kept and happily designed home grounds exert an influence like the "little leaven" that finally leavens the whole. The devotees of the movement for outdoor improvement may well congratulate themselves on the project to improve our Capital city.

EFFECT OF POLITICS ON CHICAGO PARKS

The Chicago press has become thoroughly in earnest in its endeavor to reform the management of Lincoln Park and the West Side park system of Chicago, which under the political control which has been exercised for the past decade, more or less, have become a disgrace to the municipality. As a matter of fact Lincoln Park is a national object lesson in park ethics, not on account of its beauty and the good effect it has in relation to the public, but for its positive exemplification of the absolutely destructive influences which baneful political methods exert on public parks. The people of Chicago are thoroughly aroused to the situation, and bills have been introduced into the legislature designed to remedy both the abuses and effects of the past pernicious conditions.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOLHOUSE

It is a fact, but not one that ministers to our national pride, that the country schoolhouse seldom presents a satisfactory appearance after the first coat of paint wears off. The halo of reverence with which we invest it in our memories disappears when actually seen, after the lapse of time, and it is a pity too, because the neglect which has fallen to its lot has been a poor method of maintaining the influence which it should always exert on the young. In these days of growing concern regarding the external surroundings of our public places, it becomes an excellent plan to begin reform in the country with the schoolhouse, and to this end it should be inculcated into every school teacher the educational value of well-arranged natural surroundings about his or her schoolhouse. In the country places it is so easy to obtain plants, and shrubs, the horticulturists are now rising to the occasion and may be depended upon to help, and even the nurserymen are beginning to show an open hand in donating to the cause of the outdoor improvement of the schoolhouse.

**A BROAD FIELD
FOR BENEFICENCE**

The remarkable gifts of Mr. Andrew Carnegie toward the establishment of public libraries in our cities, the end of which is not yet, is another indication of the trend of benevolence in the United States, and an evidence that, provided the people make proper use of such gifts, the intelligence of the masses will surely check what evil tendencies the present developments of commercial life may evolve in relation to our higher national existence. But this trend of benevolence in the direction of increasing the facilities and pleasures of city life diverts the attention of the general well-wisher of his fellow-man to the sharp contrast it creates with the facilities and opportunities of country life, until theory and practice present paradoxical conditions. In a certain measure the public press as well as other forces have been active in their efforts to turn the tide of population from the city to the country, to ameliorate to some extent the sad conditions often prevailing in cities from an over-supply of labor and other causes, while wealthy and otherwise public-spirited men, on the other hand, have been adding to the attractiveness of city life by numerous gifts of varied educational and economical value, thus in a sense offsetting the effects of the first named movement. The needs of the country have most certainly been overlooked, and a study of the situation today would show how eagerly a library would be welcomed in the great majority of small towns. Scarcely a town of 1,000 inhabitants exists without a woman's club or some such organization, and it is an absolute fact that the great need in such places is a library. Then again, the public schoolhouse sorely needs attention, and this could be made so easily the attractive spot of the town. It could become the very center of all that is promising in the intelligent progress of the small community, where by properly designed natural surroundings, and internal useful accessories, the uplifting influences would be all-powerful. The amount of money required for a properly equipped library or museum in a fairly large city would found a score of country permanent improvements, and while not so prominent a memorial of man's humanity to man, it would subdivide the bounty while at the same time spreading the good name and influence of the donor in a manner conducive to an incalculable amount of good.

**PERPETUAL
CARE**

In the annual report of the Board of Cemetery Commissioners of Cambridge, Mass., attention is called to the falling off in the receipts for the annual care of lots by the lot-owners, and a short sermon is preached on the advisability of providing for such care by investing in the perpetual care fund. There can be no question as to the wisdom of such advice, for while thought-

lessness or carelessness should not be admitted as excuses for failure to maintain proper care of the last resting place of our dead, the exigencies of life at the present day are so absorbing and yet oftentimes so conflicting, that such dereliction of duty, involving no practical harm to the living, is no wonder. The amount required to be set aside for investment for the purpose of the perpetual care of the family lot is so comparatively small, that little sacrifice is required, and to aid those financially unable to meet such immediate demand, many cemetery associations have arranged methods of payment that are elastic enough to meet every ordinary condition. The care of the cemetery lot becomes a duty of every lot-owner; a disorderly, unkempt lot is not only degrading to the owner, and a reflection upon his personality and ownership, but it is unfortunately degrading to the surroundings, and detracts from the appearance and value of not only the contiguous lots, but all those of the section and vicinity within the range of vision. On the other hand the advantages of the perpetual care system are apparent; it obviates all necessity of stated periods of attention, and no further call upon the purse strings, while at the same time the lot owner may rest assured that better care is given than, individually, he could possibly give it himself, and that care is in season and out of season constant and effective.

**A CEMETERY
PROBLEM**

One of the most harassing questions pertaining to cemetery management is that connected with the collection of accounts due upon lots in which burials have been made prior to the full liquidation of the cemetery's claims upon them. And notwithstanding all the efforts made to remedy the evil, there are very few cemeteries which have not had to face the difficulty. The penalty of removing the body or bodies within a time limit unless satisfaction is assured carries with it a strong element of danger for the prosecutor, and because the sanctity of the dead has been a powerful sentiment with enlightened nations for ages. Within our own knowledge the courts have invariably leaned in their judgment toward respecting the repose of the dead, and only in the case of public necessity has such disturbance been, so to speak, unreservedly acquiesced in. The rule which appears to have worked best in this difficult and unpleasant problem is that of the right of the cemetery, stated in its contracts, of removal of bodies so situated into lots equal in value, less expenses, to the amount already paid on account of the lot in question, and as this has been done with the consent of the delinquent purchaser, no difficulties have arisen. The laws of the various states, wherein cemetery laws have been at all carefully considered, are generally inadequate on this particular feature of cemetery business.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL GROUNDS.

THE WEBSTER SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

What some people call fads at first often develop into a necessity. The treatment of school grounds has recently engaged the attention of educators and enterprising citizens with marked results in the improvement in the neighborhood in which the improvement has been made.



WEBSTER SCHOOL, BEFORE IMPROVEMENT.

One instance of such progressive development is displayed in the Webster school, Cambridge, Mass. Situated in a residential district, the children being

by hardy shrubs such as Spiraea, Japanese roses, viburnums, etc., which are easy of growth and require little care.

The space immediately adjoining the building was divided into small beds edged about with brick, with the intention of giving the children an opportunity to experiment in the growth of plants. This area at present is filled mostly with annuals, which flower quite profusely.

Vines were also planted against the building and thus far has relieved the barren effect. At one side of the yard is a high board fence against which is a narrow, one foot wide strip, filled with herbaceous plants and perennials. There are 755 pupils in the school and the question of depriving the children of play-room is answered by the fact that there is no rough play or running allowed during recess time, as many of the children in the younger classes were injured. It is a grammar school of all grades.

The area allotted to the lawns is small, and yet it is regarded with pride by all the children, it being the first effort in this direction, and the best grammar school yard in Cambridge. The principal notes no treading of the lawns, neither do the children pick the flowers.

To buy seeds and materials a collection is taken in



WEBSTER SCHOOL, AFTER PLANTING AND REMOVING FENCE.

largely of foreign parentage, an effort has been made to brighten the surroundings of the school.

Formerly the school yard was wholly paved with brick and an iron fence followed the street line, the whole yard presenting a barren waste with the exception of a few trees struggling in the brick.

The principal, Col. John D. Billings, conceived the idea of adorning the yard and, enlisting the Cambridge Park Commission in the idea, they procured a plan from their landscape architects for the improvement.

The iron fence was removed and the brick pavement between building and street was replaced with good soil. Small lawns were called for, surrounded

the school amounting to between thirty and forty dollars each year. The care falls to the janitor, who takes particular pride in its appearance even during the summer months, watering and tending the lawns and plants. As an incident of the influence of the change in the grounds and the principal, it is worthy of note that a small square in the vicinity was usually devoid of grass and badly mutilated, while now a good lawn and growing shrubs greet the eye.

Taking this effort as an example of what can be done to beautify school grounds of small area in cities, does it not show the opportunity that could be made of the larger country school grounds. Not long since a teacher remarked that it would be a great

help to her in teaching nature study if she could have a small plot in which to grow spring bulbs, seeds, etc., instead of relying wholly upon the methods of germination now used. Certainly the methods of teach-



A CORNER, SHOWING PLANTING AND FLOWERBED.

ing have advanced in the last ten or fifteen years, and why should not the surroundings of the school contribute in its silent way to the better and larger growth of the child. Impressions in childhood of pleasant surroundings will surely develop the larger mind and sympathetic response to all improvements made by the city authorities or local societies. It is education by example.

Herbert J. Kellaway.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYING METHODS IN THE SERVICE OF THE LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

Photography has been applied on an extensive scale to surveys of rugged mountain regions in Italy and her colonial possessions and the west shore of the Red Sea (Erythrea) under the auspices of the Military Geographical Institute, notably by L. P. Paganini; in France by Col. A. Laussedat, now director of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, by Commandants Javary, Moessard and Legros, Dr. Le Bon and others; in Austria by Professors Steiner, Solezal, the Engineers Pollack, Hafferl and Lechner, Major Hubl and others; in Germany by Dr. Meydenbaur, Dr. Doergens, Dr. Hauck, Dr. Vogel, Dr. Koppe, Dr. Finsterwalder, Dr. Pietsch, Prof. Jordan and

others; in Canada under Capt. E. Deville, Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands, and in the United States by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The photographic surveying methods have also been successfully used by explorers, topographers, military engineers, meteorologists, archaeologists, geologists, hydrographers, etc. Surveys, made with the aid of photography, may be distinguished as follows:

Photogrammetry (or metrophotography) applies to the art of constructing and drawing the elevations and ground plans of buildings and architectural structures, based on perspective views or photographs of the same. Photogrammetry is often used by architects when renovating old buildings and also when erecting new buildings, to obtain periodical records of the progress made with the building at stated time intervals; by archaeologists for the pictorial recording of historical structures and monuments, to preserve their dimensions, as well as their general appearance at the time of the survey.

Phototopography (or topophotography) embraces all topographic surveys based on perspective (photographic) views of the terrene.

Photographic surveys embrace all surveys, based on photographic data, which do not include the orographic development of the terrene.

Iconometry ("icon" picture, and "metron" measure) implies the measuring or the determination of dimensions of objects from their perspectives. This term may well be applied to the graphic constructions by means of which the perspective views are converted into horizontal (orthogonal) projections like ground-plans of buildings or maps of areas. Iconometry is the converse of perspective drawing, and it embraces the office work of a photographic and phototopographic survey, when the plotting is done graphically.

Generally speaking, the same methods are followed in phototopography as in plane-tabling, with the exception that in the former the actual plane table work is done in the office instead of in the field as in the latter. The iconometric draughtsman utilizes the perspective views or photographs of the terrene which is to be mapped in the office, in a manner analogous to that in which the plane-table plots the topography in the field. It should always be borne in mind that is done in the office instead of in the field as in the closer sense, are primarily and essentially graphic arts, based upon graphic or pictorial records. Instrumental observations, together with the needed computations being required only to furnish such elements as may be needed to make the graphic transpositions, to convert the perspectives into orthogonal projections or plans, and also to obtain needed checks, or to secure a proper control for the work in its entirety.

In both phototopography and plane-tabling the so-

called control points of the terrene-formations are mapped by means of visual rays or lines of direction, drawn from different stations to identical points, their cartographic positions being fixed as the points of intersection of such lines, observed and plotted from different stations.

With the plane-table such intersections are made by bisecting the objects or signals with the sighting-device of the alidade, and actually drawing the lines of direction observed from the occupied and plotted stations to such bisected points, upon the plane-table sheet.

In phototopography the lines of direction to the various points, identified on different panorama views and selected for plotting are found by transposing linear measurements, taken from the views, which together with the constants of the surveying camera will enable the iconometrical draughtsman to locate graphically the lines of direction and plot the identified points as intersections of their corresponding lines of direction. If the bearing of any well-defined point, shown on the panorama-view, from the camera station is known or plotted, then the bearing of, or the direction to, any other pictured point from the plotted station can be plotted iconometrically.

The work of drawing in the horizontal contours, after a sufficient number of control points of the terrene have been located on the chart (both in the geographical and hypometrical sense) is done in precisely the same manner as when plane-tabling, except that the iconometric draughtsman may more frequently refer back to the pictured perspectives of the terrene, while the plane-tableter seldom will see the terrene again under the same conditions and never from the same point of view after once leaving one station unless the plane-tableter returns to reoccupy stations. The iconometric draughtsman studies the panorama views in the same way in the office as the plane-tableter subjects the terrene, surrounding his station to a critical inspection to grasp its salient features and plot the characteristic terrene forms on the map to make the latter a faithful translation of the natural forms.

The phototopographic surveying method is peculiarly well adapted to the needs of the landscape architect and gardener. It is particularly well adapted for making several designs or plans of the same place in order to show different treatments, with modifications of the road systems, showing differences in economic and scenic effects when retaining more or less of the trees already standing for comparing and weighing results from different changes in terrene forms produced by more or less grading, etc.

When making a phototopographic survey of an area to be improved by the landscape architect the latter will be in a position, after the field work has been accomplished, to make any number of prelimi-

nary plots at his leisure in the office sufficiently accurate for comparative studies, by plotting only salient features of the terrene forms (including only such cultural and artificial details as he wishes to incorporate in the particular design or plan) and, later, after a decision has been made which of the various schemes is to be adopted, a more detailed and accurate plan may be plotted, on a large scale if desired, from the original field records of the first and only survey. Subsequent visits to the ground for supplying additional measurements, as is so often the case when using the ordinary surveying methods, being entirely uncalled for, as all data are culled and garnered in the first survey if the camera stations were judiciously placed to give a full contour of the terrene.

As with the plane-table, any desired degree of accuracy in the phototopographic survey may be obtained simply by selecting the camera stations sufficiently close together to obtain a full control of all salient features. It may be stated generally that well-selected plane-table stations, for a given area, will also be good camera stations.

J. A. Flemer.

For those who are interested in phototopographic methods the titles of a few works treating on that subject and published in different countries are given:

"Photographic Surveying"—E. Deville, Ottawa, 1895.

"Photographic Surveying"—Henry A. Reed, John Wiley & Sons, New York.

"Phototopographic Methods and Instruments"—Appendix No. 10, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Report for 1897.

"L'Iconometrie et la Metrophotographie"—A. Laussedat, Annales du Conservatoire National des Arts et Metiers, 2d serie, 1892-93.

"Conference de Metrophotographie"—A. Laussedat, Revue Scientifique, No. 26, I; No. 23, II; Paris, 1894, No. 19 Rue des Saints-Peres.

"Principes Fundamentaux de la Photogrammetrie"—E. Monet, Soc. d'Editions scient., Paris.

"La Fotografia in Italia"—L. P. Paganini, Rivista Marittima, 1889.

"Nuovi Appunti di Fototopografia"—L. P. Paganini, Rivista Marittima, 1894.

"Die Photographische Messkunst"—Prof. F. Schiffner, Halle, 1892.

"Die Anwendung der Photographie in der Praktischen Messkunst"—E. Dolezal, Halle, and S. W.

"Topografia Fotografica"—Ciriaca de Triarte & Leandro Navarro, Madrid, 39 Atocha, 1899.

I believe that to make a country beautiful will do more than anything else to make its people happy and contented. Nothing will do more to encourage patriotism than to have the surroundings of our homes so attractive that they will be loved and admired.—O. C. SIMONDS.

NYSSAS OR SOUR GUMS.

The Sour Gums, or Nyssas, are among the most beautiful trees in early fall, but their beauty is fleeting. For a few days they dazzle us with the splendor of their scarlet robes, but, although they are the first to put on their gorgeous apparel, they are also among the first to drop their garments and to stand

"Straight and bold,

Stripped for their wrestle with the cold."

There are several species of Nyssa, distinguished by their time of flowering, number of flowers on a pedicel, habit of growth and size at maturity, and by several other distinctive characteristics. But the easiest way to distinguish them one from another is by the size of their leaves. If you are doubtful about the specific name of a Nyssa in leaf, but neither in fruit nor flower, you can determine the species it belongs to by noticing the average length of its leaves.

Nyssa *sylvatica*, also called Pepperidge, has leaves from two to five inches long. The leaves of Nyssa *biflora* are from one to three inches in length, while Nyssa *Uniflora*, also called the Tapelo tree, has much larger leaves than either of the other two, varying from four to twelve inches in length.

There are other species, such as the Ogeechee Lime of the far south, but the three kinds that we have mentioned are best for general planting. No two Nyssas grow in just the same way, and it is this diversity of shape that makes them so picturesque. Whatever form they assume, they are sure to be beautiful.

Nyssa *sylvatica* is the most showy in its fall coloring of bright scarlet.

Two of these trees standing seven feet apart in the grove at Rose Brake are about fifty feet in height with a trunk diameter of twenty inches in one and twenty-two in the other. They are finely developed trees, with almost straight trunks. I doubt if Sour Gums in their natural state ever have quite straight trunks, but these are beautifully proportioned trees, leaning a mite away from each other as the columnar stems ascend after the habit of most trees that grow too close together. They branch high up, and many of their branches have a downward droop at the end, and abundant twigs, making a fine spray, very effective against the wintry sky, when every curve and abrupt angle, and characteristic crook of the boughs is seen to the best advantage. Indeed, it is hard to find a straight line anywhere except sometimes in the trunk of one that has had room to develop, though that is usually not an upright, but a more or less slanting line.

They have glossy leaves that look as if they were varnished and reflect the sun from their smooth surfaces, or glitter after a shower like fairy mirrors.

These are deep, dark green and towards the end of summer they are disfigured by many round holes

made by the grubs of a small fly that feed upon the green coloring matter the leaves supply. This is a tree of many names besides its botanical one, for it is called in different parts of the country Black Gum, Sour Gum, Tupelo and Pepperidge.

The dark blue fruits are small and sour, but seem to suit the palate of birds, and I find no better place for the study of rare warblers and other birds, than pause here to rest awhile on their southern flight, than the seat under the Sour Gums when these berries are ripe.

The trees begin to brighten their foliage in September; a branch here and there will hang out a scarlet flag before the rest. In a few days the whole tree will have caught on fire, as it were, and be one blaze of bright red, glowing in the autumn sunshine, like a huge bouquet of scarlet flowers. At this time the hold of the pedicels upon the twigs is relaxed, shaken by the growth of the young buds which are crowding them out of place. Let a gale come from the west and the leaves take flight at once. In a day or two the grass underneath the trees and for yards around will be carpeted with them, long before the oaks, their near neighbors, have given a thought to their fall adorning.

Besides the two fine specimens of Nyssa *capitata* there are several other Nyssas in the grove, some of them even more picturesque in their strange distortions. Their gnarled, twisted branches take on surprisingly eccentric curves and crooks. The trunks of these trees are bent as if they had been tortured by western gales, for they lean mainly to the southeast. These are the small-leaved Nyssas, N. *biflora*. They do not make such large trees as the other species, and they have a different fashion of being beautiful. They do not color as early in the season as N. *sylvatica*, and the foliage is more persistent. Their gala robes are motley, made up of splashes of orange, patches of crimson streaks of yellow and various shades of salmon and wine tints.

Although Nyssa *biflora* in its native haunts prefers wet and marshy places to keep its feet cool, yet it thrives on our dry hillsides and, with its relative, N. *sylvatica*, does more than any other class of trees to light up the autumn landscape. Park superintendents should plant them largely for their beauty all the year around. Unfortunately the Tupelo is not an easy tree to transplant, and this may be the reason why it is not oftener seen in ornamental grounds. It has long roots, with few rootlets. It is also of quite slow growth, but is such a desirable tree for landscape effects that it is worth taking some trouble to establish. It is easily grown from seed, and the young plants can be set out in nursery rows and often transplanted, so that they are prepared in this manner for safe transportation later. Or they can be raised by seed planted where they are to remain.

Besides the Nyssas I have described and the

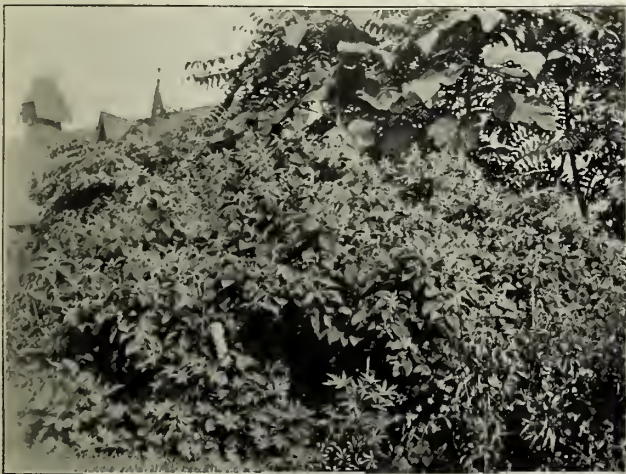
Ogeechee Lime mentioned, which is *Nyssa Ogeechee*, a rare tree from the swamps of the Ogeechee valley and western Florida, of small size, with leaves that are downy underneath; there is the Tupelo Gum or Cotton Gum, *Nyssa Aquatica* of the South, common in the bottomlands of the lower Mississippi valley, in the swamps of western Louisiana and eastern Texas. This tree attains a height of one hundred feet. There are other species of *Nyssa* native to southern Asia and China, but of them I know very little.

Nyssas should be planted either singly where they have full room to develop individually, or in groups in conspicuous places where their beautiful fall coloring will show to the greatest advantage. No attempt should be made to train or trim them into symmetry of growth, but each should be allowed to take its own way and develop according to its own nature. Ornamental planting is often too stiff and precise in effect, and such trees as these can be so used as to do much to break up the monotonous appearance so displeasing to the artistic eye.

Danske Dandridge.

POLYGONUM CUSPIDATUM (P. SEIBOLD).

Introduced in 1825 from Japan, this species, one of the best of the great Buckwheat family, is at the present day by no means common in our gardens.



POLYGONUM CUSPIDATUM—HUMBOLDT PARK.

Polygonum cuspidatum is a hardy perennial herb, five to six feet high, with creamy white flowers in drooping feathery panicles, produced in August and September. Its large oval, oblong cuspidate leaves and vigorous bushy habit makes it attractive when not in flower. It is equally valuable among the shrubbery, in the herbaceous border or as an isolated specimen on the lawn. If planted in the border certain restraint is necessary on account of its spreading tendency.

Polygonum cuspidatum is the most noteworthy of the order for our gardens, being superior to *Polygonum Sachalinense*, a species that was much boomed a few years ago as a fodder plant. The latter is more coarse in texture, less showy in flowers, of slender and less bushy growth and not over-hardy, as it froze out entirely in the cold winter of 1898-99.

The plant shown in the illustration is three years old, thus showing what a grand plant it will become in a comparatively short time when planted in good, rich soil.

Chicago.

James Jensen.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS IN THE PARK— MONTBRETIAS AND OXALIS.

Even in southern latitudes, where flowers are profuse and varied, a border that blooms constantly is not always easily established. Summer flowering bulbs are easily managed, and if well selected, the borders of walks and driveways, and margins of beds and plots of plants, may be made gay the entire season. All summer flowering bulbs are not ever-blooming. The two varieties here mentioned are strictly ever-blooming. Montbretias are brilliant in orange-scarlet and deep orange, spotted red. The bulbs are about the size of crocus corms and for the best effect must be massed. From six to ten may be bedded, six inches from group to group. They will make growth of six or seven inches high and the flowers are ranged on scapes. The seed pods must be cut away and when the buds on the terminals of the stalks have opened and the blooms faded, the stalks must be cut, so new ones will form. They will keep coming up and each one will last in florescence for several weeks at a time. City Park in New Orleans has thousands of Montbretias, and when in bloom, by contrast with the velvety green grass and clover, the dazzling orange and scarlet in long lines are as bright as sunshine.

Audubon Park excels in the combination of the richly colored Montbretias planted somewhat back from the edges of the walks and beds, and the low growing summer-flowering Oxalis, banded directly on the margins. Oxalis bulbs, if bedded three or four inches apart, will form an unbroken band of rich clover-like green foliage. It makes an elegant and unusual border before the blooms appear, but when the white flowers clustered in full numbers on each stem and the stems exceedingly numerous, the effect is ideal. Alone Oxalis Dieppi alba is exquisite, but when the line of white and green runs along close beside the over-topping orange and scarlet Montbretias the effect is dazzling.

Driveways that wind, changing the scenic effect of plants at every turn, are rendered enchanting by this combination, forming a flowering border that harmonizes with grass, with shrubs and with other flow-

ers. From spring till late autumn Montbretias and Oxalis Dieppi bloom incessantly.

Parks are vastly improved in attraction by flowers of spring-like freshness in bloom during the heat of summer. Just a few, here and about, no matter how well studied the positions may be, cannot equal the effect obtained by a rich profusion.



HYBRID TRITONIA SYN. MONTBRETIA
(DREER'S).

The clover-like foliage of this Oxalis is particularly lovely. It is always in growing condition. Fresh young leaves will be in beautiful evidence as far as the eye can take in the borders.

The white dust from the shell walks in the New Orleans parks has a slight tendency to impair the beauty of border plants, but the writer has been charmed on many a summer day to see the long lines of Oxalis freshened to spring-time loveliness by an application of water. They ply the hose regularly in the New Orleans parks, for water is a great beautifier of plants

anywhere, but particularly so where summers are long and hot.

Golden Star or Ortgiesi Oxalis attains height. The foliage is not so neat and effective for borders as Dieppi, but Audubon Park has beds, near the Horticultural Hall filled with it, and when in full bloom the hundreds and hundreds of golden yellow blossoms make a genuine flower lover sympathize with Charles Lamb when he declared that he did "love a man that made a fool of himself sometimes." The writer has fond sympathy with gentle Elia in this feeling of fellowship when coming upon a bed of Golden Star

The Park flowers are more beautiful than any others if well managed. The environments of space, green grass, beautiful trees, broad walks and driveways are not to be seen on private grounds, un-



OXALIS CORNICULATA STRICTA (VICK'S).

less under restrictions which debar the multitude from the enjoyment. Park flowers are there to be seen and enjoyed by all. The vigorous taking hold, the effectual cultivation and scientific disposition of flowering beds, borders and groups make of park flowers the most excellent and enjoyable of beautiful things.

G. T. Drennan.

IRISES IN A CEMETERY.

Mr. C. S. Bell, Superintendent of Lexington Cemetery, Lexington, Ky., has introduced numerous features of the "Lawn plan" even into the older parts of the grounds, while the later addition is being developed strictly along its lines. The end of the small lake, or pond, shown in the illustration is near the line between the old and new ground (the latter is seen in the background) and the Irises were planted four years ago. They were planted in the Spring, from two to two and one-half feet apart, along the margin of the pond and but little above the level of the water's surface. Spaces about one foot in diameter were spaded and one plant set in each place, as they spread and cover the ground in three or four years, but make little show the first season. Others planted on somewhat higher ground, do not do quite so well.



JAPANESE IRISES, LEXINGTON CEMETERY.

F. C. S.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO FOREST LAWN CEMETERY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW ENTRANCE FOR FOREST LAWN CEMETERY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

This new entrance and office buildings now under construction at Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y., was designed by Mr. H. Osgood Holland, architect, of that city.

The arch and buildings will be made of light gray granite from Concord, N. H. The central structure is 42 feet high, 32 feet wide and 13 feet deep, and the arch is 18 feet wide and 27 feet high. The lodges are 20 feet wide, 30 feet long and 21 feet high. The entire width of the structure is 92 feet. The window grilles on the exterior are of bronze of handsome design.

The buildings are fireproof, and are finished on the interior with mosaic floors, enameled brick walls and handsomely decorated ceilings. Colonnades connect the lodges with the central structure, and the careful appointments of the buildings insure to the public every convenience of a modern cemetery entrance. The cost will be about \$40,000.

VALUE OF SYSTEMATIC LABELING.

A trip to Miss Helen Gould's country home at Irvington, N. Y., is well worth the while of every one

interested in horticulture in its broadest sense, and the visit is made doubly enjoyable if it be under the guidance of the very able head-gardener and estate superintendent, Ferdinand Mangold, writes C. W. K., in Meehan's Monthly.

Here one finds business system applied to everyday affairs, in such a way, that one unconsciously admires the executive ability of the man who manages all. The rare plants, of which Mr. Mangold has under his charge perhaps the finest private collection in this country, are properly and scientifically labelled; and even the fruit, the shrubs and the garden plants are correctly and legibly named. It looks like a well-conducted botanical garden. The advantage of all this is so apparent that it is easy to imagine the benefits to be derived from such a system. The under-gardeners have a far better chance to acquire knowledge. As an example, when showing his visitor through the magnificent range of glass, Mr. Mangold at random asked the different men in regard to the location of certain plants, giving only their full botanical names, and though the specimens inquired for were uncommon, the person called upon invariably showed the precise plant without a falter.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
THE NEW MAIN STREET ENTRANCE AND LODGES.
FOR THE
BUFFALO CITY CEMETERY.

H. OSGOOD HOLLAND, ARCHITECT
NO 680 MAIN ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTING FOR HOME GROUNDS.

This is a subject in which every improvement Society and every individual member of such organizations is interested, perhaps especially so in the spring when the fancy turns naturally to out-of-door aspects and to out-of-door occupations.

If hardy material is not used exclusively it should at least form the basis of decorative planting for the home grounds. Without it, the garden and grounds are bleak and bare during by far the greater part of the year, and with it, the most delightful effects may be secured not only in the spring and in the fall, the seasons when space devoted to summer-bedding is a blank, but throughout the summer and even in winter.

In planting home grounds the end and aim in each case is a picture. It goes without saying that this should be a picture of home and comfort. The dwelling is naturally the important, central idea and feature of the picture and the planting must always be subordinated to it while at the same time making a background to set off and frame it.

From this it will be understood that the first consideration is the plan of the planting rather than the plants of which it is to be composed. It is wrong in principle to consider detail in any art work in advance of a broad general scheme or design. That would be putting the cart before the horse.

The common practice of those who plant shrubs, trees and other plants about their homes is to scatter them around promiscuously, dotting them over the lawns in what may be termed the nursery style. Planted in this way, they become unrelated individuals devoid of interest unless, indeed, as specimens. Now specimens—even very good ones—do not of themselves develop the cozy look that a real home should wear, but there is a pictorial style of planting that does. No hard and fast rules for the arrangement of growing plants for the development of this higher, artistic style of planting can be set down, for conditions differ and conditions govern.

However, it may be said in a general way that there should be an open lawn in front of a dwelling, and that trees and shrubs should be massed to form a background and settling for the house and a frame for the grounds. Also that the hard angles of the building may be rounded out or filled in by well proportioned groups, and that vines may be allowed to climb walls or trellises or pillars, which, with shrubs set at their base, will tend in effect to anchor the

building to its site and blend the different features of the pictures into a homogeneous whole.

If the grounds are small, no large trees are allowable except outside as street trees unless conditions permit their use as a background. It is desirable that the boundary shrubberies that are to frame both house and grounds should be planned to screen all parts of the grounds that are devoted to practical uses; that they shall be irregular on the side next to the lawns; that the material composing them shall not be set in holes cut in the sod, but in a bed large enough to contain them all, so that weeds may be kept down and the plants cultivated with a hoe; and



DWELLING AND LAWN WITH WELL-PLACED TREE.

(American Linden; note the untrimmed branches.)

that the plants shall be allowed to grow naturally, meeting and melting into each other to form a mass of verdure informal and graceful in character, but not too crowded. It is, however, sometimes admissible to break the continuity of the undulating line where turf and border meet, by isolating an exceptionally fine specimen plant, or even a small group of plants, a little away from the shrubbery bed, in holes cut in the sod to receive them. A red or a green cut-leaved Japanese maple would look well set forward in this way a few feet from the line of the large bed; so would a little star magnolia (*Magnolia stellata*), or a group of Yuccas; and where there is room, an irregularly spaced trio of fern-leaved elder (*Rhus laciniata*) makes a handsome group.

After making sure of a well-proportioned mass of foliage that shall be effective as a whole, it is perfectly legitimate to select material for its composition that, while suited to the conditions, shall supply a succession of bloom through spring, summer and early fall; charming autumn color schemes; and even pleasing winter effects. The skeletons of trees and shrubs as seen when denuded of foliage vary greatly and add much to the charm and to the interest of the garden in winter, and there are numerous trees and shrubs that bear highly ornamental fruits, some of which cling until midwinter, and others that have brilliantly colored bark. Evergreens are useful at all seasons. But the choice of evergreens should not

phloxes in variety, but especially salmon-rose and white, and Japanese anemones, are among the lovely things that may be used in bold groups or more delicately, as their characteristics suggest, against the background of shrubbery.

The placing of all flowers should be considered in relation to their background, and where there is no room for a background of shrubs, it is often possible to use vines instead. The immense and brilliant blossoms of the oriental poppy are doubly attractive when seen against dark foliage or a stone wall covered with Japanese ampelopsis (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*); and the tall and stately candelabra-shaped spikes of creamy bells produced by *yucca filamentosa* are at their best



GROUPING OF TREES AND SHRUBS.

be limited to the few better known varieties, for there are others that are specially suitable for small grounds; these include the dwarf Mugho pine, some of the finer *Retinsporas*, and a few broad-leaved evergreens, notably box, *berberis aquifolia* (usually catalogued as *mahonia aquifolia*), the leaves of which resemble those of the holly tree and which take on rich reddish bronze tones at the approach of cold weather, and the common, but exceedingly useful and handsome *yucca filamentosa*.

It is an excellent plan to include hardy herbaceous perennials in such a border by introducing them among the smaller shrubs that will largely compose its inner edge. Irises in many shades and varied markings; hardy ornamental grasses; big, splendid oriental poppies; Funkias; beautiful, pale, and rich dark blue delphiniums (the perennial larkspurs); slender, graceful columbines; great, heavy-headed peonies in deep crimson, pale rose and pure white;

in contrast with a dark background of evergreens; the early flowering magnolias are also seen best against such a foil.

Bulbs, too, are indispensable, especially those of informal habit of growth, such as snowdrops, crocuses, narcissi in variety, and lilies. Snowdrops and crocuses are the first flowers of spring, and for that reason possess special charm; and bulbous plants in general are celebrated for their elegance of form and beauty of coloring and are among the most satisfactory plants for amateurs. By using them along the inner borders of the boundary shrubberies, with a few crocuses scattered over the lawn, the first flush of spring will be visible from the windows and do wonders in shortening winter's discontent.

Vines are always graceful and picturesque and will redeem an otherwise stiff arrangement. They produce shade in less time than trees or shrubs, are generally pleasing in foliage and flower, and they

vary in habit to suit many situations and uses, so that they may with equal appropriateness be utilized to clothe blank walls or bare tree trunks, to shade arbors and porches, to drape fences, to clamber over small trees, or to carpet the ground where other vegetation will not thrive. Hardy vines that live for years are the best for all these purposes, but may sometimes be combined with certain tender vines where immediate effects are desired. These will fill in for a season while the better vines are growing. All, how-

ingly and with great caution, for it is easier to ruin the picture of cozy home comfort with such material than it is to improve the effect. Annuals (plants that are grown from seed and complete their existence in one season), are safer, and certain kinds look well mingled with the planting already outlined, but are still more useful for furnishing a supply of cut flowers. For this purpose they should be grown in a place set apart for a flower garden, out of sight where they cannot mar the large effect of the picture by



ARRANGEMENT OF SHRUBBERY IN ITS RELATION TO A BUILDING.

ever, must be carefully chosen to meet the situation and requirements.

After the permanent background and setting for the house and the frame for the grounds have been broadly sketched in and are being gradually worked up by minor touches in the way of flowery details here and there, for it takes time for the development of such schemes, it may be that some will wish to further embellish the home ground by the use of tender greenhouse plants. But these should be used spar-

obtrusive detail that will be out of harmony with the general design.

It is quite possible to plan home grounds in accordance with the canons of art as applied to other forms of art work, and still make a home express character—individuality. In fact, the exterior arrangement should express something of the individuality of those who dwell within, just as the interior should possess an atmosphere characteristic of the tastes of the occupants.

Frances Copley Seavey.

THE TOWN BEAUTIFUL.

Through Prof. Chas. H. Shinn comes the following information regarding the Niles (Cal.) Improvement Society. Its avowed work is the betterment of life in that place. It has improved and partly lighted the streets; planted and maintains street trees, and has established a small public library. It has also planted and maintains trees and flowers on the public school grounds, and by its request the railroad company has planted trees and established lawns on the railway station grounds. A village pound is the outcome of its efforts so that cattle are now kept off the streets. The summers being dry, it has but few weeds to contend with. There is no factory in the town, and, what seems far more remarkable, it is also without a cemetery. Whether this last, and very unusual omission, is due to the efficient, beneficent, and successful work of the Improvement organization, Prof. Shinn neglects to state, but presumably it is.

Certainly one has but to glance between the lines to realize that life in Niles has been bettered by the existence of the club, even if death has not been banished.

The City Improvement Society of Lincoln, Neb., was organized for the improvement of civic conditions. Its specific work has so far resulted in cleaner streets, better sidewalks, the cutting of weeds, placing boxes at street corners for rubbish, bettered sanitary conditions generally, the decoration and improvement of school grounds, the opening of a city park, and park concerts. A comprehensive and satisfactory showing and one that should make for increased membership and influence. But, in addition, it has graded, established lawns, set trees, planted flowers, made window boxes and built protecting fences for its factory grounds, and is planning to offer prizes for well-kept lawns, flowers, etc., and furnishes an Arbor day program for use in the public schools.

The Village Improvement Society of Belfast, Me., had the streets of the town cleared of rubbish and loose paper for "Old Home Week," and were so well pleased with the results of this out-of-door house cleaning that they voted to have it attended to every week, and have employed some one to do it.

The Danvers (Mass.) Improvement Society continues to prove itself an active, up-to-date organization. On Oct. 3d it held a carnival so ambitious in scope and successful in results as to rouse the envy and admiration of other clubs.

Its scheme included the closing of stores and schools; a coaching parade and trades procession, with school floats, bicyclists, etc.; an elaborate firemen's contest consisting of hose laying, connecting, and stream throwing; continuous vaudeville during the afternoon; athletic sports in the park, bicycle road race, etc., and a grand ball in the town hall in the evening. Suitable prizes were given in all of the contests.

Mr. Charles W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, Mich., writes us concerning a plan for town improvement which is bearing good fruit, and is a worthy example for other localities. The movement had its inception in the effort of the Grand River Valley Horticultural Society to interest employers of labor in the homes of their employees. They now have a permanent committee composed of a number of leading citizens of the city, who propose to offer a series of prizes for the best home improvements, such as attractive window effects with plants and vines, improvement of back yards, screening of unsightly foundations, etc. They are to hold mass-meetings, and give magic-lantern views illustrating the best methods of procedure.

Mr. Sidney J. Hare, superintendent and landscape gardener, Forest Hill Cemetery, Kansas City, recently read a paper before the Greenwood Club of that city, entitled, "Beautify Our Home Grounds." He maintained that the way to make the city beautiful was to induce individual citizens to beautify their own grounds. In this connection he used these words: "Should the park board offer \$5,000 yearly in prizes—divided into small amounts—for best-kept lawns; best and neatest planted front or back yard; best and most artistically planted yard of hardy trees and shrubs; best individual specimens of trees or shrubs set out two years, etc., we would see in Kansas City a greater change in five years, than the park board would otherwise be able to make in ten."

The New Jersey Floricultural Society, Orange, N. J., last year inaugurated a movement for increasing a love of flowers among the school children of the Orange and Montclair municipalities that has proven so successful it will be repeated again this year. Mr. Joseph B. Davis, secretary of the society, writes interestingly of the work done. Last May the

society distributed 5,000 chrysanthemum plants to the school children, accompanied by a book giving complete directions for their cultivation. Cash prizes were offered for special merit shown in cultivating them, these prizes to be distributed at an exhibition to be held in October. There were offered three prizes of \$7.00, \$5.00 and \$3.00 for individual excellence, and also a number of others for effective displays by the different schools. The work of the different schools was arranged in groups, and the exhibition lasted an entire day. It was opened by the mayor of Orange, and was made a gala occasion for the city. The children took a lively interest. Some of the work showed decided merit, especially in regard to foliage, and was so encouraging that special contributions will be taken up this year to defray the expenses of the work.

The Riverside Press, Riverside, Cal., gives an account of a lecture delivered by Mr. C. M. Loring to the citizens of that town on beautifying the streets, in which he gave some practical hints that other cities would do well to observe. After telling how many European cities made even their business streets attractive by trees and grassy spots, Mr. Loring emphasized the natural beauties of Riverside, and gave some specific directions for improving their streets and home grounds as follows: Authorize trustees to plant, remove, and care for street trees, and assess property owners for cost of the work; create the office of city forester; reduce width of driveway on residence streets, and keep planting spaces clean; induce property owners to adopt a regular alignment of buildings, and to maintain neat lawns; prohibit advertisements from trees, other natural objects, telegraph and electric light poles; enforce the ordinance against hitching horses to trees; keep drives and streets well sprinkled; plant trees where needed, and remove them where too thickly planted; plant more deciduous trees. "The whole city," said Mr. Loring, "should be a work of art. Even packing houses and manufacturing institutions can be made more attractive with vines."

From the Dayton Evening Herald, Dayton, O., we learn of a movement toward municipal improvement in the way of park and landscape work that promises to bring results of great benefit to the city. Through the efforts of the Montgomery County Horticultural Society and the visit of Mr. Babcock, a landscape gardener from Cleveland, the people have been aroused to the necessity of making the most of their natural facilities for parks and landscape planting. Mr. Babcock is at work on some private grounds, and a plan has been proposed for developing handsome parks at each end of the city and connecting them with a driveway. At the southern end it is proposed, by planting, grading and road building, to turn the Fair Grounds into a park.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

A question which even good gardeners often ask is, whether trees should be watered at planting. Recollecting that a tree cannot live without water, the question is an easy one to answer. Should the soil be fairly moist, it does not want it; if evidently pretty dry, it does.

Cedrela sinensis forms a tree of rounded outline such as a Norway maple takes on when given free room to develop. It has *Ailanthus*-like foliage and looks, but it is not one. It promises to make a fine shade tree.

It is not too late to graft even when trees are in leaf, if the cions are in a dormant condition. Elms, mulberries and other weeping trees take readily when grafted. When grafts fail, budding can be done in summer.

Southern nurserymen are advertising a climbing Clothilde Soupert rose, which should prove very valuable. The common one is hardy about Philadelphia, and should this new one prove so as well, it will be a mate to the grand Gloire de Dijon, the only constant blooming hardy rose we have now.

Golden Bells, *Deutzias*, *Magnolias* and other shrubs desired for flowering indoors in winter are much the better for being potted in spring and grown in pots through the summer. Potted in autumn, they bloom fairly well, but are not the equal of those done in spring.

There are many varieties of box much superior to the old "tree box," *arborescens*. *Japonica*, *Handsworthii*, *rotundifolia* and some others have larger, greener leaves, and are not nearly of as straggling growth. It is good to turn the hose on these plants pretty often, to dislodge the red spider.

The Japanese tree, *Koelreuteria paniculata*, deserves to be better known than it is. Its compound foliage is pretty all the season, but its immense panicles of yellow flowers, which come in midsummer, are what give it its chief value.

Many rhododendrons and other evergreens have lost much of their foliage the past winter. The mercury was not low, but high, dry winds were frequent and the soil had but little moisture in it—a combination which plays mischief with all trees, and especially evergreens.

Besides the desirability of the various *Forsytheas*, on account of their beautiful early display of yellow flowers, a late frost a year or two ago proved the flowers to be capable of passing through a freezing unhurt, which destroyed the nearby open flowers of some *magnolias*.

Yucca gloriosa recurvifolia is without the rigid leaves of the type. Its recurved foliage makes of it as pretty an ornament on the lawn as could be wished, and then it is among the hardy sorts, and it is one of the arborescent varieties.

The common English Hawthorn is troubled by a borer, which attacks it at the base, boring them so badly that they topple over at times. Mr. Zimmerman, of Buffalo, N. Y., names the pest *Saperda candida*—too euphonious a name for such a rascal. Our native kinds are not touched. Those who have this thorn should look for these borers, as is done with fruit trees.

This is a good time to root prune trees suspected of having but few small roots. Where the large ones are cut, small ones will form, which will make the transplanting with some degree of safety feasible in autumn.

The tall growing native ferns, as well as those of more humble growth, are just what are wanted for planting in shady places near buildings where but little sunlight occurs. The *Osmundas* are grand for large ones; and then such evergreen sorts as *Aspidium marginale*, *A. cristatum* and *A. acrostichoides* must not be overlooked.

Paulownias are often somewhat hurt by winter's cold, and where such cases exist, it is better to cut the trees well back, permitting the making of strong new shoots. Any tree or shrub partly hurt is the better for being cut back well below the injury.

Porch vines, especially honeysuckles and *Akebias*, need some pruning in spring, but do not cut too many shoots from the *Akebia*, or it spoils the crop of flowers for the season.

Wistarias planted in spring and desired to grow up as shrubs, should be tied to a stake stout enough to hold the branches in position for two or three years, when they are stiff enough to hold themselves. When in this form they flower in less time than when in vine shape, and as lawn ornaments are very popular.

The downward tendency of the lower branches of the pin oak is a character possessed by but few or any other species. The horse chestnut has the same character where it has age; and among evergreens it is represented by the Himalayan Pine, *Pinus excelsa*.

This is the time to secure young chrysanthemum plants, to set out of doors for autumn display. There are more hardy sorts than the small flowered, or pompones. Set out some of the large flowered ones, asking your florist for some early flowering kinds, as the late ones are apt to be caught by frost.

No one will make a mistake in planting Crimson Rambler climbing rose. It's a pity it does not flower all the season; but then no climbing rose does it in the North. In Philadelphia, Gloire de Dijon, a tea rose, is quite hardy, and a splendid climber. Climbing Wootton is claimed to be hardy. A Southern nurseryman is advertising a climbing Soupert rose. This should be hardy, as the common one is.

Joseph Meehan.

GARDEN PLANTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—LXIV.

DAPHNACEÆ.

The *Laurus*, *Protea*, and *Eleagnus* Alliance.

• Here we have a group of 16 tribes, 139 genera and 2,301 species which are among the finest trees and shrubs in the vegetable kingdom. They are very largely evergreen, tropical and sub-tropical, but with a good representation of deciduous forms in northern temperate regions. There are but few herbs and they are wiry, the parasitical dodder-laurels especially so.

The group may be roughly divided into those with lucid green foliage like the *Laurus*, and those with argenteous or fuscous leaves like the silver trees and *Eleagnus*.

Considerable discrimination and taste will be necessary when planting these together. Miscellaneous mixing produces the hopeless muddles so much in evidence. With a good backing of the *Laurineæ*, however, and well selected *Protean* forms used in the foreground with judgment and moderation, there will be produced the most striking exogenous group that can be gotten together in the drier sub-tropical regions. It will take the palm from the *Cacti*. At the north something of the kind may be attempted with the *sassafras*, the *Eleagni*, the *Daphnes* and others.



CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA.

30 feet high at 8 years old, grown on S. Florida plantation.

Cinnamomum has 130 species of sub-tropical and tropical trees often of immense size, and ascending on the mountains to considerable elevations. They are superb in their young vernal growth, which varies from creamy white to pink and red according to kind, and gives the surface of the mountain forests the appearance of immense flower shows. *C. Camphora* does well southward on both coasts, and even when

cut down by severe winters in the gulf states, usually grows again from the stump, a readiness of the genus taken advantage of in the cultivation of *C. Zeylanicum*, which is treated much like *Osiers*. I cannot doubt but *C. Loureirii*, *C. talmala*, and others would do well at southern points in Florida and California.

Persea has 100 species distributed over temperate, sub-tropical, and tropical America, the sub-tropical and tropical parts of Asia, and the Canary Islands. *P. Carolineensis*, known as the "red bay," is found in swampy ground throughout the southern states north to Delaware. *P. Lingue* is a Chilean species, said to be growing in the Kew Arboretum. *P. gratissima* is the "Alligator pear."

Sassafras is a well-known hardy native monotypic tree worthy more frequent use.

Litsea has 125 species in eastern and tropical Asia, the species illustrated in North America, and the New Zealand tree known as *Tetranthera calicaris* is said to be a *Litsea*. The sub-tropical kinds are evergreens.

Umbellularia is the fine "California laurel." There is another form found in Mexico.

Lindera has 60 species in tropical and sub-tropical Asia, the Japanese islands, and North America. *L. Benzoin* is the well-known early flowering "spice bush" hardy to Canada; *L. glauca*, *L. sericea*, and *L. obtusiloba* from Japan are in gardens.

Laurus, "sweet bay," besides the well-known evergreen in varieties which do well in the middle and lower south, has a distinct species in the Canaries, which is rather more tender.

The singular parasitical "dodder laurels" are natives of tropical Asia, Africa, America and Australia.

The *Proteæ* and tribes in nearest relation are mostly natives of the arid zone of the southern hemisphere, embracing parts of South Africa, Australasia, South America, and a few Pacific islands. I regret that I can't call any of them hardy, or say how much frost they endure. I have not seen them tried in other than orange climates, without protection. *Embothrium coccineum*, an Andean species, has proven as hardy as any in the south of England with the protection of walls and buildings. In Mediterranean countries they are mostly sheltered in some way, for high winds often spoil their wonderfully diverse foliage, which is as frequently soft and silky, as birch-bark—brittle. One hundred years ago there were more of these plants in British green-houses than today. They have given place to florists' selections which will strike like Bermuda grass and grow into the nimble dirne. But let not our South California friends heed the fashion. These plants seem adapted to their climate, they are easily raised from seed, which can readily be supplied nowadays, and there is scarcely a group which offers greater scope to the planter. —JAMES MACPHERSON.

Park Notes

The New York City subway promises to work destruction to numbers of the down-town trees, notwithstanding the efforts to preserve them. The fine elm standing near the asphalt walk west of the fountain in the City Hall Park, is doomed, and this tree has always been a favorite from its shade giving character. The line of the loop on being staked out was found to render the removal or destruction of a number of trees, including the above mentioned elm, necessary. Much surface excavation will be carried out on this section of the great work. Efforts will be continued by the authorities to save all the trees possible.

* * *

Quincy, Ill., which has set the pace for public park improvements of its character and size, is continuing an active crusade against disfiguring advertisements and other signs on trees and posts, and is carrying the war into other sections through the agency of an efficient Park and Boulevard Improvement Association. This association has fully demonstrated the force of organization when conducted by efficient workers.

* * *

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, investigating the park system of the District, are contemplating a trip to Boston in the summer to inspect the system of parks of that city. An insight into the problems under development in the splendid parks of Boston will be an education for the Washington Commissioners.

The sum of \$100,000 was allotted by Congress for the improvement of the Vicksburg National Military parks, and the Commission for that park will be able to take care of a large amount of work. On the programme of work are two steel bridges each 400 feet long and two of 70 feet. The first work contemplated is the roadway on the old Confederate or inner line of defense, which when completed will afford a fine roadway some eight miles long.

* * *

The park board of Indianapolis propose to set out in Riverside park from 3,000 to 5,000 trees this year, of which 500 evergreens are to be distributed this month. Not a great many years ago this would have been looked upon as a formidable undertaking, but with the advance made in horticultural practice it does not amount to much now-a-days.

* * *

Mr. D. H. Burnham, the Chicago architect, whose work in connection with the World's Fair received the encomiums of the professional classes of the country, has accepted the chairmanship of the commission appointed for the embellishment of the national capital, Washington. Other members of the commission are Charles McKim, of McKim, Mead & White, architects, New York, and Fred Law Olmsted, of Boston.

* * *

Secretaries Hay, Root and Long and the assistant secretary of war celebrated Arbor Day in Washington recently, by planting trees and shrubs in the park south of the State, War and Navy Building. The occasion was the fulfillment of a long cherished desire on the part of Secretary Root to improve the grounds about that building. Secretary Hay took precedence, planting a double-flowering cherry tree. A more distinguished body of amateur gardeners has possibly never before been seen at practical work. Another interesting note in connection with horticulture in Washington is the effort of the Department of Agriculture to develop a hardy orange of

palatable characteristics, prospects for which are promising. The trees produced under cross hybridization from the hardiest oranges in the world by Mr. H. J. Webber and now in bearing, but the nature of the product cannot be determined until the fruit ripens in the fall.

* * *

The ultimate plan of the commission appointed to preserve the Palisades of the Hudson River, and whose work up to date should be a lesson in economics to public spirited citizens, is to establish an interstate park running from Fort Lee ferry, New Jersey, to some point in New York state below Sneden's Landing, to embrace all the land from the top of the steep edge of the cliffs down to the water's edge; to construct a driveway at their base as speedily as possible, and to exert its influence toward connecting this driveway with the driveways on the New York side of the river.

* * *

Among the latest features in park improvement is that of the introduction of butterflies, which is to be tried by the London, England, county council. The attractiveness of butterflies of the five varieties is unquestioned. It is planned to start with three varieties, among the most prolific and handsome found in the British kingdom: they are the "red-admiral," the "peacock" and the "tortoiseshell." The caterpillars of these three species thrive on the common stinging nettle, and it is proposed to fence off beds of this plant for their use. The caterpillars are of the hairy kind, now relished by birds, so that it is expected they will not be greatly disturbed. Beds of honey-producing flowers will also be planted in the vicinity of the nettles to induce the insects to stay at home.

* * *

The South Park Board of Chicago, for whose benefit the state legislature passed a bill permitting the sale of \$500,000 of bonds, have laid out a comprehensive scheme to dispose of it. This includes the following: Planting work and harbor improvements in Jackson Park, \$300,000; planting in Brighton Park, a newly acquired addition to the system, \$50,000; Natatorium and Gymnasium in the same park, \$50,000; improvement of Garfield and Western avenue boulevard, \$50,000. The bill authorizing this contained a referendum clause submitting the question to the people at the recent election, and it was carried, only a comparatively small vote being cast against it. The improvement in Brighton Park, a tract of 35 acres, will be carried out as rapidly as possible, and as it is in a neighborhood abounding in prospective citizens, facilities for bathing and sanitary and youthful sports and pastimes will be marked features. It promises to be one of the most complete parks of the city.

* * *

Plans for the consummation of the work of the Crerar library trustees are now rapidly maturing. The late John Crerar, of Chicago, left a very large sum for the founding of a library, including a building for the same in that city, and while the library has been in operation in temporary quarters for some years, suitable location and opportunities have been awaited to complete the design of the benefactor. The legislature of Illinois has just passed a bill permitting the use of park property for the building, which comes into effect July 1 next, and work on the building plans are under way. The building will have a frontage of 380 feet and will be located in Grant Park on the lake front. In connection with the library building, Mr. Crerar devised a sum of \$100,000 to be used for a heroic statue of Abraham Lincoln, for which the commission has been awarded to Augustus St. Gaudens, whose other master-piece of Lincoln adorns Lincoln Park, Chicago. The endowment fund of the library now amounts to \$3,400,000, and the building fund to \$380,000.

SOME INTERESTING PARK STATISTICS.

Mr. M. O. Stone, secretary of the Board of Park Commissioners, Rochester, N. Y., has compiled the following interesting facts concerning the parks of various cities:

"Of the 159 cities in the United States of 25,000 or more inhabitants, 122 have public parks. Forty-three of these cities have an average park area of but ten acres and parks of the remaining seventy-nine cities vary in area from fifty acres to 7,000 acres. Public parks in twenty-five of the cities mentioned in the following table are under control of non-partisan park commissions. Park officials representing twenty-two of these cities make report that real estate near their parks has increased in valuation much beyond the average increase in other sections of the cities and that the greater part of their taxpayers favor liberal appropriations for the purchase of park lands and the improvement and maintenance of parks.

"In San Francisco, the park board receives its annual appropriation through a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7-10 of a mill on each dollar of the city's assessed valuation; in Hartford the tax is fixed by law at not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mill, and in Minneapolis it must not exceed 1 mill.

"Paterson has a fixed rate of 2-5 of a mill and Peoria 6 mills on each dollar of assessed valuation. The method by which the parks of the last two cities named obtain funds for maintenance is undoubtedly

the best for nearly all cities, as park boards are thus assured of fixed amounts annually, and are in position to act intelligently upon business methods.

"Public parks in the other cities in this table receive appropriations from their common councils which vary in amounts from year to year. By act of the legislature, the Park commission of the city of Rochester cannot be granted an annual appropriation exceeding \$40,000; this amount has been appropriated but one year, 1896.

"About one-half of the park commissions in these cities supervise and pay for their park policemen; twenty-seven have band concerts in parks, ten have equipped gymnasiums, twelve have golf grounds, fourteen provide for skating, seventeen park systems have boating privileges, and in eighteen there are ball grounds; seventeen have greenhouses or conservatories, eighteen have collections of native and other animals, and fifteen have nurseries in which are grown trees and shrubs for park planting.

"Street trees are under the control of park commissions in six of these cities and in eight there are park boulevards, or parkways. In eight cities street railways run into the parks. Park laborers work eight hours per day in nineteen cities; nine hours in one city, and ten hours in eleven cities. One city pays \$1 per day for park laborers, twenty-one pay \$1.50, two pay \$1.60, three pay \$1.75, and five pay \$2."

	Population. Census of 1900.	Average annual appro- priation for improve- ment & maintenance of parks for last 5 years.	Average annual cost per capita of maintain- ing & improving parks during last 5 years.	Average annual tax rate on \$1,000 for parks during last 5 years.	Annual cost per acre for improvement and maintenance.	Park acreage.	Acres purchased.	Purchase price.	Acres donated.	Acreage of interior parks.
Topeka, Kan.....	33,608	\$5,500	\$0 16	\$0 30	\$63 00	87	17	\$10,000	80	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	35,672	6,000	17	35	67 00	90	87.5	.....	2.5	3
Haverhill, Mass.....	37,175	7,500	20	21	29 00	258	.....	.....	.....	8.1
Duluth, Minn.....	52,964	12,000	23	30	43 00	280	200	250,000	80	25
Charleston, S. C.....	55,837	9,000	16	25	15 00	608	608	.....	.....	32.7
Peoria, Ill.....	56,100	60,000	1 07	1 33	182 00	330	189.5	142,300	140	.....
Springfield, Mass.....	62,059	27,000	44	29	55 00	485	124.78	36,921	361	27
Wilmington Del.....	76,508	20,000	26	50	74 00	269	179.69	243,851	89.31	29.69
Hartford, Conn.....	79,850	28,000	35	27	24 00	1,175	345	118,303	830	8
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	87,565	(a) 22,500	26	27	165 00	136	57	.....	79	.....
Albany, N. Y.....	94,151	30,295	32	40	121 00	250	240	665,437	10	80
Los Angeles, Cal.....	102,479	51,500	50	78	14 00	3,737	20	10,000	3,717	78.5
Omaha, Neb.....	102,555	27,661	27	26	47 00	585	455	420,340	130	23
Fall River, Mass.....	104,863	2,500	024	034	28 00	90	89.5	117,000	.5	.5
Paterson, N. J.....	105,171	25,000	24	30	263 00	91	01	120,000	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.....	118,421	22,000	19	19	57 00	386	335	277,000	151	108
Albany, Pa.....	129,896	50,000	38	51	147 00	341	28	40,000	313	100
Rochester, N. Y.....	162,435	32,390	19	23	48 00	670	636	302,978	34	22
St. Paul, Minn.....	163,632	50,000	31	32	86 00	579	527	239,000	52	22
Indianapolis, Ind.....	169,164	(b) 92,500	54	50	77 00	1,204	1,194	410,000	10	84
Providence, R. I.....	175,597	41,369	24	22	75 00	547	426	919,191	121	42.3
Minneapolis, Minn.....	202,718	86,578	42	48	56 00	1,553	763	.....	790	59
Detroit, Mich.....	285,174	179,259	62	57	193 00	926	732	245,000	194	78
Cincinnati, O.....	325,902	45,000	14	13	106 00	422	420	.....	2	70
San Francisco, Cal.....	342,782	(c) 245,000	71	69	175 00	1,400	1,390	.....	10	320
Buffalo, N. Y.....	352,219	(c) 319,773	90	1 30	311 00	1,026	1,026	1,156,337	.....	70.5
Cleveland, O.....	381,768	(a) 70,000	18	24	52 00	1,328	931	906,656	395	23.29
St. Louis, Mo.....	575,236	112,940	19	21	51 00	2,183	1,748	1,309,944	435	60
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,293,697	550,000	42	49	162 00	3,396	3,316	6,300,000	80	.....
Toronto, Ont.....	209,000	(c) 65,000	52	31	50 00	1,300	1,075	.....	225	206

(a) Maintenance only.

(b) Average for 1900 and 1901.

(c) Appropriation for 1900.

—Rochester Express.

Cemetery Notes.

The trustees of Oak Grove Cemetery, Medford, Mass., have passed a vote and issued notice of same to the lot-owners to the effect that all charges for the annual care of lots not under perpetual care will be made according to the size of lots and at the rate of one cent per square foot.

* * *

Of the cemetery funds of the city of Manchester, N. H., there are invested \$74,000, and this fund is in charge of the city treasurer, who acts under the instructions of the trustees of the city cemeteries. Under the laws of the state the trustees of the cemetery funds are restricted in their investments of money in their custody to United States, or state, county, city or town securities within the New England States.

* * *

Among the recent improvements in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill., are: new residence for custodian, \$2,800; barn, \$950; gate keeper's lodge, \$1,350; superintendent's office with chapel accessories, \$2,350; tool house, cement walks, etc., \$1,450. The total amount of expenditures for the year was \$19,415.24. Including 467 burials last year the total in the cemetery is 13,787.

* * *

An interesting question is being agitated in relation to Greenwood cemetery, Newcastle, Pa.,—that of the responsibility for the care of the cemetery after the lots and land are all disposed of. This cemetery is some 50 years old, and according to reports has been a source of great profit to the association, but now that there is no more revenue from sales, the officials of the association now propose to turn the property over to the lot-owners in order to provide for its care and maintenance, matters which have not secured the attention that should have been accorded them. A meeting of lot owners has been held and strong resolutions have been passed. A large committee has been appointed with sub-committees to investigate all the affairs and conditions of the cemetery management, and with orders to report results immediately. The lot-owners seem never to have seen a financial report, although the charter prescribed certain avenues for the disposition of the income derived from the sales of lots, etc. There are a number of cemeteries in the country in which same conditions are developing.

* * *

After spending some \$27,000 in improving and beautifying Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, the Spring Grove Cemetery trustees have been confronted with an aggressive effort on the part of a street railway line to lay tracks thereon. The cemetery trustees oppose such an invasion and filed a protest with the county commissioners.

* * *

At the annual meeting of Oak Hill Cemetery, Newburyport, Mass., the treasurer reported the funds of the association amounted to \$54,500.67, of which \$42,844.67 is in savings bank deposits. In care of lots left by the owners at sundry times the fund is \$11,540.84. A most gratifying report was that the removal of iron fences still continues, and but few now remain on the ground.

* * *

By a decision of Judge Parker, Lexington, Ky., the property of the Lexington Cemetery corporation is not subject to taxation. This also applies to a fund, amounting to several thousand dollars, accumulated from the business. The case was on appeal from the County Court wherein the Cemetery had been sued for state taxes.

A new cemetery comprising 190 acres located three-quarters of a mile east of the city limits, has been acquired for Schenectady, N. Y. It will be known as Park View Cemetery, and papers of incorporation have been filed by the Park View Cemetery Association, which is an outgrowth of the reorganization of the Hillcrest Cemetery Company.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Island Cemetery, Newport, R. I., was held last month. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$17,058.02, which included \$2,165 from sale of lots, and \$5,510.61 for labor on lots. The disbursements included \$1,550 for salaries, \$4,692.07 for labor, and \$1,431.74 for materials. Considerable improvement work was carried out during the year, and a number of new lots were placed under the care of the corporation.

* * *

The New York syndicate is having considerable trouble in consummating its project to establish a large cemetery near Oak Tree, N. J. A number of public meetings have been held and the County Board of Health and Freeholders committees have been participating in the matter. The magnitude of the scheme is thought to trespass upon the state law which is prohibitory to the establishment of so large a cemetery, and it is considered possible that the promoters will have to divide the property into three parcels under different names to come within the law. These will be known as the Cedar Heights, the Woodland Heights and the Oak Tree Cemeteries.

* * *

A bill which has been introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature, Harrisburg, Pa., prohibits the building of houses on any ground that has ever been used for burial purposes, and restricts its use to park purposes. This has caused considerable opposition from those who have acquired or are negotiating for land which was formerly owned by cemetery associations. The bill was instigated by the City Parks Association of Philadelphia, and its application, like many measures instituted for local purposes, may be too far reaching in its final status.

* * *

In the city of Little Falls, N. Y., the cemeteries and parks are under the care of the Board of Public Works, and for maintenance the cemetery lots are assessed \$1.50 per lot; the total assessment amounted to \$1,034.29, of which \$605.38 was paid. This does not seem to curtail delinquency altogether, for there was an amount of \$1,872.58 unpaid taxes on January 1, 1901. In relation however to the system requiring all payments to be made in advance, either for interments or work performed on lots, now embodied in the city ordinance relating to the cemetery, has, according to the annual report, proved its desirability.

* * *

A very interesting annual report is that of the Board of Cemetery Commissioners of Cambridge, Mass. The amount appropriated by the city council for the cemetery was \$18,000, and the actual expenditures were \$17,924.19. The receipts for the year were, however, only \$16,155.07, which included burial and tomb fees, \$4,897.50; care of lots, \$2,379.10; sale of lots and graves, \$5,581.30; foundations, etc., \$1,223.46. There was a falling off in the receipts for care of lots amounting to \$600, which the board deplores as indicating a possibly declining interest among lot owners in the preservation of the good appearance, a prevailing characteristic of the cemetery. The board uses this as a text for a plea for perpetual care, suggesting that by the investment of a moderate sum, the lot owner can be relieved of further personal attention. Twenty-five lots were added to the number now under perpetual care, making a total of 371, and the fund amounts to \$49,161.55.

CONDUCTING MODERN FUNERALS.

In these days of enlightenment there is a desire for improvement in all lines. Even in the matter of consigning the dead to their last resting place the progressive cemetery man has to consider how he can improve upon the old-fashioned methods of conducting funerals. The subject has been frequently discussed at the annual meetings of cemetery superintendents, and various suggestions have been made so as to do away somewhat with the repulsiveness of the grave. Nowadays there is an air of refinement in nearly all things, and refined people—aye, and the less refined—desire to see their departed friends laid away in the grave in as decent a manner as possible. True, in some of the larger and busier burial grounds, there is a tendency to haste on the part of employees. An interment is to many simply a matter of business, and too frequently the harsh manner of making an interment grates upon the sensibilities of the living.

Uniformed attendants have been tried and certainly uniforms do make the men look more presentable. But from the very nature of the work, the uniforms soon get soiled and look shabby. In some cities the undertakers provide professional carriers to carry the casket and lower it into the grave. This feature is worthy of imitation by all undertakers.

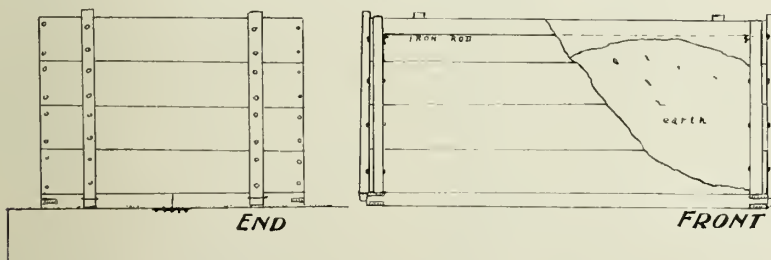
With the facilities now obtainable, there is no

excuse for cemetery officials not having funerals under their charge performed in the least objectionable manner. The many casket lowering devices on the market are all good, and their use does away with attendants during the performance of the burial services. The use of receptacles for holding the earth dug from the grave does away with much of the suggestiveness of the occasion.

In most cemeteries the filling in is postponed till the friends have retired. With the co-operation of the undertakers this can be easily accomplished; and in places where the public have been used to remain "till all is over," they must be educated to take their departure as soon as the commitment services are over. Immediately after the services the planks on the side of the grave should be placed over the opening, thus hiding all from view. The undertaker conducts the friends to the carriages and the cemetery men can do their work in a more satisfactory manner. Grave linings of different designs are obtainable and can be adjusted in a few minutes. Matting placed around for the people to stand on is desirable. A tent or fly should be used in inclement weather.

This may all cost the cemetery a little more money than under the old system, but public sentiment demands an improvement that cemetery officials should willingly respond to.

Bellett Lawson.

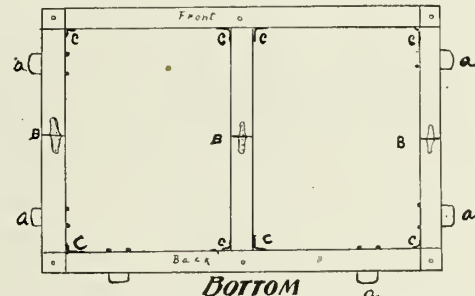


EARTH BOX FOR GRAVE.

BOX TO HOLD EARTH FROM GRAVE.

The accompanying sketches illustrate a box designed to hold a large quantity of earth, and at the same time be portable and easily handled. A box 6 by 9 feet and 3 feet 6 inches high, will be a convenient size. The rear, sides and middle pieces of the bottom frame are 4 by 4 inches, and are separate, hooks and staples holding them together. The sides are of matched lumber, and are in one piece. The back and foot boards drop into slots at the sides. The bottom is of loose boards. Iron cleats are fixed on the bottom frame, for the uprights on the side pieces to rest in. An iron rod stretches across the box, and is tightened by thumb-screws, holding the whole securely. Hinges allow the frame to fold into a small space. This box will greatly facilitate the filling of graves and prevents the cold soil from injuring the grass. During a funeral the box is covered with canvas.

Bellett Lawson.



The treasurer's report, at the recent annual meeting of the Springfield Cemetery Association, Springfield, Mass., showed receipts, \$15,933.69; expenditures, \$9,567.26 and assets of \$133,786, the market value of which is \$147,000.

The purloining of flowers from a grave shortly after a funeral at Naugatuck, Conn., recently caused the arrest of a carriage party from Waterbury, comprising four young people. Each was fined, including costs, \$8.28, making their exploit an expensive one, to say nothing of the dishonor attaching to the episode.

At the annual meeting of Woodlawn Cemetery, Boston, Mass., it was noted that 1901 marks the 50th year since the consecration of Woodlawn. The report showed a large amount of improvement work carried out during the year, and many more old lots placed in perpetual care. The total receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, amounted to \$103,735.87 and expenditures to \$89,324.51.

The Ontario government, Canada, has reserved 1,400,000 acres of wild land near Lake Temagami, a great lake lying west of Lake Temiscaming, on the upper Ottawa, to be developed as a national park. In this domain the timber will be preserved and the game allowed to increase. Deer and beaver are both reported to be on the increase.

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents: President, Geo. M. Painter, "West Laurel Hill," Philadelphia; Vice-President, Frank Eurich, "Woodward Lawn," Detroit, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. Wilson Ross, Newton Center, Mass. The Fifteenth Annual Convention will be held at Pittsburg, Pa., September, 10th, 11th, 12th, 1901.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, L. E. Holden, Cleveland, O.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the Association will be held at Milwaukee, Wis., June, 1901.

Publisher's Notes.

Charles E. Ladd has been appointed superintendent of parks at Springfield, Mass.

A. L. Glaser, formerly superintendent of Linwood Cemetery, Dubuque, Ia., has resigned his charge, and is now in the greenhouse business in that city.

W. J. Blain resigned his position as superintendent of Cypress Lawn Cemetery, San Francisco, to embark in the undertaking business in that city. E. B. McPherson is his successor.

The attention of the readers of Park and Cemetery is again called to the circulars which are being sent out by the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, for the purpose of collecting in short and concise form information regarding prevailing customs in cemeteries. The statistics will be published, and will be valuable and instructive to all who are interested or engaged in cemetery work. For this reason, all who are connected with cemeteries, whether members of the Association or not, are urged to send for these blanks and aid in a work which cannot fail to be of permanent benefit to cemetery interests. For blanks, address Frank Eurich, 604 Union Trust Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

The series of papers on gardens read before the convention of the American Institute of Architects, was considered of such interest that the Executive Committee will publish them, if a sufficient number of subscriptions are received. If 1,000 subscribers can be secured the volume will be published with full page illustrations, bound in cloth, at \$1.25 per volume. It will contain the following articles:

"English Gardens," by R. Clipston Sturgis; "French Gardens," by John G.

Howard; "Italian Gardens," by Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin; "Japanese Gardens," by K. Honda, Tokio, Japan.

Applications should be made to Glenn Brown, Secretary American Institute of Architects, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

The regular winter session of the executive committee of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists was held in Buffalo, N. Y., March 5th and 6th. The principal matters considered by the committee were: The fumigation of nursery stock, the establishment of a parcels post, and the relations of the auxiliary societies to the central body. In connection with this latter point, it was decided that the society should offer two medals, one of bronze, and one of silver, for new and meritorious plants or flowers of American origin. These medals are to be awarded through ten designated organizations that maintain at least one public exhibition annually. The convention of the society will be held in the City Convention Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., five days, beginning August 6th, 1901.

Obituary.

Mr. Thomas McCance, one of the pioneers of Alleghany, Pa., died in that city March 8th, at the age of 85. Mr. McCance was president of the board of directors of Uniondale Cemetery, and had been for many years prominent in cemetery work. He was also trustee of Westminster College, and director of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

Mr. James W. Hinkle, Superintendent of Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan, Indiana, died January 27th, 1901. Mr. Hinkle was one of the incorporators of the town, and had been identified with every stage of its progress. Chief among his works was the reclaiming of the cemetery from a tangle of briars and untrimmed shrubbery to a well-kept, modern cemetery. He was 83 years of age, and in the last year of his life was still actively engaged in superintending the cemetery. Its substantial gravel drive-ways, and its rules and regulations testify to his efficient management.

Mr. John J. Noyes, superintendent of Oakhill Cemetery, Newburyport, Mass., died recently at the age of 77 years. Mr. Noyes had been superintendent of Oak Hill Cemetery for many years.

Mr. Andrew Clabough, who was for thirty-seven years secretary of the Fairview Cemetery, Altoona, Pa., departed this life last month.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1900, being the proceedings of the 45th annual meeting held at Champaign, Dec. 11, 12, and 13, 1900, the proceedings of the northern, central, and southern district societies, and of a number of county societies. Contains 525 pages of interesting reading, illustrated with numerous half-tones. Edited by the Secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ills. Among the articles to which particular attention is called are Pres. Dunlap's on "Horticulture in France;" O. C.

Simonds, of Chicago, on "Pruning and Care of Ornamental and Shade Trees and Shrubs;" "Nature Study in School Grades;" "Science in Education," by Dr. T. J. Burrill; "Origin and Development of the Apple Blossom," by Prof. E. S. Goff; "The Crown Gall as a Nursery Pest," by Prof. S. A. Forbes; "Growth and Present Tendencies of Ornamental Planting," by Prof. J. C. Blair; "Forestry for Illinois," by Prof. C. A. Keffler; "Spray Material and Its Application," by H. A. Aldrich; "Insect Enemies of Tree and Fruit and How to Control Them," by E. C. Green. This valuable report will be mailed free to all members, to school and other public libraries in the state on payment of postage.

"Cultural Directions for the Chrysanthemum, with a few brief suggestions on the beautifying of our city door-yards." A pamphlet presented by the New Jersey Floricultural Society to the school children of that state together with plants which will be collected in the fall and displayed as a part of the society's fall exhibition, when suitable prizes will be awarded. Copies can be obtained by sending ten cents to the Secretary, George Smith, Orange, N. J.

St. Agnes Cemetery, Albany, N. Y. Charter, Rules and Regulations, and Catalogue of lot-owners for 1901.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletins Nos. 19 and 23. "Stigmoneose." A Disease of Carnations and Other Pinks, by Albert F. Woods, and "Spot Disease of the Violet," by P. H. Dorsett. Also, "Progress in the Treatment of Plant Diseases in the United States," and "Progress of Commercial Growing of Plants Under Glass," by B. T. Galloway; "Diseases of Shade and Ornamental Trees," by B. T. Galloway and Albert F. Woods; "Progress of Plant Breeding in the United States," by Herbert J. Webber and Ernst A. Bessey; "Hybrids and their Utilization in Plant Breeding," by Walter T. Swingle and Herbert J. Webber.

Annual Report of Board of Cemetery Commissioners, Cambridge, Mass., for 1900. Also pamphlet entitled: "Some Facts About Perpetual Care of Lots in Cambridge Cemetery."

Rules and Regulations adopted by the Park Commission, Dayton, O., containing illustrated section on "Hints and Suggestions on Street and Decorative Planting, Maintenance of Trees, Shrubs, Lawns, etc."

Michigan Forestry Commission, First Annual Report, 1900. A well-bound book of 116 pages, profusely illustrated with half-tones. Contains official documents and reports, and 23 contributed articles on all subjects pertaining to the forests of Michigan.

Playground Scenes, a little book of 24 half-tones, illustrating New York playgrounds, published by the Outdoor Recreation League.

Mount Hope Cemetery Association, Chicago, Ill. An attractive little booklet containing excellent half-tones and diagrams of Mount Hope Cemetery.

Annual Report Board of Public Works, Little Falls, N. Y.

The University of Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb. "Some Forage Plants for Summer Food," by T. L. Lyon and A. L. Haecker.

Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

L. F. Kinney, Kingston, R. I. Neatly illustrated circular announcement, descriptive of rhododendrons and kalmias and their planting.

The Bomgardner Lowering Device Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Descriptive catalogue for 1901, neatly illustrated with half-tones showing the working of the device, and containing testimonials from users of it.

Wm. H. Moon & Co., Glenwood Nurseries, Morrisville, Pa.: "Their Stock, Location, Trade, &c." A handsomely bound, and neatly illustrated booklet.

F. R. Pierson & Co., Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Annual announcement for 1901.

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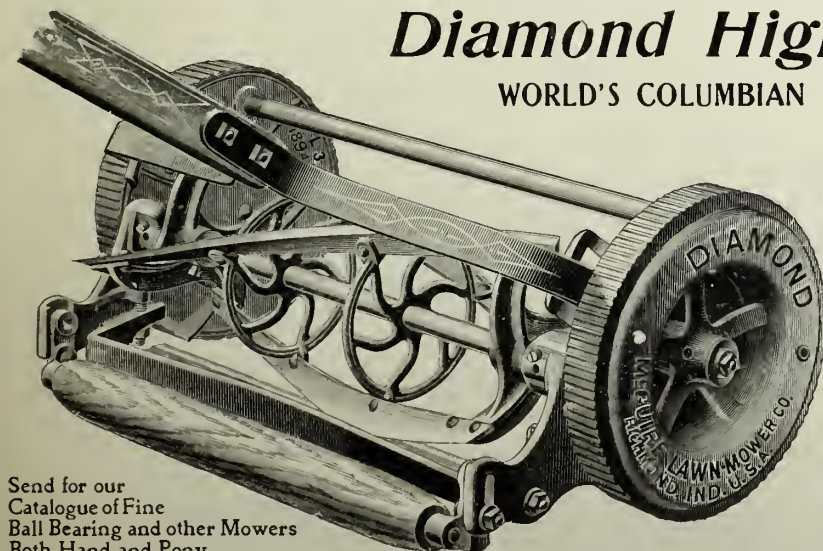
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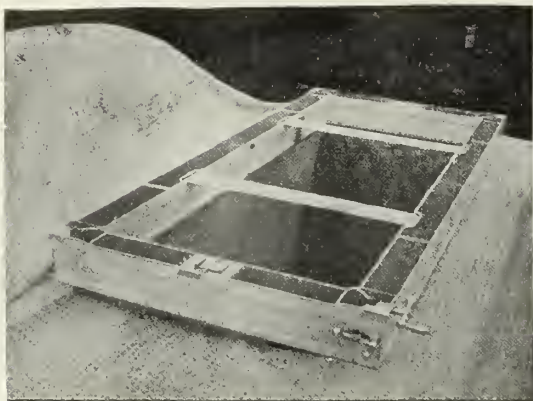
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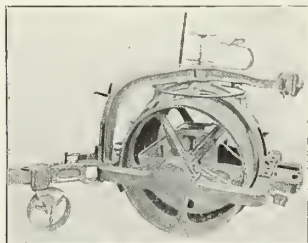
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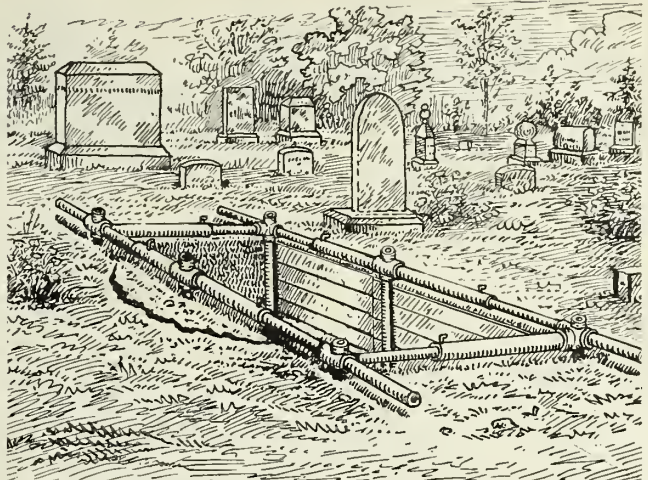
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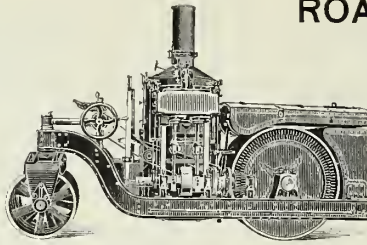
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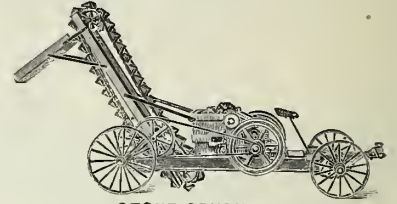
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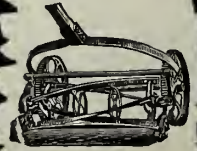


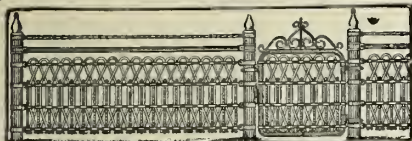
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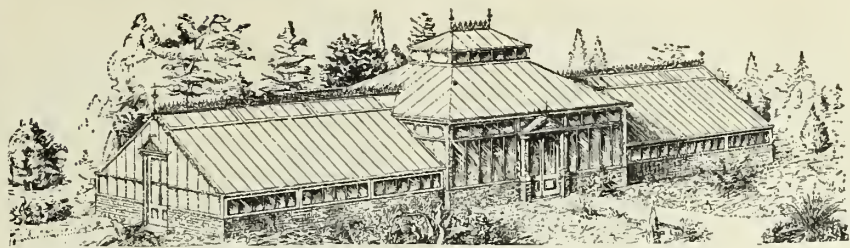
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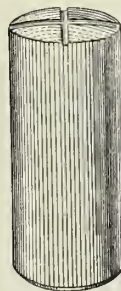
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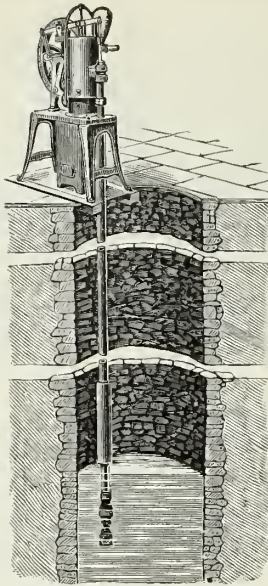
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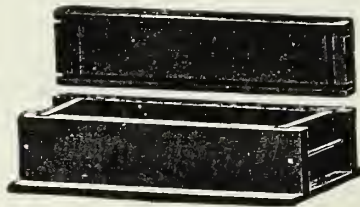
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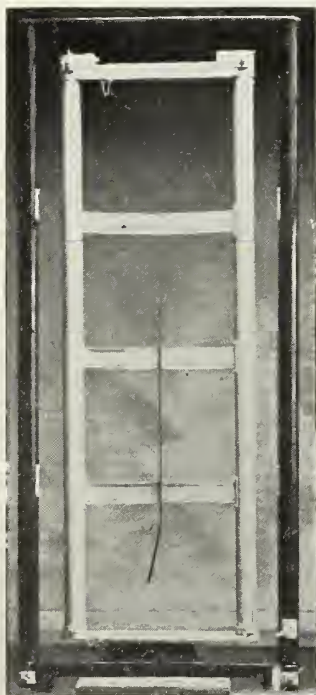
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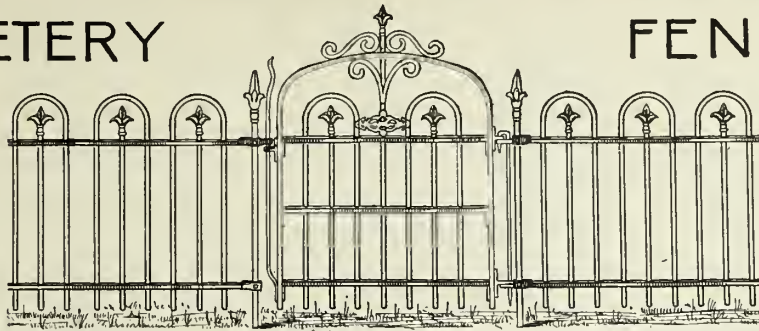
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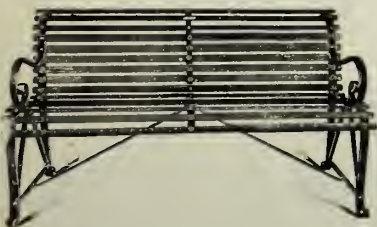
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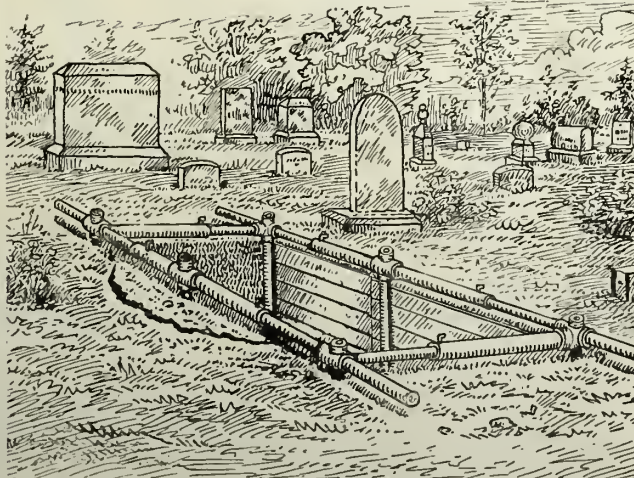
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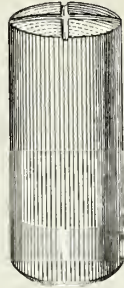


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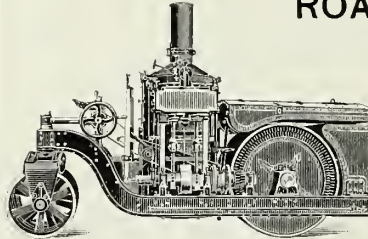
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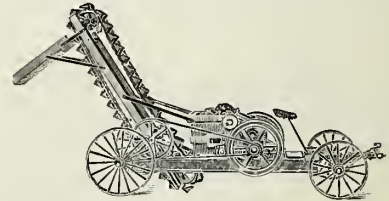
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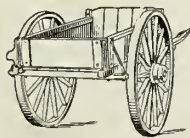
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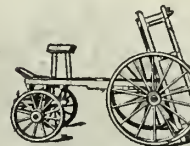
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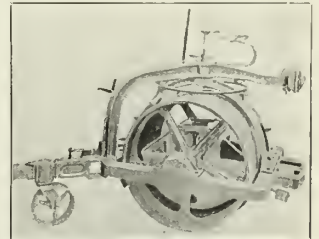
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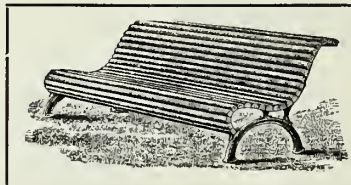
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GARDENING PRIZES BY THE CHICAGO "TRIBUNE."

In order to cultivate individual effort in making picturesque yards and windows and in general in outdoor beautifying, the Chicago Tribune has offered a series of prizes for the best gardens and window boxes, in the three main sections of Chicago, and has been re-enforcing and stimulating endeavor in this direction by publishing, almost daily for a time, suggestive hints for the amateur gardener, and broader articles pertaining to shrubs and flowers for the general reader. This enterprise on the part of so prominent a daily and the valuable and suggestive text supplied to afford information to all classes has been highly commended, and has created an impression that will undoubtedly serve to crystallize sentiment and render permanent the desire to improve the home surroundings of numbers of Chicago citizens. Opportunities to beautify our towns and cities have been and are practically unbounded, but the spirit to undertake the work has been lacking in the average citizen, and this, in consequence, has

been the underlying reason why our city governments have been so delinquent in maintaining municipal properties in presentable condition, so far as outdoor appearances are concerned. Once excite the community to a realization of what proposed improvement means, and this is the work of the public press, and officialdom is compelled to follow the lead. If more of the great dailies would take up the work of outdoor art and improvement, they would not only immeasurably benefit their respective communities, but would lead in a matter of general improvement, the refining nature of which is incalculable.

A WORTHY WORK.

In the rapidly increasing work of educating the people to the value of outdoor improvement, a work that a growing sentiment throughout the country is making a present day duty, every one possessing knowledge of trees and plants and the elements of landscape arrangements should lend a hand. It will for a long time be in the nature of missionary effort, but the result will be a constantly increasing demand for such efforts, which means an ever broadening field for the landscape gardener. In this connection we note that Mr. Sid. J. Hare, the superintendent of Forest Hill Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo., has been lecturing to the students of the Manual Training High School, setting forth his views on street, boulevard and park construction. Cemetery and park superintendents in every community could well follow this example and impart some of their knowledge to the growing citizen, thereby securing a receptive and retentive intelligence for future development; yet it need not be confined to the young people, there is sufficient interest in the subject to attract all classes.

MEMORIAL DAY.

With, generally speaking, a season highly favorable to nature's best efforts in field and forest, and consequently satisfactory to the cemetery superintendent, a beautiful Memorial Day may be anticipated for the exercise of the functions provided for that day of national mourning. For many years past, however, the spirit of the day has been sadly marred by the intrusion of coarser pleasures, which to a large extent negated its sacred suggestiveness, and it is gratifying to observe that public sentiment is rapidly reverting to a due and proper appreciation of what the day is intended to memorialize, and is suppressing features of public amusement which had well-

nigh usurped the prerogatives of the occasion. With the cemetery in the very height of vernal beauty, with grass at its greenest and foliage and flowers at their loveliest, Memorial Day comes at a time when humanity is greedy to absorb all that nature out of doors offers to stimulate its better attributes, and to encourage and educate it to appreciate all that is created for its benefit. Thus inspired the mind is prone to venerate, and the buried soldiers who fought and died for the benefit of their fellow-men receive a benediction in the more perfect devotion to the cause of decorating their graves on the day officially set apart for the purpose. In its best sense it is for this that the cemetery superintendent puts forth his best efforts in spring, and while the crowds of visitors to his grounds give him much further care and labor to repair damages, it is a labor of love in that it is a factor of the highest development of true patriotism.

**AMERICAN PARK
AND OUTDOOR
ART ASSOCIATION.**

The fifth annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, to be held in Milwaukee, Wis., June 26-28 next, the preliminary program of which is given in another column, promises to be of great interest and should invite a large attendance. Milwaukee is a wide-awake city and a good entertainer, and has a park system worthy of the name, and as the papers to be presented and the reports to be submitted are of unusual import, it is safe to predict mutual advantage to both city and association. The headquarters will be at the Hotel Pfister. The work of the association is rapidly assuming breadth and among the papers to be read is one by Mrs. Basil Holmes, Hon. Sec. of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association of London, England, on "The Open Space Movement in England." The report of the chairman of the committee on local improvement, Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey, on "Village Improvement in the United States and Other Countries," will be of great importance, while the committee reports generally deal with matters of immediate public interest and are in the hands of competent men. Not by any means the least important feature of the meeting will be the part taken by the Woman's Auxiliary of the association, under the presidency of Mrs. Herman J. Hall, of Chicago. Through the Woman's Auxiliary, women throughout the country interested in the promotion of outdoor art are eligible to membership in the association, and thus co-operation in the family or the community to promote the improvement of home and local surroundings is aided and encouraged. Unquestionably this association, comparatively young as it is, has exerted a vast amount of educational influence, while an active participation in movements

calculated to encourage reform and correct abuses in the interest of municipal and landscape embellishment is a matter of course as opportunities present themselves for successful accomplishment. The Milwaukee meeting must be no exception to the record that much good has resulted to the municipality fortunate enough to be honored by a convention of this association.

**AN IMPORTANT
NATIONAL TRUST.**

The report of Mr. C. R. Ashbee to the members of the council and the executive committee of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest and Natural Beauty, England, and to the members of the committee in Washington, on his recent trip to the United States to make known the historic and æsthetic side of the work of the National Trust in England has recently been issued by that body. It is a most interesting document and should be gratifying to the well-wishers of the cause on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Ashbee's trip consumed three months, in the course of which he addressed some 50 or 60 meetings in the leading cities of the country east of the Mississippi. In his lectures he specifically stated that his object was not to secure funds for English objects, but to endeavor to secure concerted action in the "safeguarding of the historic associations of the English-speaking people, as a whole, and the amenities of life which are constantly threatened by modern commercialism." The report generally suggests that the object of his journey was attained, he having met with practical assurances of support as soon as the central committee at Washington, which has been organized, gets into working order, and this committee will keep in touch with the London Council, and will establish an American Council. While mainly descriptive of his efforts and work with the several American organizations with which he came in contact, the report is full of suggestions and the results of the journey directly show that our intelligent citizens realize that it is the duty of the times to preserve historic relics, natural objects of interest, places and things that shall minister to the educational and pleasurable requirements of the race. His descriptions of the numerous state organizations having similar aims, carries with it the suggestion that a flexible central body with state branches might be more effective. There is much food for thought in this alone, a federation of the leading state societies of the country working on any given improvement idea, would seem to promise greater efficiency in results and with less cost and labor. It is to be hoped that an American National Trust will soon be actively at work securing for the English-speaking people the many interesting historical and beautiful objects that the United States affords.

STREET TREES.—I.

Aesthetics and sanitation are the dominant motives in planting trees on the streets of cities. A city is essentially an artificial creation. Except where natural surroundings dictate otherwise, where the general scheme forbids it or suggests another treatment, where the architecture of the buildings are not specially adapted to it, the trees in a city whose streets are laid out rectangularly should be planted in strict accordance with formality. Concerted action of private citizens is rare and seldom results in adopting and following a policy tending toward the best interests of the community at large. It is no rare occurrence for one owner to plant one sort of tree in the street abutting his property and his neighbor to plant another sort attaining a different size and form. The frequency of such plantations argues for municipal direction of the affairs of street trees, if the greatest possible civic beauty as it relates to trees is to be attained.

struction of roads and sidewalks; the locations of sewers, gas and steam mains and electric conduits; the kinds and character of soils; soil analyses; subterranean water tables and flow; exposures and other matters of local importance. The local flora should be studied and data collected as to the trees best adapted for special purposes in particular circumstances. With this preliminary information accurately recorded the particular exigency of a case may be considered.

In deciding upon a scheme of planting due consideration should be given to really meritorious and beautiful features of street termini. The termini of some streets are marked by an imposing building, by being the vortex of several streets; by a monument or otherwise. If it is a large naturalistic park, for example, the plantations on the main routes of travel to and from the entrances may be partly governed by the scenery of the park. Along these routes the plantations might be made most effective if designed as a part of a general scheme rather than as a whole



ELM.

GINKGO.

LINDEN.

SHOWING GENERAL OUTLINE, POSITION AND DENSITY OF BRANCHES.

Assuming a city to vest in one person or body the power to protect, care for and increase the number of trees within its limits—what, it may be asked, might be some of the duties of such an official or body. Aside from legal and political aspects these would in part be to become critically familiar with the class of buildings along each street—i. e., whether commercial, residential or other; the predominating style of architecture; the materials of construction and their colors and peculiarities; the width of highways, paths and planting spaces; the grades of streets, where fills and where cuts have been made; existing and official profiles of streets; legal and adopted building limits; the materials and con-

in itself. Their quality of quiet restfulness may be made their most important factor. Their power of unifying a scene by subduing or screening architectural vulgarities may be made to serve in its best office. The scene may sometimes be emphasized very largely by reason of the planting on the secondary streets. Such subsidiary planting should be done as part of a comprehensive scheme.

From an aesthetic point of view trees may ornament the highways, buildings and their accessories by creating in combination with the structural edifices a scene of dignity and individuality. Trees gain in effect and value when their forms, textures and colors unite harmoniously or contrast sharply with their



WINDING STREET WITH IRREGULAR BORDER PLANTING—
Where the general scheme suggests another treatment.

surroundings, or form a good composition themselves. For this reason we should not select to ordinarily intermix in the plantation of a city street, Norway maples, Tulip trees, European Larch and white Birch and American Elms. The complexity of forms as seen in perspective with the edifices would be incongruous. Similar, however, is the frequent result of individual effort when guided by different or even antagonistic aims.

Trees should be studied with special reference to their size, quality and characteristics of development under varied circumstances. Sorts should be selected with a view to obtaining good proportion to the width of street; be in keeping with the style of architecture and the heights of buildings; and preferred in part consideration of their general outlines, their position and density of their branches, and twigs, and the density, size, tone and texture of their leaves. Having decided upon the most appropriate sort it should be planted in sufficient quantity to be impressive. It should also unite agreeably or contrast decidedly with the sort adjoining it.—Emil T. Mische.

JAPAN MAPLES ON OUR WESTERN PRAIRIES.

Attracted by the glowing description and beautiful illustrations sent out by eastern nurserymen I, for one, in all probability am not the only disappointed purchaser of these pretty maples.

In the articles on "Echoes from Last Winter's Freeze," published by *Am. Gardening* in 1899, I think I included *Acer japonicum* in the list of those that froze back some. This variety was the only one that pulled through the memorable winter of '98-'99. All of them were well protected with straw. *Acer*

japonicum succumbed the following year, evidently from the effect of the previous winter.

Under the protection of buildings (in the city) some of the Japanese maples have been known to remain alive for a few years with no increase in growth whatsoever. I have seen them, a pitiful lot indeed, and I doubt very much if our eastern friends would have recognized their nurslings back.

When I made my first trial with the Japanese maples small plants were purchased and a sunny, sheltered situation selected. Continuous failure made me buy large specimens but I met with the same results. This applies whether planted out on permanent grounds or in the nursery rows.

It would be interesting to know how far east of Chicago they can be grown successfully and I hope some one else will give us this information. I should not be surprised to find their belt within fifty miles from us and probably in close proximity to that of the Azaleas and their allies. JAMES JENSEN.

AVENUE OF PIN OAKS, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

A glimpse of the beautiful avenue of pin oaks growing in Fairmount Park is afforded by the accompanying illustration. These trees, Mr. Miller informs me, have been growing in their present position about 20 years, and what beautiful trees they have become in that time the picture well shows.

This avenue is much admired, and showing, as it does, what a desirable tree this species of oak is for the purpose, it has been the means of awakening a great interest in this and other oaks, causing a widespread desire to plant them instead of the many foreign trees similar to what so many of the older parks display. The beautiful cut leaved foliage of the pin oak as well as the downward growth of the lower branches are what make it so desirable for planting, as in this respect it differs from all other oaks known. The drooping character will be discerned in the illustration.

Not only is it valued for the qualities mentioned, but there is another which has a great bearing on the case. The pin oak stands almost alone among oaks as being fairly easy to transplant. There is but one other, the bicolor, which approaches it in this respect. As a rule before an oak can be transplanted it has to be mutilated most to death, the branches trimmed in and but little but the main stem left. Nothing so severe as this need be done to the pin oak. Just a fair pruning, such as an ordinary deciduous tree would require, is all that need be done. The apparent reason for this is that the tree is possessed of a great number of smallish roots, many more than most oaks produce. In the planting of this avenue not a single tree had to be replaced. Every tree

grew, if I have the facts right. It will be of interest to say here that both this oak and the bicolor, the other one mentioned as being of an easily transplanted nature, are found in their wild state in low, moist ground. Trees in such situations are known to make many spreading roots instead of downward ones, and this habit may be why it is they have more small roots than those on dry ground, which con-

planted. The trees were set in the fall. Large holes were excavated, the soil carted away and a cartload of good soil substituted to every hole. The trees were very closely pruned. The soil was rammed in as hard as could be about them, that all the roots were well encased in soil. The soil was not leveled off but instead another load of good soil was added and mounded up about the base of the tree. This was



AN AVENUE OF PIN OAKS, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

tent themselves with a few strong descending ones only.

There are other avenues of oaks in this park, some of pin and some of other species, and it has surprised many to notice the uniform good luck the superintendent of grounds has in planting them. Some years ago an avenue of assorted oaks was

for the double purpose of keeping the frost from the roots and keeping the tree from swaying about, both matters of great importance. These trees all lived, though some were, perhaps, 15 feet high and three to four inches in diameter, a large size to transplant for an oak.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

A PLEA FOR MORE WATER GARDENS.

New England Association of Park Superintendents. Bulletin No. 6.

One of the great needs in our parks is some natural bits of planting near our ponds or lakes. As a rule there is too much cleaning up and cutting down of the natural shrubbery, leaving nothing to break the shore line. While I would not like the whole pond or shore covered with shrubs or aquatics, I would like some little bits of nature left. What looks more unnatural than a beautiful pond or lake divested of all natural beauty, leaving the trees all trimmed up like so many sentinels, and every vestige of shrub and flowering plant cleaned to the water's edge? On the other hand, what is more beautiful than the trees or shrubbery hanging over a river's bank or gracefully grouped at intervals along the edge of a pond? We have so many plants that love

this moist situation. Imagine a planting of groups of Azaleas, Clethra, Viburnums, Cornus, Myrica Gale, Rhodora and black alder, high bush, blue berries with Irises, Hibiscus, Lobelia cardinalis, forget-me-not, Caltha palustris, Eupatorium purpureum, Asclepias purpurascens. Can we not have more water gardens in our parks and make those we have more ornamental instead of the unsightly things edged with stone walls that we call ponds? No pond or brook should be planked with stones unless actually necessary to hold the soil in its place, and even then they should not be laid like a wall, but as near on a natural slope as possible to the water's edge, with plenty of pockets left to plant, so that eventually the stones will not be seen, but would have the appearance of a natural bank. What we need most is some natural bits of planting near our ponds or lakes. As a rule, we have too much trimming and cleaning up around

them, often destroying the shrubs which were really beautiful and turning what was a beautiful bit of nature into desolation. I have seen ponds and bays where all the natural shrubbery and native planting was cleared up to the water's edge and the trees in the park ground trimmed up like so many sentinels, thus destroying all the charm of the once natural woods and river banks. We know, of course, that in public places we cannot have all such places decorated, but we could have more than we do. We surely have material enough to plant such places with perfectly hardy plants, and when once planted I am sure the public will appreciate them. A lake or pond properly planted can be made a thing of beauty from spring to fall, and even into the winter. These places need not all be planted; mossy openings can be left, but when it is planted the planting should be massive and so planted that a continuance of bloom could be had from spring until the middle of autumn. Trees and shrubs gracefully grouped with herbaceous plants on edges and aquatics in the water presents at once a beautiful contrast with water not so decorated. I have seen many fine natural effects which might well be copied, for instance, a group of flag, *Typha latifolia*, with *Hibiscus palustris* and cardinal flower and white water lilies on the surface, along the Hudson; a large rock at the edge of a wood with pool in front, *Helenium autumnale*, ferns and cardinal flower; a ditch in a brackish march, *Phragmites communis*, *Hibiscus palustris*, *Lilium superbum*, *Lobelia cardinalis*; a river bank with buttonbush, *Clethra* and Alder, with huge masses of *Lythrum Salicaria* and white water lilies in the eddies. The *Lythrum* in such quantities that it dazzled the sight. A river with overhanging trees and shrubs, *Clethra* and *Lobelia cardinalis*, *Mimulus ringens*, arrow heads, pickerel weeds in groups. A swamp of cardinal flower, fire weed and *Bidens*, etc., etc. I could enumerate groups without number, all beautiful and offering you object lessons so that you might make hundreds of combinations out of chiefly native plants. Add to these many fine herbaceous plants and aquatics that are hardy and a water garden could be made the finest feature in many of our gardens and parks. The following list, all hardy and mostly native are fine for the water garden:

Shrubs: *Azalea viscosa*, *Rhodora Canadensis*, *Rosa setigera* and *lucida*, *Ilex verticillata*, *Ilex Laevigata*, *Ilex glabra*, *Cornus stolonifera*, *Clethra alnifolia*, high bush blue-berry, *Viburnum dentatum*, *Benzoin Benzoin*, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, *Spiraea salicifolia*, *Clematis Virginiana*, and many others. Of herbaceous plants we have *Hibiscus palustris* and oth-

ers, *Lobelia cardinalis* and *syphilitica*, *Lythrum Salicaria*, *Caltha palustris*, different fall bloom asters and *Solidagos*, several hardy *Coreopsis*, *Asclepias purpurascens*, *Eupatorium purpureum* and *perfoliatum*, *Rhexia virginica*, *Mimulus ringens*, *Chelone glabra* and *Lyoni*, *Sabbatia*, *chlorides*, *Iris versicolor* and *Pseudacorus*, and if wanted all the forms of the Japanese *Iris*. Of truly aquatics we have all the *nymphaea* both native and hardy hybrids, *Nelumbium luteum* and *speciosum*, the pretty little floating heart, *Limnanthemum*, the pickerel weed, *Alisma Plantago*, *Calla palustris*, the *Utricularis*, the *Sagittarias*, several species, the *Nuphar advena*, the water shield, the water poppy, the flags, *Kalmias*, many of the rushes, and *Ledums* all come in and can be used to great advantage, and when judiciously combined form a most attractive garden; besides these there are numbers of varieties of foreign aquatics, both tender and hardy, that can be used to advantage.

Jackson Dawson.

SOME OF THE NEWER WATER LILIES.

I regard *Nelumbium Shieoman* as the best late introduction in lotuses. The flowers are perfectly double, pure white, freely produced and the most valuable of all for cutting.

Nymphaea gloriosa, a large dark red; *N. ignea* and *N. flammea*, beautiful bright red, are the best of the newer French hybrids that I have grown. The two latter propagate very slowly.

Of the late American hardy *nymphaea* there are several. *N. candidissima rosea*=*N. alba candidissima* X *N. odorata rosea*=a pink form of the grand old *candidissima*, is very choice. For free and continuous bloom I do not believe it has a superior. *N. erecta*=*N. odorata alba* X *N. alba candidissima* is a pure white variety the size of *N. alba*. The flowers and often the foliage stand up nearly a foot above the water—a characteristic peculiarly its own. It also is an unusually fine bloomer. *N. constans*=*N. odorata rosea* X *N. superba*. I have known this lily for three years. It is of the *Odorata* type, much larger than *Orasia* and colored somewhat lighter than *O. luciana*—a distinct flesh pink. This variety will produce three times as many flowers as *Orasia*. *N. Superba rosea* is another promising new *nymphaea*. The true *N. Superba* has no *Odorata* blood in it, but is a distinct type originating by a series of crosses between *N. alba candidissima* and *N. tuberosa*. It is easily the largest hardy *nymphaea* grown. *N. Superba rosea* is a sport from this variety, and is the largest pink hardy *nymphaea* I have ever seen.

Geo. B. Moulder.

The water surfaces of a park need more study and care to make them appear natural in outline than does the general ground surface of the park.

John C. Olmstead.

PLANTING FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

Where immediate results are desired, the general effect of this border of hardy perennials may easily be secured with annuals.

For the tallest growths use *ricinus Zanzibarensis*, sunflowers, cannas that make tall growth, salvias

tween the taller plants: pansies, verbenas and alyssum.

Borders that are partly filled with either shrubs or hardy perennials will be greatly improved by the addition of some of these annuals, most of which may be grown from seed sown in the ground after danger of frost is passed, but a few of which must be started



PERENNIAL BORDER, LAWN AND BACKGROUND OF TREES.

(which under favorable conditions attain a height of four feet), and dahlias; for somewhat lower plants: African marigolds, the taller asters, plumbago, marguerites, French cannas, small sunflowers, annual larkspur, heliotrope, scabiosa, geraniums, zinnias, etc.; for still lower: French marigolds, stock, mignonette, ageratum, *vinca alba* and *v. rosea*, and both dwarf and climbing nasturtiums; and for ground covering be-

early in greenhouses or hot beds to insure flowers the first season. Small plants of these varieties are sold by all florists at about ten cents each in the early summer. The varieties to be started early are marguerites (both white and yellow daisies will flower all summer), cannas, ageratum, heliotrope, geraniums, vincas, salvias, pansies, plumbago *capensis*, and dahlias.

F. C. S.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND GARDENERS.

A word for peace and good understanding is seldom out of season; and when it is said to reconcile foes who are naturally and logically allies, who are fighting in the same cause and do not know it, who are rods in the same bundle but trying to be separated instead of tied together, to stand apart instead of supporting each other, it ought to be said and repeated until people listen and stop to think if the word in season is not a just and necessary word; for the stopping to listen, if it is done not with the ear only, but with the mind, would be the beginning of amity and confidence, the end of aloofness and suspicion.

These foes who should be friends are the landscape architects and the gardeners. The landscape architects constantly, and often with reason, suspect the gardeners of trying to defeat their plans and to supplant them with their own devices. The gardeners look on the landscape architects as interlopers, pretentious meddlers with their provinces, assumers of

knowledge they do not possess, and they use the power of persistence and constant opportunity, of access to the ear of their employers, to disparage the landscape architect and his works; thus the latter comes to look upon the gardener as a probable foe and as a stupid and insidious one, and uses his authority to cajole, or more likely, to ignore and override the gardener, suspects him sometimes when he does not deserve suspicion, and treats him with an arrogance that perhaps serves its present, but injures its future purposes, and widens the breach instead of bridging it.

Such a state of things is very absurd and deplorable; for these enemies who walk around each other in mutual defiance and suspicion are attached by a chain of mutual dependence that they cannot break. The landscape architect could hardly exist without the gardener to carry out and maintain his ideas; and without the landscape architect to initiate and authorize at least the outlines of any large scheme, the gardener would often be hopelessly struggling with uncertainty for want of a definite idea; not having had

the kind of training which would enable him to deal with broad conceptions, he would be always hesitating over details with no connection between them, and make of any large undertaking a thing of shreds and patches; and in fact, he would often not exist at all, for many large country places would never have been made or kept up had there been no landscape architects to make them.

These are the effects, but what are their causes? They are probably due in the main to the smallness of the numbers of the landscape architects, and, until recently, the inability of the profession to justify itself, the want of a widespread understanding that it has art principles and technical knowledge enough to justify itself, and the common usurping of its authority by men who often have no better claim to their title than their failure as gardeners.

Of the gardeners, there are many kinds. There are many in the aggregate, if proportionately few, who have knowledge enough, wide and varied and thorough to justify them in resting on it, and in admitting, more in pride than deprecation, that they have not time nor energy to spare to master the principles and technique of an art as different from their own as that of the architect from that of the stone carver or decorator. They can, and sometimes do afford to trust for distinction to their learning in the most experimental and tantalizing of arts, that of making plants grow as they are wanted, without meddling with the quite alien question of using them as the materials of a composition which may need for its expression the resources of architecture and varied surfaces of ground, natural or artificial. At the opposite pole to such men there is another class, large both in the aggregate and proportion, who have all the power that springs from jealousy, ignorance, and stupidity, qualities which confine their perceptions to a single line of ideas on which all their energy and persistence is concentrated. This kind of man will value a scheme according to the number and variety of its variegated shrubs or priggish little conifers, or the complication of its pattern beds; and as soon as the landscape architect's back is turned, he never rests in his efforts to disturb the repose and unity of a work in which he lives, but is utterly unable to see. So it may well happen, that the more refined and calculated and reserved a composition is, the less it is likely to be understood and appreciated, and the more it is in danger of defacement and obliteration. Between these two classes of gardeners there are endless others.

But if they feel inclined to condemn the gardeners unreservedly, the landscape architects should first see that their own house is in order. The misconception of their art is due to the fewness of their numbers, to their inability to assert themselves as apart from and superior to the vast crowd of unclassified florists and jobbers who do such indescribable things in the name

of landscape gardening, so that every other florist and gardener understands, and, seeing that he could do as well, despises. Thus it is no wonder, if the art of landscape architecture, being so much misunderstood, and as yet having so little power to assert and prove its proper status, is looked on with doubt and hostility.

Before all this fog of misunderstanding can be penetrated, the two allies who are separated by it vainly imagining themselves enemies, must advance through it to meet each other, not to fight but to fraternize. And the first advance should be made by the landscape architects; theirs is the newest, that of the gardeners the oldest of the arts; they are the few, the gardeners are the many; they make the claim (which ought to be a just one), of a higher average intelligence and education, which ought to make them more judicious and dispassionate. The usefulness of the gardener needs no demonstration, for it was demonstrated before the dawn of history, while that of the landscape architect is hardly suspected by the greater part of the population. It remains, therefore, for the landscape architect to demonstrate himself and justify his calling by his works, by his knowledge of his profession, his sympathy with others, by his soundness of judgment, his toleration, and any other qualities that may be needed to make clear the title of a new art to a high place among the old ones. These are the things that must prevail in the end, that will conquer a sure position for the cause they support, and will antagonize no one, but conciliate all; while an attitude of haughty indifference, though it may silence argument or opposition for the moment, excites in the end nothing but hostility. The gardeners on the other hand, even the most prejudiced among them, may look around upon the works of the landscape architect, not upon the worst of them, but the best, and wonder whether they could have carried them out themselves, and consider if the mere fact of so many men of high ability having given their time and thoughts, having staked their all upon landscape architecture and won, does not itself prove the existence and value of their art; an art which, they should remember, interferes with their own not at all, but guides it often and gives it a value which it could never otherwise have had, and which sometimes even calls it into existence. This is the point of view for the more able men among the gardeners to adopt, from whom it will gradually percolate downwards until, as it increases, it will submerge the minds it cannot penetrate until all come to realize, clearly or dully, according to their light, that there is and ought to be an art that can order and organize their own, and that by aiding it they will increase their own value and numbers and influence and strengthen the cause of peace on earth and good will towards men.

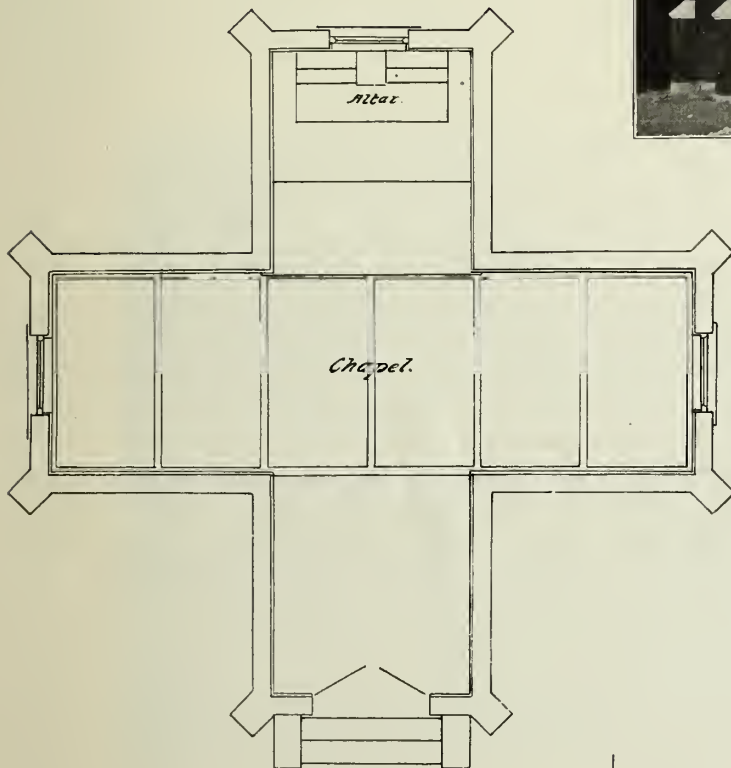
H. A. Caparn.

THE DEBEVER
MEMORIAL CHAPEL
NAZARETH
MICH.



THE DE BEVER MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

air-tight brick compartment. It contains six vaults and will cost \$3,000. Rev. Wm. DeBever was at one time chaplain at Nazareth and erected the chapel as a burial place for himself and for such other chaplains of that institution as may desire to be interred in it.

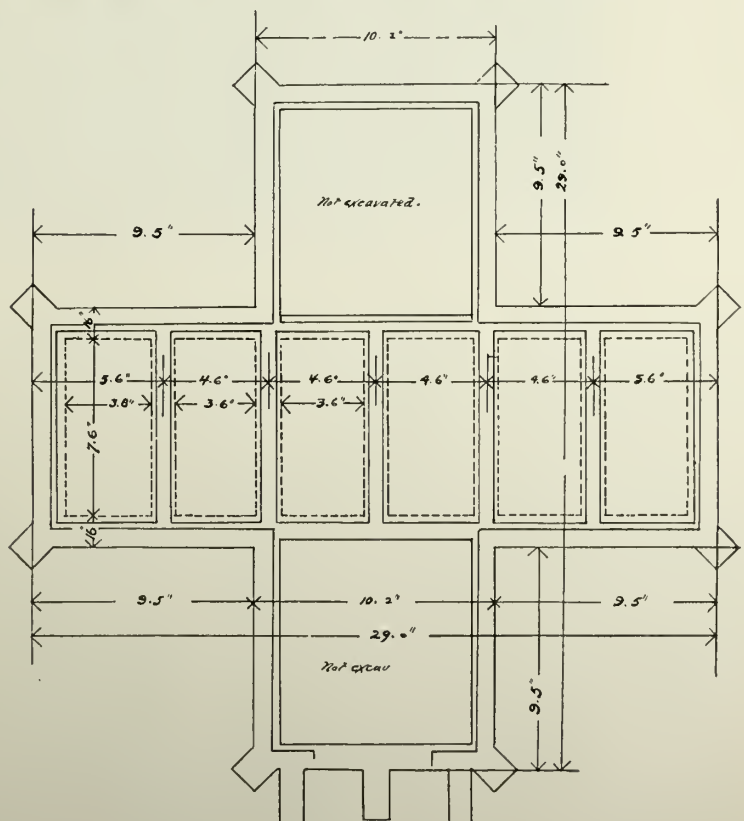


FIRST STORY PLAN.

THE DE BEVER MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

The accompanying illustration shows a memorial chapel erected in the cemetery of Nazareth Academy, Mich., by the Rev. Wm. DeBever, Chaplain of St. Joseph's Home, Detroit, Mich.

The mausoleum, which was designed by Henry J. Rill, Detroit, Mich., is of cruciform shape, built of pressed brick with stone trimmings. The roof is of slate, and is tipped with a graceful spire. The interior, finished in marble and mosaic, has cathedral glass windows of original design, groined roof, and a marble altar. The flooring can be removed in sections to admit the caskets, which are placed in an



BASEMENT.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

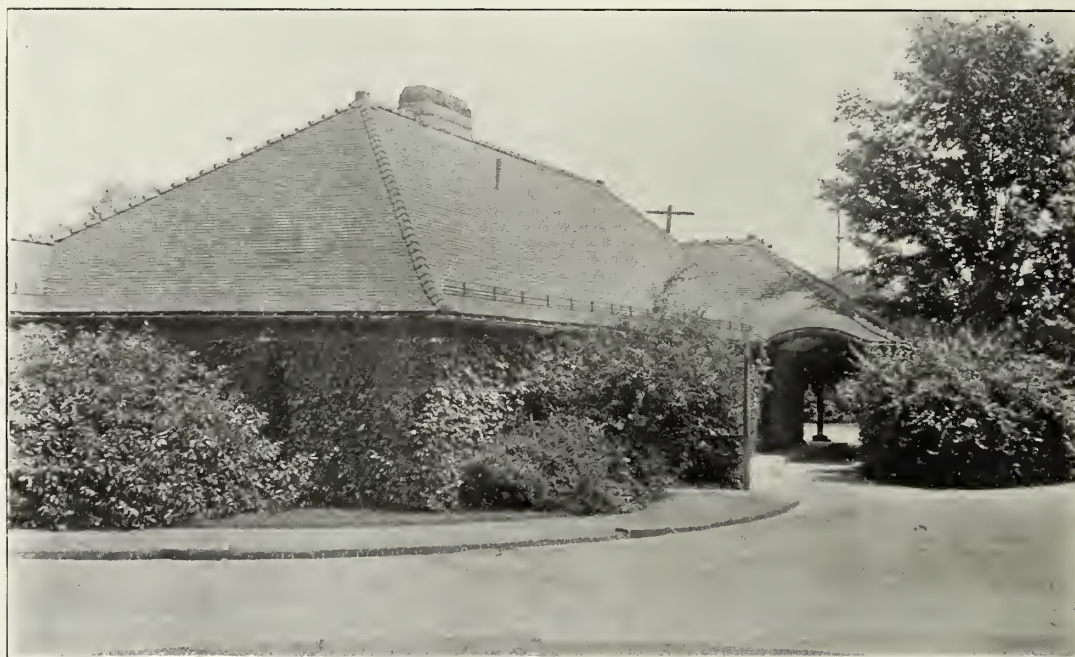
FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

RAILROAD GARDENING.

No field of improvement work offers more fascinating opportunities nor more promising results than that which may be done in and around local railway stations. It is, in fact, doubtful if any other one possible piece of work in a town or village makes so much show or is so generally satisfactory to everybody concerned as transforming the bleak, windy, dusty surroundings of the ordinary railway station into a fresh and fragrant oasis. This is something that touches the entire community; everyone makes more or less

Do you say there is more cause for apprehension of trouble from local bad boys and ne'er-do-wells? The remedy lies in enlisting their active support in the move at the outset. Get something worth caring for and then make every resident feel that his credit is at stake,—that every man and boy is held responsible for its good condition.

Railway companies are each year coming to more fully understand the advantage of convenient and pleasant station buildings surrounded by the verdure of trees and grass and embellished with flowering shrubs and plants. Unfortunately, there has been a very general use of tender summer bedding plants by prominent railway companies for this purpose. This is unfortunate because of the impression created in the minds of many that this style of gardening is the right thing, and unfortunate because the great ex-



AUBURNDALE, MASS., STREET SIDE—EXAMPLE OF IDEAL RAILROAD PLANTING, BOSTON & ALBANY RY.

use of the station; everyone laments its dust, cinders and unsightliness or, if they do not, it is at least quite certain that everyone will take note of and rejoice in any mitigation of the usual unpleasant conditions.

I am quite certain that should I be asked to determine what branch of work should be first undertaken in any town or village containing a railway station, my vote would be for its permanent improvement as the most telling thing to be done. For the station is not alone for residents; to all visitors, strangers,—friends and enemies alike,—it gives the first greeting and the last farewell.

It is true that all of these not only use it, but abuse it as well, sometimes. But this is an added reason why it should be made so neat and attractive that even the wayfaring man, though a tramp, will hesitate to pollute its cleanliness or mar its order and beauty.

pense entailed has frightened the less wealthy corporations out of undertaking planting of any kind.

The fact is that while this purely decorative gardening is far better than no planting, simple, inexpensive, permanent planting is infinitely better than either.

Improvement organizations can do good service for the state and for communities by methodical and continuous efforts to secure needed reforms in connection with railway property. A committee formed of the most tactful, courteous, and persuasive material available should be chosen for this work. Railway officials are busy men; they know what they want, they like to deal with persons who also know what *they* want; they are accustomed to wielding unquestioned authority and expect and even exact their full meed of respectful demeanor from those who come asking favors; they have grown so accustomed

to wearing the habit of authority, which must needs be their usual costume, that they sometimes seem to repel rather more than is in their intention. That is because "discipline must be maintained." It is well that this is true, it means a wholesome fear or dread among employees, that insures safety to the traveling public. Approach any of the higher officials in the right spirit, at the right time and in the right way, and the chances are all in favor of reasonable returns in the way of practical aid that may be asked for outright, or of cheerful co-operation in establishing such improvements as organizations are anxious to assist in producing.

But, if the railway official approached is for any reason obdurate and the committee fails to secure wished for assistance, it is at least almost certain to

plant a group or border of shrubs to shelter the walk to outhouses from general view; set vines to quickly shield and adorn the outbuildings themselves; if the station is built of brick or stone, plant ampelopsis Veitchii or *A. quinquefolia* var. *Englemannii* to cover the walls and lessen their power to reflect the fierce heat of the summer sun; and sow or sod the remaining space as a lawn. Then hardy perennials may be planted to carpet the ground among the shrubs in the borders and groups. These may consist of several sorts chosen to flower in succession during spring, summer and fall; in shaded places, plant quantities of ferns. Or, for immediate effect, use masses of two or three varieties of annuals, especially *Nasturtiums*, as a ground covering.

A lot of crocuses scattered along the edge of a



AUBURNDALE, MASS., B. & A. RAILWAY STATION—WINTER ASPECT OF THE IDEAL PLANTING.

gain the right to institute alterations on station grounds at its own expense, and it is well worth while to go ahead and do so.

In such cases, get right away from the "carpet bed" idea, for under the circumstances nothing worth doing can be done in that direction; besides, other things are better worth doing anyway.

Get a basis of good soil; mark off a long bed of irregular width along the side of the station grounds farthest from the main tracks and plant in it any small trees and shrubs that are available and that are known to thrive in the location; plant also groups in the angles of the building at points where they will not interfere with railroad business; set one or more trees where their shade will be grateful and where they can never interfere with the telegraph wires nor with the full view of the line from the engine cabs;

shrubby bed with a few of the bulbs sprinkled in the grass will make a pleasant surprise in early spring; a syringa bush bearing curved garlands of fragrant bloom will be refreshing later; spiraeas may be chosen to flower at almost any season; rugosa roses bloom all summer, so do some of the hypericums; clematis paniculata will furnish deliciously odorous white festoons in late August; big clumps of wild golden rod and of asters will paint the station grounds with delight in September and October, and white Japanese anemones will flower till frost; bittersweet vines and barberry bushes will brighten the later fall days with brilliant fruits and a small Wahoo tree supply glowing berries after the leaves fall; and winter's sparkling garments and snowy plumes will clothe trunk and spray with a beauty more fascinating than that of the garish robes the other seasons offer.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

It will be found far better to remove the sod and make a bed (the same as for flowers) large enough to contain shrubbery, rather than setting it in holes cut in the sod. It is all right to set a single specimen plant in a hole only large enough to receive it, but it is extremely amateurish to attempt to make groups or borders of shrubs by treating each individually. Be sure that the group or border is rightly placed and rightly proportioned and then make a bed large

railway station, note that the planting and care are not limited to the station grounds proper, but extend to the adjacent right of way. This is important to improvement organizations, as it is necessary that the entire railway right of way through a town or community should be cared for. No dumping on railway grounds should be allowed, and all land abutting on railway property should be especially looked after and kept neat as well as attractively planted. Barns



NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS., B. & A. RY.

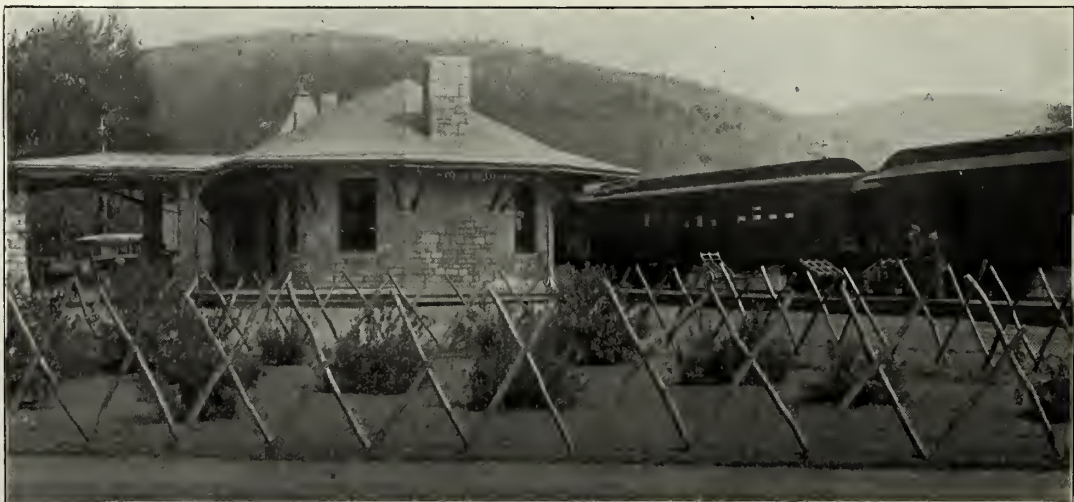
Note that planting and care are not limited to the station ground proper but extend to the adjacent right of way.

enough to contain all the plants that are to compose it. It is frequently desirable to isolate a single fine specimen or a small group of well chosen variety on the lawn a few feet in advance of such a bed, but the bulk of a border should occupy a bed and become a mass. It is said to be not possible to worship both God and Mammon; neither is it possible for a border to be both a border and a part of a lawn at one and the same time.

In the illustration of the Newton Highlands, Mass.,

and outbuildings on lots adjoining railway ground should be screened with vines and shrubs, and no unkempt back yards should be visible from the windows of passing trains, like unkempt heads peering from the squalid quarters of a great city. Civic pride and ordinary "good citizenship" forbid the direct criticism invited by the existence of such conditions as prevail in most communities in this connection.

Frances Copley Seavey.



STONE RAILWAY STATION, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

Secured by the Laurel Hill Improvement Association by bearing the additional expense over and above the cost of an ordinary wooden building. The partial view of station grounds planted and maintained by the Association is said by the Secretary, Miss Alice B. Averill, "hardly to do it justice," the rustic fence around the shrubbery appearing "offensively prominent," and other features not being shown.

NOTES.

The village improvement societies of Stonington, Conn., Aiken, S. C., Niles, Calif., Arlington Heights, Springfield, Brighton (Ward 25, Boston), Beverly, Danvers, and Pleasant Hills, Mass., of Corn-wall-on-Hudson, N. Y., Helena, Mont., Greeley, Colo., and the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association of London, England, all report having good success in enlisting the interest of railway officials in the improvement of station buildings and grounds. Much good has resulted from such intervention by these organizations. Railway companies are alive to their own interests and are ready to help those who show a disposition to help themselves in the way of endeavoring to co-operate with them in an effort to secure more convenient, attractive and sanitary surroundings for their railway stations. Let no one be afraid to ask for reasonable favors of this kind.

Several prominent improvement associations have a permanent railroad committee, among them, that at Montclair, New Jersey. The work of this com-

mittee is evidently patent to every visitor, as well as the pride of every resident of the city.* "Where once were heaps of ashes and old lumber, are now seen beds of flowers and stretches of green grass. Instead of a plaza dusty in summer and muddy in winter, one now drives or walks upon good pavement. Unsightly walls are being covered by a growth of *Ampelopsis*,—the vines being also a memento to the kindness and courtesy of the deceased Railway Superintendent, Mr. Reasnor, who greatly aided in the transformation and donated the vines."

Through the solicitation of the committee, electric lights have been established at the station, better accommodations and additional trains secured, and comparative freedom from the boisterous solicitations of hackmen. Gates have also been established at certain crossings and various other practical benefits are set down to the general efficiency of this useful and successful division of workers.

F. C. S.

*From the Annual Report of the Montclair Improvement Association.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

An exceedingly early flowering iris is *pumila*, a quite dwarf sort, bearing purple flowers in a few weeks after spring opens. It is not above a few inches high when it commences to flower.

The broad leaved *saxifraga*, *crassifolia*, displays its pink flowers as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Besides that the leaves are evergreen, the whole appearance of the plant commends it.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora is much the better for being cut back quite close when transplanted. A good pruning in spring is good for it at any time.

As spring advances the ravages of the past winter become more and more apparent. There has not been so much damage done before in any single winter for twenty years, even native trees suffering badly. The chief cause was dryness of the soil, the trees dying for lack of moisture.

Trees and shrubs not pushing well, whether from injury in winter or from transplanting, should be pruned in well. Very many of them will push afresh, and by autumn will appear none the worse for it.

The dryness of the ground, absence of snow and continuous high, cold winds, have caused an unusual loss of evergreens in the East. In many nurseries native sorts, such as red cedar and hemlock, are badly hurt. A heavy mulching in the fall would prevent the most of this.

Many planters prefer to plant evergreens in May. Pines should have their needles sheared off and broad leaved evergreens their foliage much reduced, unless when planted with a good ball.

Cedrus Atlantica glauca is a hardy, blue foliaged sort, which is in good keeping with the Colorado Blue Spruce. These blue evergreens add to the charm trees give to a place, always attracting attention before other trees.

The Virginia creeper, permitted to overspread some half dead tree or shrub, forms a pretty object, and one which is a delight to look on in the autumn, when the foliage changes to a scarlet color. Wild grape vines are pretty in the same way, but do not take on scarlet colors in the fall.

Trees, shrubs and vines with beautiful berries are the charm of the autumn. Set out such shrubs as *Callicarpa purpurea*, *Pyrus arbutifolia*, *Berberis Thunbergii*, and the vines *Celastrus articulatus* and *Vitis heterophylla variegata*, and you will have them.

Prunus Davidiana, *Cornus mas*, *Cornus officinalis* and *Lonicera fragrantissima* are the first shrubs to flower in the spring. Though frosts sometimes catch them it does not appear to hurt them greatly, as it does the flowers of *Magnolia*, which also get caught sometimes.

The pussy willow is *Salix caprea*. When in flower in the early days of spring it is as pretty as any other flowering tree or shrub, especially when its anthers are well developed. So many value it for its old associations.

Honeysuckles are looked on as easy subjects to transplant, and so they are, if set out before the buds start. Later plantings call for severe pruning to have them do well. This pruning really is an advantage in other ways, as it causes strong growth from the base of the plants.

Superintendents of large estates find a "nursery"

of much use to them. Little plants set therein, can be drawn on from time to time, and with more safety than when had from a distance.

Taking one spring with another, the earliest shrub to bloom is *Cornus Mas*, sometimes called Cornelian Cherry. It bears great numbers of small, yellow flowers. *Prunus Davidiana* is close alongside of it. It has apricot-like flowers, white, with a slight tinge of pink in the buds. This season these two were in flower in Philadelphia in the second week of April.

Late planted trees and shrubs, especially those which have started to grow, are much benefited by being given a good drenching of water, enough to form a puddle about their roots. Trees so treated rarely die.

Among desirable pines, the Himalayan is not the least of the number. Its silver color and long, soft needles, together with a vigorous habit, make it an object of beauty wherever planted, and then it is easily transplanted.

Joseph Mehan.

GARDEN PLANTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—LXV.

DAPHNALES—CONTINUED.

Leucadendron is a genus of shrubs for the most part, containing 60 or 70 South African species. *L. argenteum* is the greatly admired "silver tree," a most conspicuous plant which does splendidly at Wellington on the South India mountains, at Santa Barbara, Cal., and also I understand on parts of the Highlands of Algeria.

Protea has 60 species in South and tropical Africa and Abyssinia. I cannot refer to the species with confidence in the absence of any southern or Californian tests, but such names as *coccinea*, *grandiflora*, *magnifica*, *pulchella*, *macrophylla*, *ligulaefolia*, *longifolia*, *repens* and *nana* are suggestive enough to provoke tests.

Persoonia in 60 species are natives of Australia and New Zealand. Young plants of *P. Toro* are used in sub-tropical bedding.

Macadamia ternifolia is an Australian nut tree, growing from 40 to 50 feet high with a dense head, and a nut with a still denser shell. The kernels are good, however, and may be reached with an anvil and sledge hammer. The tree has been introduced to California.

Roupala is a tropical American genus of trees and shrubs in 33 species, often found in the Andean regions. There is also an Australian species. I have sometime read an extract from the Gardners' Chronicle describing *R. "odorata"* (*obovata* ?) as being a *fireproof* tree. In the province of Rolina, U. S. Columbia, where they periodically set fire to the pampas, it is the only tree to survive and spread. It is said to have a woe-begone appearance, and no wonder! but it supplies itself with a sort of fireproof jacket from the fibre of its outer bark, which becomes year

by year thicker and thicker—a very valuable acquisition under the circumstances.

Grevillea has 160 species, chiefly Australian. *G. robusta* has been considerably used as an avenue tree in parts of California. In Australia it grows to 60 or 80 or sometimes 100 feet high, and the wood is used to make tallow barrels. It is a handsome but littery tree, liable to breakage when exposed to winds. In the young stage it is much used in sub-tropical bedding, and by florists.

Hakea is a considerable genus of 98 species all Australian. Two or three are in California. They are commonly white flowered and a few of the larger growing ones have useful wood.

Stenocarpus in 14 species are also Australian. *S. sinuatus* is the "fire tree" of the Colonists, a local



YOUNG PLANT OF GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

name referring to the gorgeousness of the flowers. There are other "fire trees" in Australia. The flowers are a good deal hidden by foliage when the trees are luxuriant and young, but 50 to 80 feet specimens make a marvelous show in some seasons. The young plants are used in sub-tropical work for their fine foliage. *S. salignus* yields a finely marked cabinet wood.

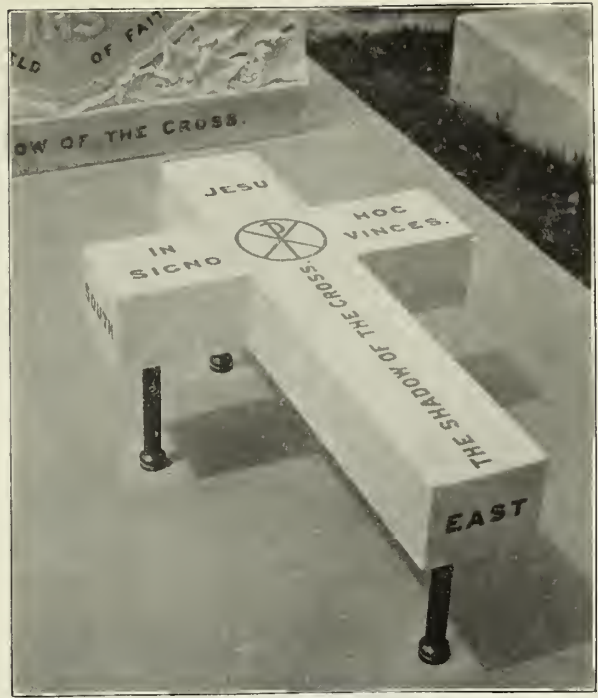
Embothrium is a South American genus in 4 species, mostly from the sub-tropical Andean regions. *E. coccineum*, and *E. lanceolatum* have showy scarlet flowers.

Telopea speciosissima is reckoned the finest flower in the group. It is the national flower of Australia, crimson and gorgeous. The shrubs grow to 12 or 15 feet high.

James MacPherson.

THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS.

Most tourists who have "done" the Isle of Wight have seen the shadow cross on one of the tombstones in the cemetery of the quaint little church at Bonchurch, near Ventnor, caused by an elevated iron Roman cross. This idea has been greatly improved upon and carried into practice in our Southampton Cemetery, one of the prettiest in England, says a London paper. Immediately outside the western apse of the Cemetery Church, opposite the entrance gates, is a recently erected unique marble tombstone, a "Shield of Faith," by Dr. Berks Hutchinson, of Capetown, South Africa, in memory of his wife, whose lamented death took place in this city on the 2nd of February. The grave is entirely covered with a solid stone slab, at the head of which is "The Shield of Faith" cut out of a solid block of white marble, on which is an appropriate inscription, with "The Shadow of the Cross" underneath. Over the center of the slab is a chaste white marble Roman cross, truly oriented, standing on four bronze legs, and consequently every day when the sun shines it casts a corresponding shadow. The summer solstice (Midsummer, 21st June) is indicated by the shadow cross on that day having been chased on the slab below. In the center of this cross is the *Labarum*, or hieroglyphic sign of Christ, with the word *Jesu* written above it, and the Latin sentence *In Hoc Signo Vincas* ("By this sign thou shalt conquer," the initial letters of which spell *Jesu*.) The words "The Shadow of the Cross" are written on the perpendicular limb, thus



THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS.

making a most appropriate inscription for this *Gnomen* cross. At high noon the meridian sun is daily recorded, and this fact alone will, no doubt, induce many interested in artistic memorial designs to inspect what may truly be termed a very recherche tombstone.

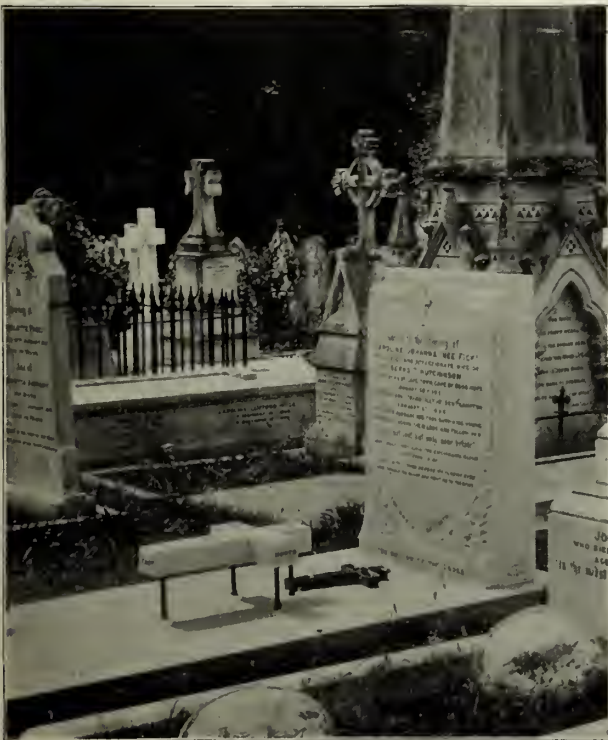
HOW TO MAKE CONCRETE.

In making concrete by hand the sand should be first spread out and then the amount of cement decided upon should be added. These two ingredients are then to be mixed together dry, and then the requisite amount of water is to be added. The concrete stone which has been moistened, is then to be thrown into the bed and the whole amount thoroughly mixed together three or four times, when the concrete is ready for use.

It should be remembered that even with the same amount of water necessary to make a mortar of the given stiffness, the mortar varies with the temperature and degree of moisture in the air and the dryness of the sand. If great strength is required, only enough water should be used to make the mortar resemble damp earth, and this, when properly rammed in thin layers, will show a little moisture on its surface.

For making concrete: 1 barrel Portland cement, 2 barrels clean, sharp sand, 6 barrels broken stone or hard burned brick or gravel will yield about 20 cubic feet.

Concrete or natural hydraulic cement, such as Rosendale or Union may be made as follows: 1 barrel hydraulic cement, 2 barrels sharp sand, 4 barrels broken stone.



MONUMENTAL TABLET IN A SOUTHAMPTON CEMETERY.

Park Notes

The bill appropriating \$250,000 for continuing the acquisition of land in the Adirondack Park, and the extension of the forest preserve in the counties of Delaware, Greene, Sullivan and Ulster, passed the New York Assembly recently.

* * *

Progress is being made in the several states interested in the matter of the proposed Appalachian National Park. Bills have been enacted in North Carolina and Virginia promoting the project and it has been before the Tennessee legislature also.

* * *

Stringency still prevails in the financial affairs of the Minneapolis Park Board, although the amount to be expended for park maintenance this year is \$71,205, as against \$50,452 last year. There is no money for improvements this year, but \$4,000 will be spent in tree planting.

* * *

A decision has been rendered in a suit to test title to the Bomberger farm, a tract of 70 acres, which was bequeathed to the city of Lancaster, Pa., by the late Catherine H. Long for a public park. The decision vested the title in the city, which has also the legal right to act as trustee of the fund of \$200,000 to maintain and establish the park.

* * *

Notwithstanding the remarkable development of the Quincy, Ill., park system under the fostering care of the Park and Boulevard Association the proposition to assess a one-mill tax for park purposes was defeated at the recent election. The association, while disappointed, is not discouraged, and is still alive to the continued development of Quincy parks.

* * *

A gift to Watertown, N. Y., is reported to be about to be made by relatives of the late Roswell P. Flower, and Mrs. Keep-Schley, of about \$500,000, for a public park. The site selected contains some 700 acres, admirably adapted for the purpose. A special effort is to be made in its design for children including an artificial lake, one foot in depth, having an asphalt bottom, and a fine playground.

* * *

The scheme for the improvement of the Fort Snelling, Minn., Reservation is again revived and Col. Ray, the commandant, has advised the war department that the present is a good time to take the matter up. A general co-operative plan was suggested two years ago, which included the War department and the park boards of Minneapolis and St. Paul, but the war department was not prepared to participate. The reservation offers magnificent opportunities for scenic display and would form an attraction for the whole country. The authorities propose to carry out the project on a systematic plan.

* * *

The Division of Forestry of the United States proposes to make a thorough examination this year of the tree growth of the state of Nebraska, to determine if forest production on a large scale is possible in that region. From the results of the investigation the department hopes to devise means for improving and extending the present forest growth, and in the case of the treeless regions to formulate a plan of tree planting, whereby the waste places may be reclaimed. All the conditions will be carefully studied and a largely increased knowledge pertaining to trees and tree planting will be attained. It will be conducted on a broad and comprehensive plan.

Decorative planting as a feature of municipal improvement is steadily gaining ground in the important cities of this continent. The streets and thoroughfares contiguous to the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canada, are to be improved by a judicious planting scheme under the supervision of Dr. Saunders, director of the government experimental farm. Last fall some 27,000 young trees and shrubs were ordered from France and Belgium, which are to be planted out at the farm until required.

* * *

There are few cities in the country, or even in the world, where greater feats are performed in public constructive matters than in Chicago. Except that it is for Chicago, one would be surprised to learn that the black dirt of a 56-acre farm, some 50 or more miles from that city, is to be hauled for the purpose of completing the landscape work of Jackson Park. The South Park Commissioners recently advertised for 200,000 cubic yards of black soil and received bids ranging from 83 cents to \$1.15 per cubic yard. A spur-track will be built from the Illinois Central R. R. and the soil shipped by railroad to its destination.

* * *

Plans for an extensive system of roads in the Yellowstone National Park are under way. The whole system will comprise some 390 miles of which 162 are completed. It includes a belt line which will pass through all the more important centers of interest, and approaches by which travelers reach the belt line from the boundaries of the park, and the side roads and trails which are to give access to isolated attractions. The total mileage of belt line including some approaches will be about 153 miles. There will be four approaches from the boundaries, one from each border, giving a total length of 132 miles. Side roads will amount to 45 miles. The roads will be on a good grade, 18 feet wide, with a clearing through timber of 30 feet. The bridges will be constructed of stone and iron.

* * *

Generally speaking the various park reports coming to hand this year show great improvement in their get-up, to which that of Toledo, O., is not by any means an exception. Toledo's park system has been going through a period of considerable disturbance of late years, but nevertheless is progressing. The total area is 848 acres, and the principal parks and their areas are as follows: Riverside Park, 63 acres; Walbridge Park, 62 acres; Ottawa Park, 280 acres; Collins Park, 70 acres; Navarre Park, 53 acres; Bayview Park, 202 acres; Central Grove Park, 100 acres. There are six smaller parks and eighteen triangles in various parts of the city. One of the features of Toledo is the children's play ground, City Park, which is one of the best equipped for its special purpose in the country.

* * *

An educational feature of the seventh annual report of the Department of Parks of New Bedford, Mass., is a complete report of all the flora to be found in the parks of that city, compiled by Mr. E. William Hervey. A list is given for each park and both the botanical and common names are published. As decorative planting is now becoming a general question the value of this feature of park reports is apparent. Speaking of the elm-leaf beetle the report says: "The elm-leaf beetle which has made such progress and havoc within the last few years among the elm trees, made its appearance and attacked one or two trees, but by close attention and active measures and energetic treatment they were prevented from spreading or doing any damage. They will probably make their appearance again this spring, but we are fully alive to the danger and feel able to successfully cope with it." This alertness on the part of those interested will generally minimize all insect evils.

**PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE A. P. & O. A. A.**

The fifth annual convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association will be held at Milwaukee, Wis., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 26, 27 and 28, 1901. Headquarters will be at Hotel Pfister.

The opening session of Wednesday morning will be occupied with President Holden's address to the association which will set forth the mission of the association and its needs. Reports will be read by the Secretary, W. H. Manning, Boston, Mass., and the Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago, Ill., and the chairmen of the committees on park census, on methods of checking the abuses of public advertising, on offering prizes for the design of Home, School and Factory grounds, on park accounts and advisory to the Pan-American Exposition.

On Thursday morning the report of the committee to draw up amendments to the constitution and by-laws will be submitted for action, and the annual election of officers will take place, besides other business of like nature.

The following papers and addresses will be given, with opportunity for their discussion: President L. E. Holden, "Outdoor Art in English Public Grounds;" Mrs. Basil Holmes, Honorable Secretary of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association of London, Eng., "The Open Space Movement in England;" August Rebhan of the Milwaukee Park Commission, "Milwaukee Parks;" illustrated by stereopticon; John M. Olin of Madison, Wis., "State Laws Governing Parks and Public Reservations;" J. G. W. Coles of Cleveland, O., president of the park commission, "The Cleveland Park System," and the report of the chairman of the committee of local improvements, Mrs. Frances Copley Seavy of Chicago, which will take the form of an illustrated address on "Village Improvements in the United States and Other Countries." Other papers will be announced in the completed programme.

There will also be a special meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Association.

**PRACTICAL WORK BY THE CHICAGO WOMEN'S
AUXILIARY.**

At a meeting of the Chicago Women's Auxiliary of the A. P. and O. A. A. held this month at the home of its president, Mrs. Herman J. Hall, it was decided to give \$25 toward the "Ewing Block" improvements, which are to be done according to plans furnished by Mr. Warren H. Manning. It was also decided to expend not less than \$25 for shrubs, plants and vines to be used in planting the grounds of the John B. Drake schoolhouse, Chicago. To secure the funds for these projects, every member present

pledged herself to raise not less than \$5, and to insure immediate action Mrs. Henry B. Lytton and Mrs. Hall advanced \$25 each. Committees were appointed to co-operate with the Ewing Street Improvement Club, to look after the schoolhouse grounds, and to call upon the Grounds and Buildings Committee of the Chicago Board of Education to ask permission to do the proposed planting, as well as for its co-operation to the extent of reserving and preparing a strip of ground for the reception of the plants. Mrs. McCrea, landscape gardener, was made chairman of the two latter committees. The request has since been granted and the co-operation of the board is assured. Permanent material will be used as the basis of this planting, supplemented by annual vines and plants to secure immediate effects, which it is hoped will be so good that the board will deem it advisable to plant all schoolhouse grounds hereafter.



MONUMENT TO GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO FELL AT ST. PRIVAT.

A GERMAN SOLDIER'S MONUMENT.

Recently a monument in memory of German soldiers who fell at St. Privat during the Franco-Prussian War, was unveiled near the scene of that memorable battle. The monument is the work of Han Weddo Von Gluemer, a Berlinese sculptor who has already done much in the way of monumental ornamentation of the scenes of the Franco-German conflict.

Cemetery Notes.

A bill has been passed by the Massachusetts legislature authorizing the state treasurer to hold moneys devoted to the care of cemeteries and lots.

* * *

A fire in Beaver Meadow Cemetery, Haddam, Conn., swept over the entire place, destroyed the fence, injured the ornamental trees and shrubs and smoked and discolored many of the gravestones.

* * *

A bill is before the city council of Troy, N. Y., which empowers the city to remove bodies from cemeteries and to extinguish the rights of lot-owners in such cemeteries. There is strong opposition to the bill.

* * *

Politics is causing trouble in the management of the cemetery at Fall River, Mass. The committee on burial grounds has undertaken to limit the power of the superintendent, and has interfered with the perpetual care of the lots.

* * *

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Mount Washington Cemetery company, Kansas City, Mo. The corporation has a capital stock of \$10,000 and \$90,000 more is to be raised by the sale of 900 participating shares. Many prominent business men are among the directors. The new cemetery contains about 380 acres of land.

* * *

The Fairmount Cemetery Association, Davenport, Iowa, has started a fund for the perpetual care of lots. An additional charge of \$10 for each lot will be made for this purpose. By this means and by donations they expect to increase the fund until the income from it will provide for the care of all the lots.

* * *

At Hartsdale, twenty miles from New York, the New York Veterinary Hospital has established a cemetery for dogs and although it has been in existence only three months, there have been seventy interments. Expenditures of from \$10 to \$50 are made for caskets and marble headstones are erected by owners of the dogs.

* * *

The Palo Alto stock farm, Palo Alto, Cal., has established a cemetery for horses in which are buried many famous trotters that have held records. This equine cemetery contains twelve graves over which neat markers have been erected by Mrs. Leland Stanford. Flowers and shrubs are planted and cared for, and the grounds are carefully kept.

* * *

The owners of Gerber Cemetery, Cumru, Pa., have recently won a suit in the lower court and had it affirmed by the superior court to establish their title to ground belonging to the cemetery tract which had been occupied by a railroad. The tracks of the railroad bar the entrance to the cemetery and the cemetery people will now sue for possession.

* * *

The Teutonia Lutheran Realty Co., which was refused the right to operate a new cemetery in Bloomfield, N. J., by the local board of health, has appealed to the state board. The company claims that the law allows the incorporation of another cemetery, and that the refusal of the Bloomfield board is not based on sanitary grounds. Those opposed claim that it is merely a money-making scheme.

Greenwood Cemetery, Spokane, Wash., has begun the erection of a new reservoir with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. A new rock fence is being built which, with other improvements, will cost \$2,000.

* * *

The trustees of Calvary Cemetery, Toledo, O., have added a new section to their grounds and authorized other extensive improvements. Mr. Henry Bresser, the landscape gardener, has been given carte blanche in the construction of a new greenhouse.

* * *

The Elmwood Cemetery Association, Batavia, N. Y., has resolved that hereafter all monuments and headstones erected in the cemetery shall be placed on foundations built by the sexton under the supervision of the trustees. The association has 534 lot-owners, and an endowment fund of \$2,000.

* * *

The Flower Hill Cemetery company, Newark, N. J., recently appeared before the state board of taxation in an appeal for a reduction of the assessment of \$16,000 on its property in north Bergen township. They claim exemption under a law of 1859 exempting cemetery property from taxation. The land in question is owned by the cemetery company, but is not used for cemetery purposes. The township officials claim that the exemption applies only to land actually used for burial purposes. The state board has reserved its decision.

* * *

After encountering strong opposition a bill has passed the legislature at Ottawa, Canada, by a majority of one, allowing the Mount Royal Cemetery company, Montreal, to erect and operate a crematory. Sir William C. Macdonald had offered to construct one but it was opposed on the grounds that it was a relic of Paganism, and that the English government had always refused to sanction it. Amendments were finally added providing that the deceased must be eligible for burial in the cemetery and must have expressed in his will a desire to be cremated.

* * *

The cemetery of Pekin, Ill., is one of the number of cemeteries in the country having a woman as president of the association, Miss Eliza Hodgson. In an appeal in the local press all interested in the appearance of the cemetery are urged to place the care of their lots in the hands of the officials, and a scale of charges has been arranged. The difficulty of maintaining interest so that the finances may be satisfactorily arranged in our smaller cemeteries is a common one, but persistent efforts in the direction of keeping interest alive in an educational way will triumph in the end. Improvements in the Pekin cemetery will be made under the direction of a competent landscape gardener.

* * *

The following are some proposed cemetery improvements: Oaklands Cemetery, W. Chester, Pa., proposes to erect new entrance gates by public contributions to cost \$2,500. * * * The Mount Olive Cemetery, N. Ridgeland and Bernice avenues, Chicago, is to build a new ornamental entrance structure, 36x107 feet, and two stories high to cost \$12,000. * * * The Woman's Relief Corps will erect a new residence for the superintendent, and make other improvements to cost \$5,500 at the National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga. * * * The Mount Royal Cemetery company, Montreal, P. Q., will erect a new and larger office building in place of the one destroyed by fire. * * * Fort Howard Cemetery, Green Bay, Wis., will build roads, erect a fountain and form a terraced basin to cost \$2,000. * * * Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, Me., a new waiting room and gate at south entrance.

Woodlawn Cemetery, Toledo, O., is to erect a new lodge and entrance, gates to cost \$5,000. Bids have been opened, but as they all exceeded the appropriation, the board will probably readvertise.

* * *

The report of Cyrus D. Phipps, seventeen years superintendent of the cemetery at Franklin, Pa., shows the following statistics for the year ending April 1, 1901: Interments for the year, 106; total interments, 2,000; receipts, \$2,203; expenditures, \$1,859; assets, \$5,703.

* * *

The annual report of the Utica Cemetery Association shows the following statistics: Cash on hand April 1, 1901, \$1,081.84; receipts from sale of lots, \$5,712.88; receipts from all sources, \$25,165.65; expenditures for the year, \$20,355.73; new investments made, \$3,728.08; total amount of trust funds and interest April 1, 1901, \$78,081.69; number of interments, 481.

* * *

The annual report of the president of the board of cemetery commissioners, Grand Rapids, Mich., calls attention to the following improvements: Substitution of hedges and shrubs for picket fencing, macadamizing of roads and driveways, plotting and improving of additional ground for cemetery purposes, improvement of entrances and a new office building at a cost of \$2,500.

* * *

Two instances of strikes among cemetery employes are reported this month. At Hope Cemetery, Worcester, Mass., all the employes, numbering between twenty and thirty, quit work owing to an increase in their time of labor from nine to ten hours. They claim that they are city employes and should receive the benefit of the eight hour day allowed other workmen for the city. Thirteen grave-diggers at Holy Cross Cemetery, Philadelphia, quit work in sympathy for one of their number who was discharged. Their places were supplied but the strikers induced several of the new men to quit.

* * *

The proposed use of the old North Street Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y., as a site for the armory of the 65th regiment, has again become a matter of litigation in the Supreme court of New York. Proceedings have been begun to set aside the order appointing commissioners to appraise the value of the land. The action is brought by Bernard Huber to prevent the removal of the bodies of relatives, and is based on legal questions involving alleged irregularities in the work of the commissioners, and on the constitutionality of the act appropriating the site. The county auditor has begun the paying out of \$100,000 in land awards to lot holders in the old cemetery, and the work of exhuming the bodies is progressing rapidly.

* * *

Two cases of opposition to proposed highways through cemetery grounds are reported: The Borough of Totowa, N. J., wants to open Union avenue through the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, and have made offers of considerable sums to the cemetery officials. The Very Rev. Dean McNulty, who is in charge of the cemetery, refused to consider the proposition, but it is said that the avenue may be opened in spite of his objections. A trolley road now being built between two Pennsylvania towns contemplates running its line directly through the Stark & Wilcox burying ground, Plains, Pa. This is one of the historic cemeteries of the state and descendants of families buried there will oppose the construction of the trolley line through it.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois legislature and referred to the Appropriations committee for the erection of a mausoleum in memory of Abraham Lincoln. The bill appropriates \$500,000 and contemplates the appropriation of \$250,000 more. In addition to this, \$250,000 is expected from Congress, making a total of \$1,000,000. Five commissioners are to be appointed by the governor to decide on the location, and superintend the erection of the mausoleum.

* * *

The city council, Mobile, Ala., has passed an ordinance providing for and requiring perpetual care of lots in a new division of Magnolia Cemetery which has been opened. After stating the boundaries of the prescribed territory, the ordinance provides that lots shall be sold only on the conditions contained in the following section:

Section 2. Be it further ordained, that lots twenty feet by twenty-four feet in size, shall be subject to sale in that portion of Magnolia Cemetery described in section one of this ordinance upon the following terms and conditions: Every purchaser of any lot of the size defined, shall pay for the same and for coping it (said coping to be in all cases of a uniform height of ten inches) the sum of \$75, and also the sum of \$175 shall be paid into the city treasury, the interest from said last named sum to be used solely for the purpose of keeping said lots and the graves, tombs and monuments thereon in good order and condition perpetually.

* * *

The trustees of the old Congressional Cemetery on the eastern outskirts of Washington, D. C., are petitioning congress to deed them the remainder of the 400 lots for ordinary burial purposes. This cemetery was originally established as a burial place for congressmen who died in service, but the usual custom has been to merely erect a cenotaph there and take the body home for interment. There are now 160 of these cenotaphs standing, very few of which mark the actual burial places of the deceased. They are, with two exceptions, plain blocks of masonry covered with cement and inscribed with the name and state of the congressman. The two exceptions are a pyramid-shaped marble monument to Elbridge Gerry and one to George Clinton of New York. In 1876 a law was passed forbidding the erection of memorials except over actual graves, and it is probable that the next congress will grant the trustees the right to sell the remaining lots.

* * *

Four cemeteries which claim especial distinction on account of their age are the following: Old Prospect Cemetery, Jamaica village, near Brooklyn, N. Y., has been a burying ground for more than 200 years. The plot that started the present cemetery was ten rods of ground established as a burial lot in 1665. Many of the original headstones are still extant, though some of the inscriptions on them have entirely disappeared. The old Moravian Cemetery of Gnadenhuetten, near Leighton, Pa., was established about 1740. The little village was a Moravian mission station and was burned by Indians in 1755. The mounds can hardly be discerned, save in a few cases where tablets were erected in memory of settlers who were killed by the savages. At Stonington, Conn., is another ancient cemetery which was laid out about 1649. It contains the bodies of the first settlers of the town and its crumbling gravestones are marked with many quaint inscriptions. The Seventh Day Baptist burying ground, Warwick township, Pa., is more than 150 years old and had its last interment about twenty-five years ago. It is the resting place of the founders of the Seventh Day Baptist church. The oldest inscription which can be deciphered is dated May 21, 1744.

RIGHT OF BURIAL IN ANCESTRAL LOT.

In reference to the disposition of the remains of the dead, in all civilized countries the law, the supreme court of Georgia says, March, 1901, has a due regard for the public health, common decency and the feelings and sensibilities of the relatives and friends of the deceased. At common law, a corpse cannot be cast out, so as to expose it to violation, or to offend the feelings or endanger the health of the living, but must be properly interred, and the body must be carried to the place of interment decently covered. And it seems that, in the absence of those who can claim the right by relationship, this duty devolves upon the householder under whose roof a person dies. Except where deceased leaves a husband or a wife surviving, the right to properly dispose of the dead body belongs to the next of kin.

The case before the court, that of Wright against Cemetery Corporation, was brought to recover damages for an alleged unlawful and unwarrantable interference with the exercise of the right of burial of a daughter in a lot which her mother had purchased and been buried in. It was brought by the grandmother and a minor brother, respectively, of the deceased daughter. It appeared that, after traveling for about six miles with the dead body of their near and beloved relative and a funeral procession of relatives and friends, and reaching the gate of the cemetery in which the court says, they had a perfect legal right to inter the remains, and in which the defendant corporation had, under a contract with them, prepared the necessary grave, and received, in advance, pay for this work, they were suddenly and unexpectedly halted, denied access to the grounds for the purpose of the burial, and turned away, to find, as best they could, another place of interment. Surely, says the court, this was a wrong in which there were aggravating circumstances in the act, if not in the intention, and made a case in which exemplary damages could be awarded. It points out, too, that the main injury in this case was the mental distress occasioned by what it terms the unwarranted and outrageous conduct complained of, and it holds that, in an action for an unlawful and unwarranted interference with the exercise of such a right of burial, if the injury inflicted was wanton and malicious, or the result of gross negligence, or a reckless disregard of the rights of others, equivalent to an intentional violation of them, exemplary damages may be awarded, in estimating which the injury to the natural feelings of the party suing may be taken into consideration.

Upon the death of the mother who purchased this lot, the title to the same, the court holds, descended to her children as her heirs at law. Hence, this daughter, at the time of her death, as one of those heirs at law, owned an undivided interest in that lot, and the right of sepulture therein, wherefore, the court maintains, whoever had the right to bury her remains had the right to inter them in this lot. Her next of kin were a brother and sister, the former a minor, and the latter a non-resident. At the time of her death, she was living with her grandmother. And, under these circumstances, the court thinks that both the right and the duty of giving to the remains a decent Christian burial devolved upon the grandmother, who was the next of kin of full age present and fully capable of asserting a legal right in the matter. So it holds that she had the legal right to cause the body to be buried in the lot wherein there was, relatively to the deceased, a lawful right of sepulture. Certainly, the court says, when, with the consent and co-operation of the young brother of the deceased, and the nearest of kin who was upon the scene of action, she undertook to inter the remains, the cemetery corporation could not have had even the semblance of an excuse for questioning her right to do so. And it

holds that the brother of the deceased, though a minor, had the right to participate with the grandmother in causing such interment to be made. He, as well as the grandmother, had the right to free and unobstructed access to the cemetery, to the use of the necessary driveways and approaches to the lot, and, without let or hindrance, to bury the corpse therein. Besides, as the owner of an undivided interest in this lot, he had the right to free and unobstructed access thereto for any lawful purpose whatever.

Also, the court holds that an unlawful and unwarranted interference with the exercise of such right of burial was a tort, or wrongful act, which gave to the grandmother and brother a cause of action against the wrongdoer, and they were entitled to maintain the same without joining with themselves as a part plaintiff a non-resident sister of the deceased, who was not present when the attempt to bury the remains was made.

EXTRACTS FROM CEMETERY REPORTS.

The Green River Cemetery Association, Greenfield, Mass., at its annual meeting held on the 50th anniversary of its incorporation, reported the following financial items: Increase in perpetual care fund, \$1,800; total fund, \$7,000; general fund, increase \$500, total amount, \$2,000; funds available for new entrances to be constructed this spring, \$500.

The annual reports of the officers of the Riverside Cemetery Association, Waterbury, Conn., present the following statistics: Receipts for lots sold, \$5,169; receipts for flowers and plants, interest and fees, \$3,319; expenses for labor, supplies, etc., \$5,342; for building masonry wall fence, \$20,566, for which \$16,780 in subscriptions have been received; 2,888 feet of this wall have been completed and 650 feet remain to be built; interments for the year, 1908; total interments, 5,276.

The statistics of Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa, Ont., show a decrease in the mortality of that city. The total number of interments is 8,541; the interments for the year ending April 1 were 335, the smallest in the past five years. The number of family plots sold was thirty-nine, the smallest in fifteen years. The minimum number of interments in a month was in June, when there were fifteen; the largest was thirty-eight, in March. Among the improvements contemplated are the extension of the city water works, erection of a pavilion, uniforms for attendants and the extension of the street car system to the gates of the cemetery.

The sixth annual report of the cemetery commissioners of the city of New Bedford, Mass., a handsome souvenir pamphlet in itself, shows a constant improvement in the direction of modern cemetery practice in the cemeteries of this old town, the property more recently acquired being laid out as required and conducted on the lawn plan. The bugbear of neglected lots is still irksome to the management, but this is being remedied as rapidly as may be. The total receipts, including previous balance for the year 1900, was \$28,465.29, covering the four cemeteries of the town, Rural, Oak Grove, Pine Grove and Griffin street. The receipts included: Council appropriations, \$16,500; labor on lots, \$11,261.89; general expenditures, \$26,871.30. The total interments in the three principal cemeteries are 20,938. Greenhouse facilities have been increased to the great advantage of the grounds. A gift of \$50 by Mr. Oliver F. Brown for the planting of trees in the Rural street approach to that cemetery will be a much appreciated thoughtfulness. A suggestive incident in connection with the neglected lots was the fact that one upon which was erected a memorial by the city to a former mayor, Isaac C. Taber, was in bad shape. It was immediately cared for of course. The perpetual care fund now amounts to \$60,929.15, representing 628 lots.

MONUMENT TO THE MAINE.



DESIGN FOR MONUMENT TO THE "MAINE," FROM THE ACCEPTED MODEL.

The above monument to be erected to the sailors who went down in the Maine will stand in Long Acre Park, Broadway, Seventh avenue and Fifty-fifth street, New York. The nucleus of the design is a massive pylon 52 feet high surmounted by a sea-car

drawn by three charging horses. Groups of statuary ornament two sides of it, and reclining figures representing the Atlantic and Pacific oceans face the other two. Attilio Piccirilli is the sculptor, and H. Van Buren Magonigle the architect.

PARK AND CEMETERY AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

ESTABLISHED 1890.

OBJECT: To advance Art-out-of-Doors, with special reference to the improvement of parks, cemeteries, home grounds, and the promotion of Town and Village Improvement Associations, etc.

DISCUSSIONS of subjects pertinent to these columns by persons practically acquainted with them, are especially desired.

ANNUAL REPORTS of Parks, Cemeteries, Horticultural, Local Improvement and similar societies are solicited.

PHOTOGRAPHS or sketches of specimen trees, new and little known trees and shrubs, landscape effects, entrances, buildings, etc., are solicited.

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS: President, Geo. M. Painter, "West Laurel Hill," Philadelphia; Vice-President, Frank Eurich, "Woodward Lawn," Detroit, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. Wilson Ross, Newton Center, Mass. The Fifteenth Annual Convention will be held at Pittsburg, Pa., September, 10th, 11th, 12th, 1901.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR ART ASSOCIATION: President, L. E. Holden, Cleveland, O.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago. The Fifth Annual Convention of the Association will be held at Milwaukee, Wis., June 26, 27, 28, 1901.

Publisher's Notes.

The Westminster Cemetery Company, Thirteenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, announces a change of officers beginning May 1, 1901. Mr. Wm J. Phillips, Jr., for seventeen years identified with the West Laurel Hill Cemetery, will be secretary and treasurer, and will take personal charge of the city offices. Mr. George M. Painter, who has been superintendent of West Laurel Hill for fourteen years, will be the new superintendent of Westminster. Mr. Albanus L. Smith, treasurer and general manager of West Laurel Hill, succeeds Mr. Painter as superintendent, and Mr. C. B. Jefferson succeeds Mr. Phillips as assistant secretary and treasurer.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN HORTICULTURE, comprising suggestions for cultivation of horticultural plants, descriptions of the species of fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants sold in the United States and Canada, together with geographical and biographical sketches. By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in Cornell University, assisted by Wilhelm Miller, Ph. D., and many expert cultivators and botanists. Illustrated with over 2,000 original engravings. In four volumes. Vol. III, N.-Q. New York: The Macmillan Co. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Price, \$5.

The third volume of Prof. Bailey's valuable work is in every way a worthy successor of the two preceding ones, which have been reviewed in detail in

Park and Cemetery. In method, matter and arrangement it differs in no essential particular from the two volumes which have already won a well-deserved place in the library of American horticulture. The list of collaborators, containing the names of the foremost specialists and practical workers in every branch of horticulture, is in itself a guarantee of the accuracy and breadth of the work, and leaves little to be said save words of praise. This volume contains 430 pages, and following its predecessor in less than a year, testifies to the energy as well as to the skill of the editors and contributors. A few of the longer contributions which our limited space permits us to mention are the following:

The contribution on Parks by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., is one of the most valuable in the book, coming as it does from one of the family of park-makers who have been identified with the largest undertakings in that line in this country. It contains seven illustrations and maps, and is grouped in the following divisions: (1) The large rural park—Prospect Park, Brooklyn, a typical example; (2) The small city park—Morningside Park, New York, typical; (3) Neighborhood pleasure grounds; (4) Squares, places, gardens, etc.; (5) Parkways and boulevards; (6) Outlying reservations. In addition to these are short paragraphs on Management, Statistics and Bibliography.

Some of the other more important contributions are: "Nymphaea," by Henry S. Conard, E. D. Sturtevant, Wm. Tricker and Assistant Editor Miller; "Quercus," by Alfred Rehder; "Pansy," by Prof. Bailey and Denys Zirngiebel; "Palm," by Prof. Bailey, Ernest Braunton and W. H. Taplin; "Paeonia," by K. C. Davis and W. A. Peterson; "Perfumery Gardening," by E. S. Steele; "Primula," by Prof. Bailey, Robert Cameron and Adolf Jaenicke; "Pinus," by Alfred Rehder; "Petunia," by Mrs. Thomas Gould; and "Pelargonium," by Prof. Bailey, C. W. Ward and T. D. Hatfield.

A Text-Book of Plant Diseases caused by Cryptogamic Parasites, by George Massee, F. L. S., Principal Assistant, Royal Herbarium, Kew. London: Duckworth & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.60.

A practical book to help those directly occupied in the cultivation of plants to determine the nature of diseases caused by parasites of vegetable origin, and to take curative and preventive measures according to methods approved by experience; 458 pages; many illustrations. Some of the chapters are as follows: Fungi, Fungicides, Fungous Parasites, Spraying, Lichenes, Bacteria, Myxogastres, Diseases of Uncertain Origin, Economic Considerations. Descriptions of diseases in both technical and popular terms, and the eminently practical directions for spraying, manuring, detection and prevention of diseases are features which commend the book to scientists, practical gardeners and amateurs alike.

"Plums and Plum Culture," by F. A. Waugh, University of Vermont Experiment Station. New York: Orange Judd Co. A monograph of the plums cultivated and indigenous in North America, with a complete account of their propagation, cultivation and utilization.

A complete list and descriptions of all the native plums and many of the Domestic varieties; 370 pages, profusely illustrated. A valuable book for students of pomology and practical plum cultivators as well. The following chapters are especially worthy of note: The Propagation of Plums, Orchard and Garden Management, Diseases of the Plum, Insect and Other Enemies of the Plum, Plum Trees as Ornamental Plants.

Extirmination of the Oak at Lake Geneva, Wis., by James Jensen. In pamphlet form, reprinted from The Forester, Vol. VII, No. 3, March, 1901. Mr. Jensen, after making a careful study of the causes of the threatened destruction of the beautiful forest lands around Lake Geneva, attributes the trouble largely to insufficient moisture, and suggests the following preventive measures: Protection, by inducing growth of shrubbery and long grass; cultivation, which makes the soil porous and permits heat and moisture to penetrate; artificial watering during extreme hot weather. Copies of the pamphlet will be sent on receipt of a two-cent stamp, by James Jensen, 534 Sacramento avenue, Chicago.

Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for 1900, New Bedford, Mass. A systematic and orderly report, attractive in appearance, profusely illustrated with half-tone views from the parks.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis, Minn., containing the president's address, reports of the attorney, the superintendent and the secretary's financial report. Many well-executed half-tone engravings of park scenery.

The Board of Park Commissioners, Toledo, Ohio, Annual Report for the year 1900. Complete statement of the organization and finances, extent of work done, work proposed, relations of the parks to the railroad and traction companies, embodied in the president's report. Detailed reports of other officers. Neatly illustrated.

Eighth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, Boston, 1901, containing account of work done and projected by the commission, and tables giving valuable detailed information and statistics of Massachusetts highways.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Trustees of Cemeteries, Malden, Mass., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, comprising financial statements and superintendent's report of the three cemeteries of Malden.

Condensed Rules and Regulations of the new Graceland Cemetery, New Castle, Pa., together with an announcement to the friends and lot-owners of Greenwood Cemetery, proposing the union of the two cemeteries.

Map of country surrounding Oak Tree, N. J., showing location and advantages of sites of the proposed cemeteries of that place. From Adam Frank, attorney, 32 Nassau St., New York.

Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass. Handsomely illustrated and attractively bound booklet, illustrating beautiful views and monuments in the cemetery, together with map and explanatory circular showing location of graves of famous people interred there.

The Relation of Landscape Gardening to Architecture. A paper read by Olof Benson before the Chicago Architectural Club. A discussion by a practical landscape gardener, with especial application to the beautifying of Chicago.

Index to Minnesota Law Supplement, the official publication of the general laws of Minnesota passed during the session of 1901. References to park legislation will be found in chapters 50, 52, 71, 139, 217, 303; cemeteries, 217, 220, 224, 303, 343, and 36; forestry, 335. Chapter 139 will enable St. Paul to complete its Phalen Park by securing the shores and borders of Lake Phalen. The large number of park acts is encouraging evidence of increased interest in park activity. Chapter 220 on cemeteries purports to convey to cemeteries a limited power of eminent domain, but is of doubtful validity. A similar law passed several years ago was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago. Handsomely illustrated and colored booklet, describing and showing views of the working of the different McCormick harvesting machines and mowers which are advertised on another page. Some of the large parks of this country in which the McCormick mowers are in use are the following: Willow Grove Park, Philadelphia; Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; Eldredge Park, Elmira, N. Y.; Gettysburg National Park, Pa.; and Grant Park, Atlanta, Ga. A copy will be mailed on application.

Joseph Breck & Sons (corporation), Boston, Mass. Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, and Agricultural Implements, etc., for 1901. Complete and compact descriptions and price lists, with many illustrations.

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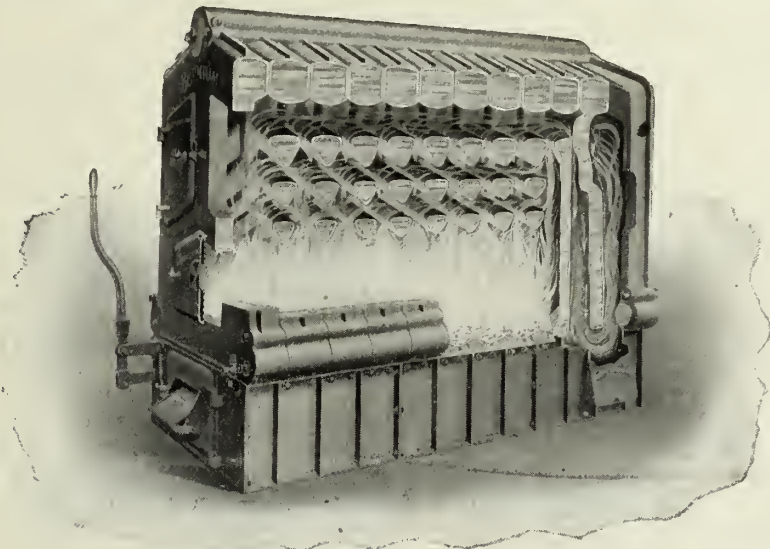
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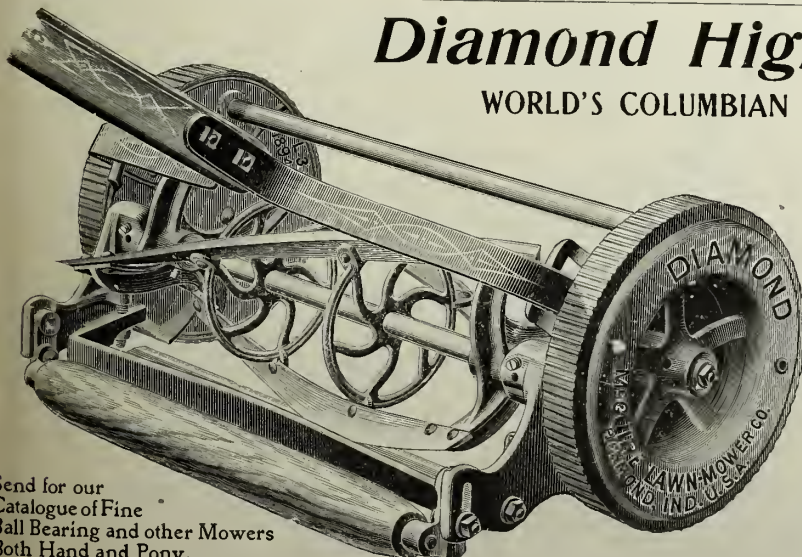
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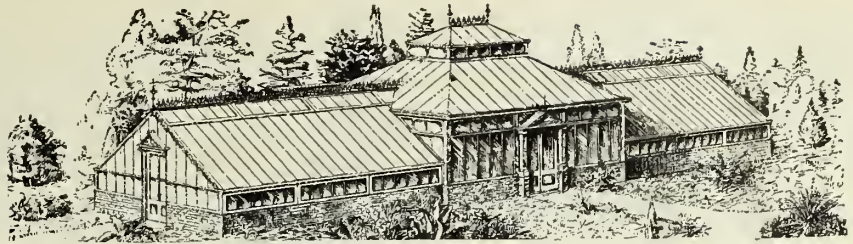
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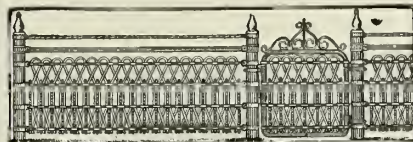
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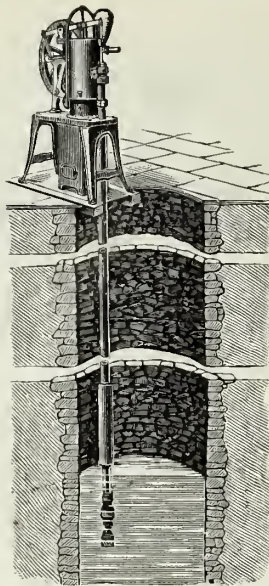
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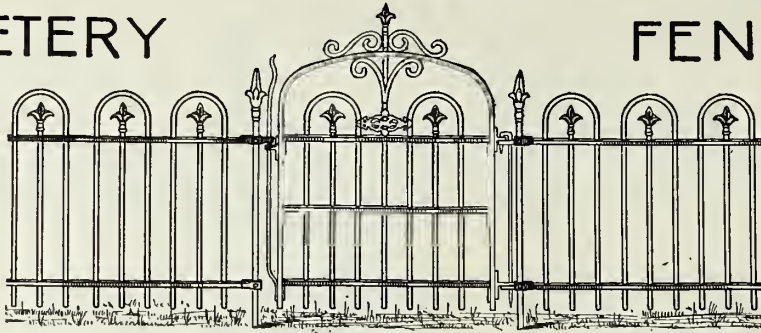
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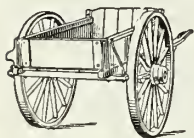
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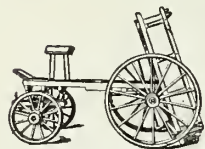
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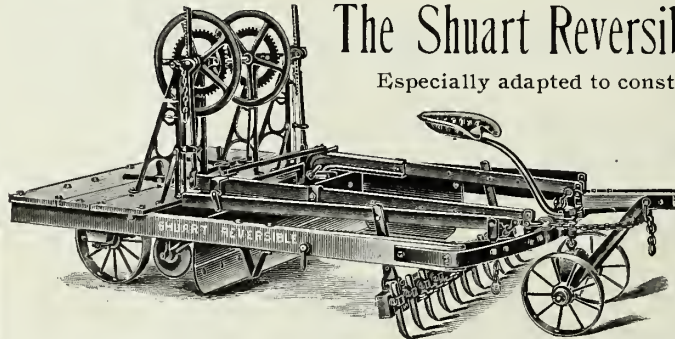


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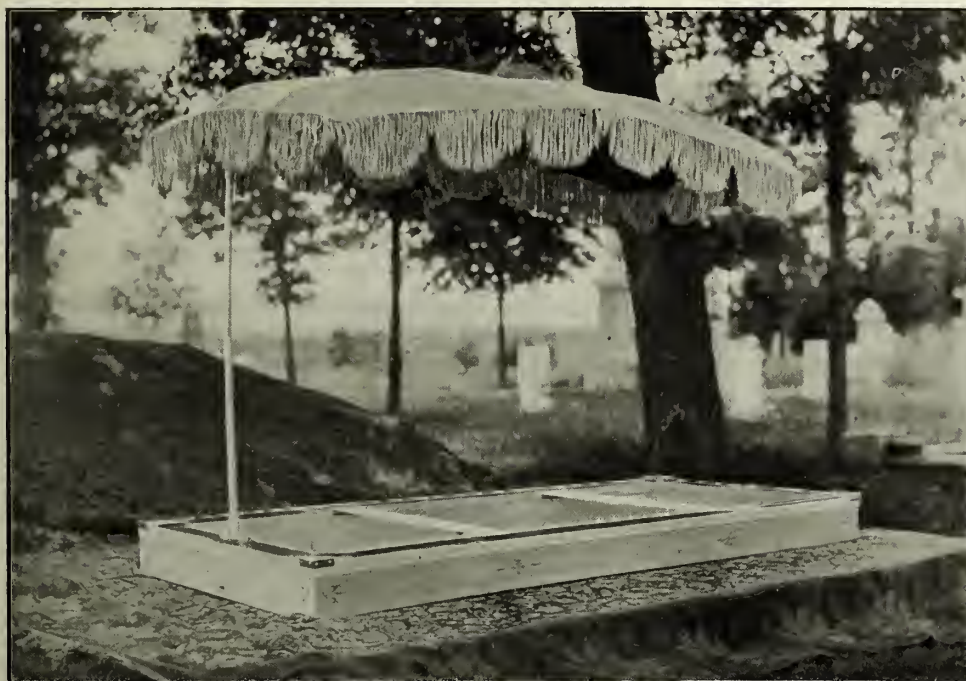
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Vol. XI

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1901.

No. 4

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AMERICAN PARK AND OUTDOOR ART ASSOCIATION.

The importance of the annual convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association suggests again calling attention to the date and place of meeting. It will convene in Milwaukee, Wis., on the morning of June 26 and will occupy three days in the fulfillment of its purpose. The association, comparatively young as it is, this being its fifth annual meeting, has exercised a force in the development of the idea of the necessity of outdoor art in our civilization, of incalculable value. The subjects it has taken up and made public have been such as are fundamental in connection with the improvement of our surroundings and landscape art generally, and they have aroused a sentiment highly encouraging to the early consummation of the desired reforms. The association of Women's Clubs with the organization, which is effected through its auxiliary, promises a still broader field of work, a field in which special details can be carried out, based on the principles enunciated so thoroughly in the work of the association. The meeting of this convention of men

and women of high culture in their respective domains, will unquestionably stir up park and city art questions in Milwaukee, and its effect will be an enduring sentiment in favor of art out-of-doors as a necessity in the welfare of humanity.

STREET TREES.

In connection with the encouragements of outdoor improvements it is well to suggest the importance of properly considering every project, great or small, so that the effort may be well directed and no energy needlessly expended. Especially is it necessary to carefully consider the question of street trees, and experienced horticulturists should be consulted on the selection of varieties, their appropriateness and the particular care needed in their culture. Much of the street tree planting already done, will have to be repeated by reason of neglect of these particulars. It is for this reason that the movement is spreading, looking to the appointment of tree wardens or city foresters in places of any size. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, state laws have been passed, covering the election of tree wardens, whose duties compass the care of all public trees and whose decision and advice is practically law. The importance of the selection and care of street trees is thus emphasized and it would be well were such laws enacted throughout the country.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

The annual convention of the National League of Improvement Associations will be held in Buffalo, August 12-15 next, and a program is promised which will make every minute valuable to those in attendance. Among the prominent speakers and lecturers to participate in the proceedings are: Prof. Charles Zueblin, University of Chicago, who will deliver an illustrated lecture; W. H. Moulton, Secretary of Industrial Committee, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, on "The Work of the Cleveland Home Gardening Association"; Charles M. Loring, ex-president American Park and Out-Door Art Association, on "The Influence of Neighborhood Improvement Associations in the Establishment of Cities"; Miss Mira Loyd Dock, of Harrisburg, Pa., and others well known in progressive improvement in out-door conditions. The field of operations on which an improvement association can exercise a beneficial influence is very broad, so that the program for this convention may be expected to be replete with

varied attractions, and there is no phase of the work coming within the limits of the proceedings that will not receive an impetus from being brought within the range of public discussion.

FUNERAL REFORM.

Reform in manner of and details of conducting funerals is a question that cannot be too often referred to, for the funeral is a fact, sooner or later, in every family, and is therefore of consummate importance to the community at large. But the observances connected with its absolute requirements and the methods and other details of conducting modern funerals have not progressed with the times and what should be invested with the greatest of dignity and decorous simplicity, too often is made an ostentatious and ridiculous display, apparently for the entertainment of observers not all at interested. The opening year of the 20th century should make a very positive advance in the direction of modifying existing conditions and of reducing them to comport with the intelligence and dignity of purpose of the American citizen. It is gratifying to note that an increased interest is being taken in this proper reform by the clergy, and is a prominent factor in the suppression, so far as health laws will permit, of the Sunday funeral. Among the clergy of all classes and denominations, there is scarcely a dissenting voice on this point, and to aid in the matter many of the leading cemeteries prohibit Sunday funerals except on absolutely necessary occasions. Simplicity and dignity should dominate the funeral; every thought in connection with the sad occurrence demand these attributes; ostentation and undue expense have no place in connection with the disposition of the dead, and while affection and respect must and should prevail, they can be expressed in far more appropriate terms than those that too often accompany the modern funeral. Agitation of the subject should be kept active and results will soon follow.

AN INTERESTING LEGAL DECISION.

The New York soldiers' and sailors' monument has been a sort of bone of contention for many years; every phase in the promotion and progress of the work having brought it prominently before the public. The hardest fight it has passed through has been perhaps the question of site, for after the authorities had finally decided to erect it in a prominent location at the junction of important thoroughfares in Riverside Park, certain of the property owners and taxpayers raised objections and carried the question into the courts. The outcome is a victory for the city authorities and in the recent discussion of the question by the New York Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court the right of a city to embellish its public grounds is established. With-

out referring to the claims of the plaintiffs, which may be inferred from the decision, the court declared that the monument would not interfere materially with the proper use of the park and that the money expended would be for a proper city purpose. Cities should spend money, not only for public necessities, but in providing parks with necessary adornments and resorts of health and recreation and museums, botanical and zoological gardens, intended for educational purposes. It was also of opinion that funds might also be spent for the objects which tend to beautify the city and to contribute to the welfare of the entire people. Referring to the fact of New York assisting in the construction of the underground railroad, the court said: "In the same liberal spirit, we think the erection of a beautiful monument or memorial is serving a public purpose. It is not only an expression of patriotism, it contributes to the education, the pleasure and the cultivation of the artistic sense of the citizens." The court stated that it believed the monument would result in not only an incidental but an actual benefit to the community, and that the expenditure for such an object is for a city purpose. A Massachusetts decision has been rendered practically in the same lines.

CEMETERY MONUMENTS.

The subject of cemetery monuments is always a pertinent one in these days of a rapidly developing taste in the people at large. It is, nevertheless, a difficult one to discuss, because the relative conditions of communities differ considerably and where, as in one case, it may be quite feasible to encourage and conduct a reform in such a matter, in another, it may be practically impossible to do so. However, after all, it is largely a matter of education and as education develops taste, the more rapidly this is imparted or acquired, the more rapidly will the requirements of taste in cemetery monuments be met. In our large cemeteries the last few years has witnessed quite a radical change on this question of monuments, both their design and appropriateness having to pass the criticism of the cemetery officials, and this method has amply justified itself in the improvement of cemetery memorials and their appropriateness for the site selected,—qualifications, which the present standard of landscape art absolutely demands. In this general improvement both the cemetery and the lot owner have abundantly profited. But we are only at the beginning of the era of improvement, for evidences are still too prevalent of duplication of design, and the two obtrusive signs of the "stock" monument. This, of course, is more especially true in the smaller cemeteries, while in the average country grave-yard there is but far too few indications of activity in reform principles.

STREET TREES.—II.

Provide well prepared loam if success with street trees is desired. Continuous channels and not only a small "tree-hole" of prepared loam should be provided. Expense is often a deterrent in the special preparation of soil.

If buildings and cellar walls are sufficiently distant from the curb to enable the roots to penetrate as great an area as the ambitus the tree attains under normal circumstances, the best preparation would be to thoroughly trench and if necessary fertilize an area equal to this and about 5 feet in depth. Whether cultivating and fertilizing or adding another ingredient or even excavating the entire body of soil and filling in specially prepared loam is necessary, is a matter best solved in each case and local district.

Unless the sort of tree to be planted does not require such preparation or where the porosity, aeration, drainage and fertility of the soil exists in a proper degree; provision other than that which secures these essentials should be regarded as temporary or but partially complete.

Soils exceptionally light and porous may well have heavier loam added without necessarily inducing ill effects, but in heavy, impervious and retentive soils drainage should be perfect to a depth at least as great as the depth of the excavation for the tree pit.

The soil filled in should be approximately of the same weight and general mechanical character as that in which the excavation is made. To neglect these precautions may result in the formation of a blind well and the collection in the tree hole of the ground water in the immediate vicinity or even that of an entire hillside.

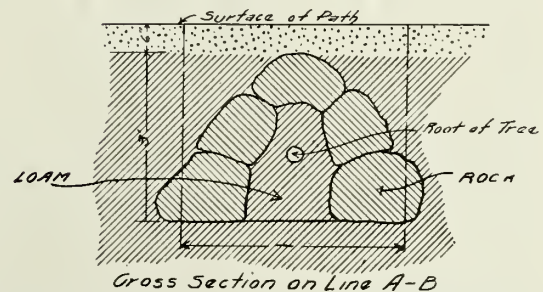
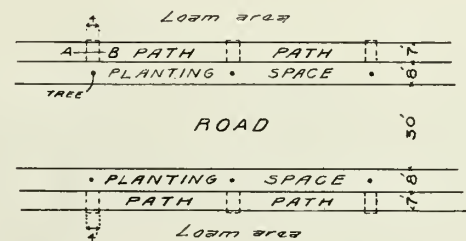
Grading has considerable influence upon the growth of newly planted trees. Instances of where old American ashes, Red oaks, etc., have reconciled themselves to a cut near their base are not rare. The destruction of American chestnuts and white pines by raising the elevation of the soil in which they are growing is not rare. The added thriftiness of American elms when planted in soil recently filled in is likewise a matter of not infrequent observation. But a cut or fill is apt to disturb the water table to a greater extent than is ordinarily supposed. Following such disturbances are various mechanical and chemical changes in the soil, which sometimes make the cultivation of trees upon it very difficult. This would be apt to show itself with some sorts of trees more than with others. An extreme case would likely occur where very light textured loam was filled to a great depth over a heavy and stiff or a soggy and puddled soil.

Other disturbers of natural forces are asphalt pavements and the weight of wagons and horses passing over the roots of trees.

The difficulty of cultivating trees in streets where the cellars extend out to the curbs need not be discussed further than to mention that commercial needs and tall buildings are likely to warrant the omission of shade trees in such districts, otherwise a solution is neither impossible nor impracticable.

In deciding upon the width of planting strips, the minimum should be, providing the option exists, not less than four feet.

Where the weight of sidewalks is or probably will be heavy by reason of their width, the material used or their use by pedestrians, and where those walks are on soil permeated by the roots of street shade trees, additional measures may be advantageously adopted for most trees. Excavating a trench from the tree location to the opposite side of the sidewalk and filling in with nutritious loam induces the roots to follow such a channel and connect with the loam



PLAN ILLUSTRATING TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION
FOR STREET-TREE PLANTING
JUNE 7 1901

on the opposite side of the walk. Connection between such bodies of loam is more thoroughly and substantially preserved by masonry arches built over the connecting channels.

Trees should be planted firm and erect.

In planting the usual nursery sized trees, i. e., from 5 to 14 feet in height, those reared in a nursery are preferable to those collected from the woods.

In general a first class tree should be a seedling in good health, thrifty, free from disease or injurious affections. It should be on its own roots—grafted trees are usually less desirable and sometimes wholly unsuited. They should have been transplanted two years previous; have been grown in fertile, loamy soil; have a

dense mat of strong, healthy roots free from bruises and malformations; have straight, smooth barked stems tapering gradually and regularly to their apices, and have a well proportioned caliper of trunk and branch system. Some sorts should have a single leader from the roots to the apex with all the main branches springing directly from this leader, but others, as, for example, the American elm as it grows in eastern North America, need not necessarily have a single leader extending from the ground to the top of the tree. The branch system should be about two-thirds of the height of the tree.

Such trees, if free from disease or injury and if properly dug and not unduly exposed to the air, sun or cold, and if properly packed and transported without undue delay or through violent atmospheric changes, might be accepted as first class nursery grown trees. Although the above are some of the principal characteristics of first class trees it is always advantageous to personally inspect stock in the nurseries previous to selecting. Thus a tree thoroughly and continuously tilled is preferable to one reared in soil "where the weeds are kept down." One grown in a closely planted row is less desirable than another which was widely spaced from all others and grew in a freer circulation of air and a greater exposure to light. The ideal would be one having been grown in isolation. An American tree is frequently much preferable to a phere and duller light do not secure the sturdiness of growth or thoroughness of ripening obtained in American reared plants. Furthermore, they sometimes have the disadvantage of having been grown in soil so light as to render them objectionable for ordinary planting in heavier soils. But trees grown from seed collected in northern districts we appraise of no greater value than those reared from southern grown seed though plants grown in the more northern latitudes of its natural range we should prefer to those from the more southern districts.

EMIL T. MISCHE.

ELEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA (RUSSIAN OLIVE.)

The attention the Russian olive has received of late from writers on horticultural topics leaves but little for me to say and the main object in again mentioning its name before the readers of Park and Cemetery is due to the accompanying illustration.

But very few have seen *Eleagnus angustifolia* in its prime, and as the species in question is from 25 to 30 years old, we may assume that it has attained maturity, inasmuch as botanists never give its height in its native state as more than 15 to 20 feet. The species in the illustration has outgrown this by 4 to 5 feet.

Some enthusiastic friends of the Russian olive are predicting it a great future on our woodless

plains and allusion has been made to it as a future forest tree.

It needs no prophet to foretell that the latter is out of question. *Eleagnus* is not a forest tree, but rather an intermediate between a tree and a shrub, and consequently devoid of a straight trunk to cut lumber from. Nevertheless its wood may have some



ELEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA—HUMBOLDT PARK, CHICAGO.

value outside of fire wood, but not as a paying investment.

Its great value to our arid plains is of a different nature, namely, as a shelter for growing crops, fruits and even trees of better quality and for this it is admirably adapted and I doubt if surpassed by anything else.

As such we may look forward to the Russian olive as one of the great agencies that some day will divert our arid plains into great fertile gardens.

JAMES JENSEN.

FORESTRY IN NEW JERSEY.

To most minds propositions for forest conservation generally suggest the newer states, or states like New York that have tree-covered mountain ranges, or those like Maine with wealth of pine timber. It is something of a surprise, then, to read of an advanced movement in forestry in New Jersey. Yet this state has a forest acreage of 2,069,819, the annual product of which, even with the wasteful methods employed, is valued at over \$4,000,00. This could be increased, forestry experts think, with scientific methods, while at the same time the source of revenue, now in danger of extinction, as in most other states, could be conserved. How best to do this is the problem being studied by the state geological survey, a competent commission of successful business men, with Governor Voorhees at its head.—N. Y. Evening Post.

WINTER EFFECTS IN WALNUT HILLS CEMETERY, BROOKLINE, MASS.

Winter effects in landscape call for plants which are agreeable in form and color during the winter season and seemingly capable of enduring the winter's siege. As a foundation for this, a good, consistent lay-out of grounds where communication must be kept open is perhaps the first necessity. Natural rocks of good color boldly exposed, add striking results. Rugged-growing deciduous trees and shrubs and evergreens form the vegetative elements. Since many deciduous shrubs have not much character and depend for effect so much upon foliage and flowers,

cluded nook a mass of rhododendrons half surrounds a lot covered with periwinkle supplemented with *Andromeda floribunda*. Although good, the last combination is insipid in comparison with the more rugged beauty of pines, cedars, oaks and rocks. It is insipid because it suggests home comforts and refined surroundings, not a deserted corner. The pines, oaks, and cedars are used as border plantations or as groups in natural positions either near the boundary at the junction of roads, or in positions where a change in the character of the ground calls for emphasis. The cemetery is laid out on the lawn plan. The landscape in general is cheerful, or would be if more adorned in detail, it having a suggestion of



WINTER EFFECTS, WALNUT HILLS CEMETERY, BROOKLINE, MASS.

only strong-growing shrubs with perhaps high colored bark like the dogwood are permissible, except subordinately. Neither deciduous nor evergreen plants except in finer planting are to be much used to the exclusion of the other. A happy combination of the two, a difficult thing, is better.

Walnut Hills, Brookline, Mass., illustrates some of these points. It is situated in an undulating valley in a beautiful hilly region abundant in conglomerate rock. Boulders and ledges stand out prominently. Summer may cover them with vines, but in winter their strength and boldness respond reciprocally to the season. In connection with the rocks or apart by themselves are evergreen and deciduous trees, chiefly white pines, cedars and oaks. In a se-

bareness, the only gloomy objects being the stiff stone-yard monuments. Much taste is displayed in bringing existing naturalistic rocks into service as monuments either by carving a single name upon them or by sinking a plate to its level in the rock.

Good winter effects in general may be created by either of the two methods hinted at above, by a broad, open, sun-loving and storm-swept landscape adorned by deciduous and coniferous trees or in a protected nook adorned by finer and smaller evergreens, both coniferous and broad-leaved, where care and living presence are suggested. The choice depends upon location and use, for beauty, after all, is much a matter of consistency and fitness.

A. PHELPS WYMAN.

"VANDAL BRIDGE," PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The accompanying illustration shows a view of



"VANDAL BRIDGE," PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Vandal Bridge, in Prospect Park, a work much admired for its rugged, picturesque beauty. It spans the bridle road, and forms a footpath over it known as "Rocky Pass." The vegetation growing around and over the bridge will eventually cover it with a luxuriant growth of shrubbery that will make it seem still more like a work of nature. It was the intention of the designer that there should be as little as possible of man's work apparent, and to that end the work of the stone mason where absolutely necessary has been carefully concealed. The boulders are those commonly known as "nigger heads," which are found naturally in that part of Long Island, and have been rejected by builders as too hard to break for foundation stones. The stones are rugged and massive, many of them weighing as much as five tons. Very little cutting was required in order to make them fit together, and the only expense incurred was for labor and a small amount of cement used in the interior parts to save time and labor in fitting every stone. The work was designed by Mr. John De Wolf, landscape architect of the New York Park system, to whose courtesy we owe the illustration, and was constructed by park employees under his direction.

WATER GARDENS.

Bulletin of New England Association of Park Superintendents.

We cordially agree with Mr. Dawson's vigorous handling of the subject of park ponds. I think many of the park ponds have been made unnecessarily ugly by engineers or by gardeners who are over-fond of formality and have very little love of natural effects. As a matter of fact, if a pond is intended to be natural and informal, it is never necessary to use either rip-rap walls or curbing around the water edge. A shore can always be made of earth protected by natural vegetation, or of a gentle slope covered with coarse sand or gravel. Nine times out of ten the difficulty of properly treating the shore of a pond arises from the slope above and below the water being continuous with each other and too steep, and there should be a beach rising a few inches above water on a slope of 1 in 5 or 1 in 10, and continuing to the depth of three to six inches below water, with the same gentle slope. Such a beach made of gravel of suitable size will stand very heavy wave action. Another difficulty arises where water birds are kept in a park pond in that they destroy the turf or plants which would otherwise beautify and protect the shore. In that case a gravel beach with appropriate waterside bushes and trees, where there is no objection to obstructing the view, is the best treatment.

JOHN C. OLMSTED.

THE ELM LEAF BEETLE.

Bulletin of New England Association of Park Superintendents.

The Elm Leaf Beetle appeared again in this city the past season and the methods for its suppression was in the first place to scrape all the loose bark from the trunks from the ground up to the main limbs. The bark thus removed was found to contain large numbers of the pupae which were destroyed in the burning of the bark.

The second move was to apply with a stiff fibre brush the Kerosene Emulsion. We found the brush to work better than the spraying process which was tried the previous year. In addition to the treatment of the trunks of the trees, with a sprinkling pot, the ground all under the trees was sprinkled with the emulsion, the crevices between the bricks and paving stones, where the pupae were secreted were well saturated. As soon as the trees were leaved out the spraying operation was begun and continued for some five weeks. We used the arsenate of lead preparation as used formerly by the Gypsy Moth Commission, and the preparation called Disparene prepared by the Bowker Chemical Co., of Boston. Both of these preparations were effective where properly applied. The sections of our city that were infested worst the previous year were attended to first and the foliage was well preserved. Those trees that were reached later on were found to be infested much

worse on account of the inability to cover the territory soon enough. Some of these latter trees were badly eaten in spite of all our efforts. It is safe to assert that from seventy-five to eighty per cent. of our elm trees showed but little if any injury to their foliage.

JAMES DRAPER.

THE LOGAN MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The statue of Gen. Logan, shown in the accompanying illustration, is one of the most noteworthy of recent additions to American equestrian statuary. The design has been the subject of much controversy in the artistic world, both on account of the general ex-



THE LOGAN MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

cellence of the work and by reason of the controversy as to the historical accuracy of the bas-relief scenes depicted on it. On the eastern face of the pedestal, the General is represented as taking the oath of office as senator in company with other senators who were not present on that occasion. On the west side he is shown in a group of army officers. The sculptor, Mr. Franklin Simmons, is quoted as maintaining that artistic accuracy and not historical accuracy was his aim in modelling these scenes. This brings forward the question as to whether the attaining of a certain artistic effect is sufficient to justify the disregard of history. This question aside, the consensus of opinion has awarded to this work a prominent place among the many public monuments in different parts of the country that bear evidence to Mr. Simmons' skill.

Both pedestal and statue are of bronze, the founda-

tion stone alone being granite. At the corners of the pedestal are fluted pilasters, projecting slightly beyond the die on which are the bas-relief scenes, and at the ends, allegorical figures, representing Peace and War. The equestrian statue is double life size and shows Gen. Logan riding at a slow trot along the line of battle, his sword held low in his right hand. The attitude is one of dignity and strength, suggesting ease, grace and power. The combined height of pedestal and statue is $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the statue itself being about 15 feet. The weight of the horse and rider is 15 tons. The total cost of the work was \$65,000, of which \$50,000 was appropriated by congress, and \$15,000 by the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK IN NEW MEXICO.

Within the limits of the proposed new national park in New Mexico are included the ruins of the oldest houses and towns ever discovered on the continent, says the Chicago Tribune. Authorities differ as to their age and there is no doubt that the different ruins represent not only different centuries but are even thousands of years apart in the dates of their construction. Some of the oldest are believed by scientists to have been built and occupied by men five thousand years before Columbus discovered America. Others are relics of the time of the Spanish occupation, while in the pueblos, which are still occupied by tribes of Indians, are found dwellings of the same general character enduring down to the present day.

One difficulty which the scientists find in fixing the approximate age of these cliff and cave dwellings is found in the fact that no bronze implements of any kind have been found among them. Generally speaking, the stone race was followed by the bronze age in the prehistoric development of man. Each age was marked by a corresponding development in the building of dwellings and towns. The ruins of the cliff dwellers are puzzling because while they belong to the so-called bronze age in the evolution of architecture the implements and tools found with them are exclusively of stone and bone.

The country which it is proposed to set aside as a national park is a tremendous plateau, cut up into enormously deep canons, the walls of which are sometimes thousands of feet deep. It is the wildest and most forbidding country on the continent. During the greater part of the year the water supply is poor and only when the snow melts in the spring are the depths of the canons filled with roaring torrents of water. Here and there are fertile valleys, but the greater part of the tract consists of barren cliffs, honeycombed with countless deep and precipitous gorges.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

"LEAFY LEAMINGTON BESIDE THE LITTLE RIVER LEAM."

Throughout America, almost without exception, sewers empty directly into streams, and ashes and refuse of all sorts are dumped indiscriminately upon their banks to the destruction of all beauty. Even in England the redemption of streams from sewage has come about within the past twenty-five years. Miss Dock, who spent several months abroad in looking into such matters during the summer of 1899, says



SCENE IN RIVER PARK, LEAMINGTON, ENGLAND.

that: "Leamington and Stratford offer opportunities of studying, improved conditions in small towns due to scientific methods." And in her report of investigations in this direction, made by request of the Secretary of Agriculture of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (see Bulletin No. 62), she says of Leamington: "This small inland city, about the size of Williamsport, is an instance of the material value of a beautifying movement. It is a young, modern city, pleasantly located on rolling ground upon both sides of the sluggish little river Leam, which runs through the heart of the town. About fifty years ago it was a fashionable inland watering place but gradually lost much of its fame and income. During the earlier days of prosperity two small parks had been laid out in the centre of the town, which were not open to the general public.

"Some years since when the depreciation of property became very serious, an Improvement Associa-

tion, composed of men, was formed which undertook the 'promotion of the prosperity of Leamington.' This it did so successfully, by agitating for improvement, that instead of large numbers of empty residences and a general depreciation, within the past five years seven hundred new houses have been built in a city that has no manufactures to speak of, no attractions of antiquity, but is simply a delightful place of residence because it is clean, healthful, beautiful and well managed, and well deserves its title of 'Leafy Leamington.'"

"The residence streets are usually planted with trees along curb lines; one of the most attractive has a grass bordered path up the middle of the street shaded by a single row of noble elms. (See Elm tree walk.)

"The specific work of the association during the

twelve years of its existence is shown in its statement of purpose."

AN ENGLISH IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

The association has for its object the promotion of the prosperity of Leamington, and of rational amusements for the entertainment of visitors and residents, by endeavoring to provide wholesome outdoor recreation.—G. Metcalfe Fayerman, Hon. Sec.

"Summer tournaments of outdoor sports and popular games were organized, and a permanent band subsidized, which is now largely maintained by the city authorities, and a cheap and delightful boat service on the river is also subsidized. Boating is not only one of the great features of summer life in England, but the rivers are used only for purposes of health and recreation, as under a general law no sewage is permitted to run direct into streams. At Leamington the city sewage is pumped several miles

to large farms where it is distributed by irrigation over the fields, and the average yield of crops is almost double that of farms not connected with the works. Other waste, ashes, rubbish, etc., is collected at the expense of the city and removed to dumping grounds which in one instance have been turned into a fine recreation ground called Victoria Park.

"This was originally a pasture; was purchased about five years since, the top earth removed, the land used for two years as a dump, then the surface earth was replaced, the whole field graded and sodded and now the field forms a fine addition to the system of parks and parkways in process of development.

"Two small parks, already mentioned as semi-private, were several years since acquired by the corporation of Leamington and opened to the public. They

"There is a public library at Leamington at present in the City Hall, but upwards of \$100,000 is to be spent in the erection of a building for the Library and a Technical School."

Elsewhere we find that the "two prevalent impressions given a visitor to this pretty product of modern methods are cleanliness and space, primarily due to the breadths of the streets with double rows of trees and strips of green turf. Beyond these are the open acres of pasture land and park which successive Corporations, wise in their generation, have secured. Thanks to the far seeing policy of the Conscript Fathers, it can never be hemmed in."

Hawthorne said of this neighborhood: "The high roads are made pleasant to the traveler by a border of trees and often afford him the hospitality of a way-



ELM TREE WALK, GRASS BORDERED IN CENTER OF STREET, LEAMINGTON.

lie on opposite sides of the main street, but on the same side of the Leam.

"Recently the authorities have acquired land on both sides of the river and now possess about sixty acres in the very centre of the town. The land begins with the older parks, then extends down the stream, and affords charming river walks. Trees and shrubbery along the stream have been left untouched wherever possible, and owing to both parks and walks lying in the centre of the town they are accessible to all classes without any expense of transportation. Another important point is that considerable of the newly acquired land along the stream is of the character that in American towns is usually given over to the poorer sort of dwellings, and which from soil conditions is not adapted to human occupancy, however favorable to vegetation.

"If left to private ownership, tracts of this kind soon become unsightly and unhealthful; opened as park spaces they benefit the whole community, physically and financially.

side bench beneath a comfortable shade. But a fresher delight is to be found in the foot paths which wander away from stile to stile along hedges and across broad fields, through wooded parks, leading you to little hamlets of thatched cottages, ancient solitary farmhouses, picturesque old mills, streamlets, pools. and all those quiet, secret, unexpected, yet strangely familiar features of English scenery that Tennyson shows us in his *Idylls* and *Eclogues*." "All this and more within less than three hours' rail from Paddington."

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

NOTES.

By way of increasing public interest and adding to its membership, the Improvement Society of Aiken (S. C.) gives an annual moonlight picnic on the grounds of one of its members and a New Year's reception at a private house. The moonlight picnic idea is charming and appropriate. It should appeal with force to the temperament that inclines towards

improvement work. I move its adoption by societies throughout the country.

It may be given different form in different localities to meet varying conditions and tastes. For instance, on the sea shore it might become a moonlight "clam bake"; near lakes and streams, a moonlight boat picnic would seem to be the correct thing; in purely pastoral, inland regions, would not a moonlight "hay-rack" ride suit at least the younger members? Other variations will suggest themselves to the fertile imagination that is supplied to all enthusiastic improvement workers. But whatever the form or the name, let it be the best of its kind and let it be done in the name and to the glory and up-building of the local improvement association.

From Mr. J. Ferguson, editor of the *Omur and Tropical Agriculturist*, Columbia, Ceylon, comes the information that his is the oldest British paper edited in Asia; that Ceylon is practically one vast tropical botanic garden, being clothed with verdure from the sea shore to the top of Adam's Peak, 7,352 feet above sea level; that the Municipal Councils look after parks and open spaces in the different cities and towns, that there are nine parks in the city of Columbia, and that an art society holds there an annual exhibition; that the railways are owned (or at least controlled) by the government, and prizes are given station masters for the best kept station grounds and the best show of flowers; that prizes are given for the best schoolhouse grounds by the director of public instruction, and that Ceylon is the most interesting island in the world with buried cities that existed 500 years before Christ, and that it now produces the finest tea, cocoa, cocoanuts, cinnamon, plumbago, etc. In short, that this fairy island well deserves its poetic title of "the Eden of the eastern wave."

The South Orange Village Improvement Society, Orange, N. J., has turned its energies toward the extermination of the mosquito as the most immediate and practical form of usefulness they could find. They have passed resolutions against the troublesome insect, and arming themselves with oil, propose to wage war to the death. All ditches, drains, water barrels and stagnant pools will be covered with a thin layer of crude oil, which it is believed, will render the eggs and larvae harmless.

The Milwaukee Outdoor Art Improvement Association, Milwaukee, Wis., has been organized as a result of the efforts of the Women's Auxilliary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association. Mrs. Charles Catlin, chairman of the local committee, has been elected president of the new association. The other officers are: Vice president, Mrs. Pierpont E. Dutcher; secretary, Mrs. Martin Sherman; treasurer, Mrs. Charles B. Whitnall.

Its object is to encourage citizens to improve and adorn their lawns and outlying grounds. All citizens of Milwaukee, signing the constitution and pay-

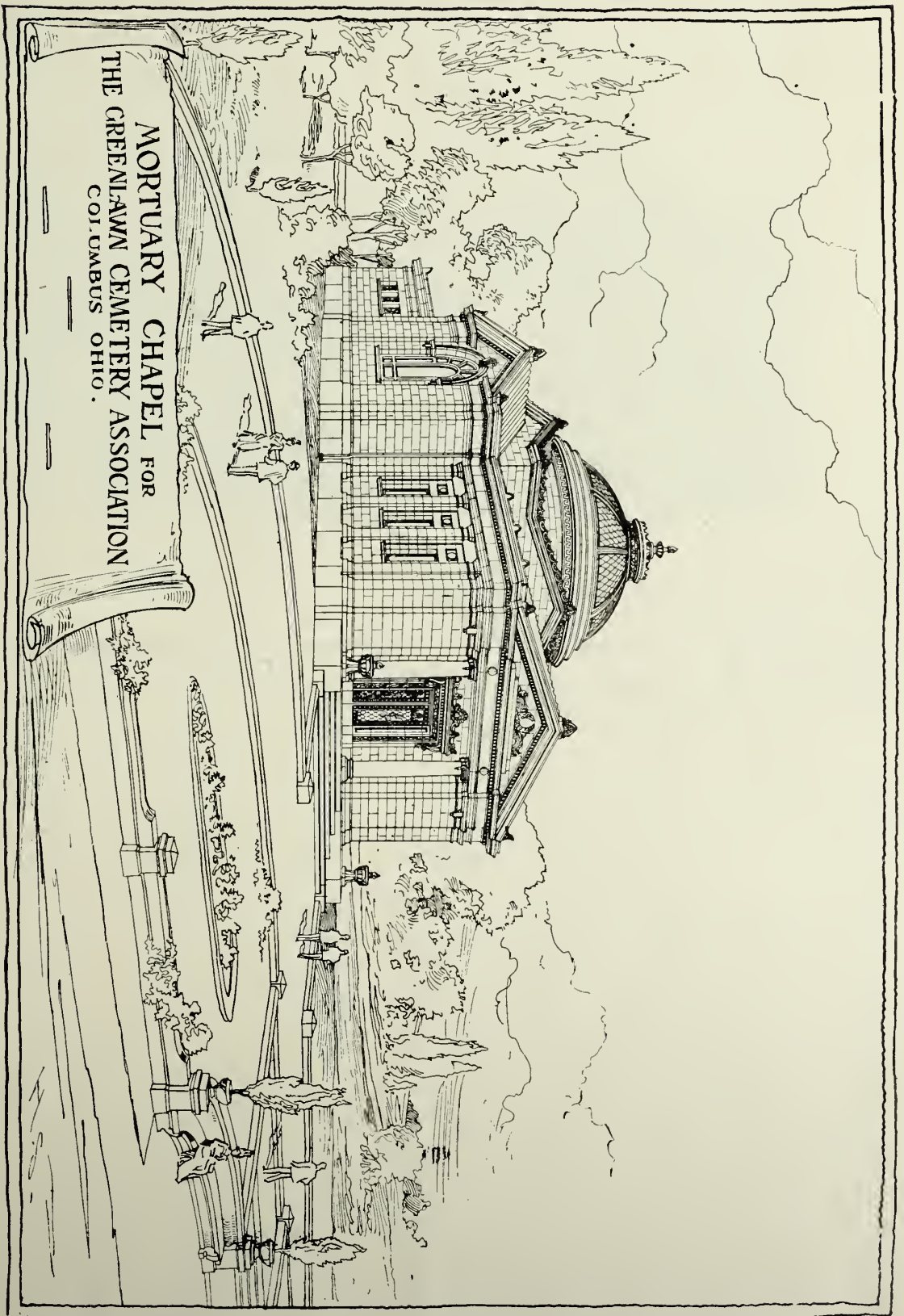
ing the annual fee of one dollar can become members. The new society will not encroach upon the work of the Milwaukee Improvement Committee, but will devote itself to stimulating a spirit of emulation in beautifying grounds among small householders. To this end, two prizes will be offered in each of the four wards where work has been started this year. The first prize in each case will be \$10 and the second \$5. The prizes will be awarded about Sept. 15 for the best and second best decorated yards, by a committee appointed to visit the localities. As its first piece of important work the association has undertaken the improvement of the river front below the dam, and with the aid of the merchants in that locality expect to transform it into a resemblance to Venetian canal. The first step will be to secure the removal of boxes, bales and rubbish, and the next will be to plant vines and shrubbery, and to make the banks otherwise attractive. The river has no odor, and there are many citizens who see no reason why it should not be used for pleasure boats and gondolas. The merchants whose stores front along its banks are unanimous in offering to do everything in their power to aid the movement, and there is every prospect of success.

The New Jersey Floricultural Society is meeting with encouraging success in its plan for distributing flowers among the school children of Orange, N. J. They have received many letters from school superintendents and others commending the work, and have received sufficient contributions to carry on the work this year without drawing on the society's treasury. They are also engaged in discouraging the destruction of trees by telephone and telegraph companies.

Two Indiana towns have employed competent men to assist them in beautifying their cemeteries. Mr. Benjamin Grove, the designer of Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky., has been engaged to lay out fourteen acres of ground recently added to the city cemetery at Elizabethtown, Ind., and to improve the old cemetery. The Federation of Clubs, Lebanon, Ind., will erect a stone archway to their cemetery after plans prepared by Mr. S. C. Dark, of Indianapolis. It will be built of Bedford stone, of rough finish, and will cost \$900. The funds will be raised by popular subscription.

The new Park View Cemetery, Schenectady, N. Y., is being cleared for the work of the landscape gardener, Mr. W. W. Parse, of Rochester, who has been engaged for a period of three years to develop the grounds. Generous planting and attractive entrances are some of the features contemplated.

A boulevard is to be built between Thousand Island park and Westminster park, N. Y., a distance of six miles. It will cost \$50,000, and will be built under the supervision of State Engineer Bond. Private subscriptions to the amount of \$25,000 have been raised, and the state will supply the other \$25,000.



The mortuary chapel, recently erected in the are ornamental bronze, flanked by Ionic columns. The bronze support a decorative cornice, from which rise Greenlawn cemetery, Columbus, O., shown above, is foundation of concrete and stone, rests upon a bed of the vaulted ceiling and dome of art glass. The building of the Roman Ionic school of architecture. The gravel eight feet below the surface. The interior is ing is 70x45 feet and 55 feet high, and was designed central dome of red Roman tile contrasts strongly of English vein Italian marble with a floor laid in by Frank L. Packard, Columbus, O. with the white marble of the exterior. The doors black and white mosaic. Pilasters of marble and

PARK AND CEMETERY.



THE LANDSCAPE BEAUTIFUL.



Work Being Done to Improve Public Grounds.

The widespread desire to have parks, cemeteries and public grounds developed on permanent, orderly and systematic plans has borne fruit in the employment of professional landscape architects of high standing to beautify public grounds in many different sections of the country. Some of the more prominent of these movements are here summarized:

In New York City, Mr. H. A. Caparn has completed plans for Baird Court, and the concourse at the Zoological garden. He has also been entrusted with the development of the Yonkers park system. The concourse for the New York park is the only carriage entrance to the Zoological park. It is a road 50 feet wide, with two footways 20 feet and 12 feet wide respectively, entering on either side of it, and giving access to all parts of the park. The concourse gives immediate access to the north end of Baird Court. This latter is a level terraced space about 600x350 feet, supported by retaining walls with balustrades, and has been built to contain the houses for lions, monkeys, birds and tropical mammals, also the sea lion pool and the music stand. These are arranged in an imposing scheme made up, mainly, of an avenue of trees, with lawns and architectural adjuncts. The entire design has been approved by the city authorities, and the buildings are now being constructed.

The Essex County Park Commissioners, Newark, N. J., with the aid of their landscape architects, Olmsted Brothers, of Boston, have this year taken the final steps towards the completion of the extensive system of park development inaugurated more than five years ago. The work involved the laying out, grading and draining of an entire park system of seven parks and reservations, at an expense for construction of over \$500,000. Some of the work done was: The erection of seven arbors of rough chestnut and yellow pine, the construction of sand courts, outdoor gymnasiums, playgrounds and driveways, and will necessitate the dredging or raising the level of a lake three-quarters of a mile long, and the building of a subway entrance to Branch Brook park.

Among the chief beauties of the Pan-American Exposition are the grottoes along the Grand Canal, which are the work of Mr. Rudolph Ulrich, the landscape architect of the exposition. The channels of the Triumphal Causeway are lighted in pink and green by subdued lights from hidden lamps. Extending off from these channels are grottoes, filled with weird effects created by craggy tree trunks, stumps, and crooked limbs, as if disturbed by some powerful subterranean upheaval. Stalactites and stalagmites complete the effect of an underground passage, and

create somewhat the same impression as would a trip through the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

The new Grandview Cemetery, Salem, Ohio, is being laid out by Mr. Sid. J. Hare, superintendent and landscape engineer of Forest Hill Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo. It embraces 28 acres of rolling ground southeast of Salem. The topography shows a difference in elevation of 100 feet, eight of which will be put into a lake, 125x300 feet. The drives will be 30 feet wide, with the exception of the main drive, which will be 40 feet. A grassy border from six to twelve feet wide will be left along the sides of all drives for planting purposes. The site is laid out in eleven blocks. The centers of the blocks will be reserved for permanent planting, the trees and shrubs for which have been carefully selected with regard to their adaptability to the locality and for their bloom and foliage. All receipts, after the purchase price is paid, will be devoted to the maintenance and beautifying of the grounds. Perpetual care and all other features of progressive cemetery management will prevail.

The Park Commission of Des Moines, Ia., has employed Mr. Seymour Nelson, of Chicago, to prepare plans for Union and Greenwood parks and lay out extensive improvements. Care will be taken to develop the work along lines that nature has laid out, and as few changes as possible will be made. The entrance to Greenwood will be moved 150 feet east of where it now stands, and a connecting driveway built.

Citizens of South Bend and Mishawaka, Ind., are planning to build a boulevard and system of parks between the two towns, which are five miles apart. The work is to cost \$50,000, \$10,000 of which has been subscribed. The mayors of the two cities are pushing the matter, and there is every prospect that it will be a success. Mr. John G. Barker, of South Bend, who is at present engaged in improving Howard park, will lay out the new work.

Port Huron, Mich., has recently placed its park system under control of a board of park commissioners. The three principal parks, aggregating sixty acres, have a water frontage, two on the St. Clair river and one on Lake Huron. These parks and numerous small triangles throughout the city are to be improved by Mr. O. C. Simonds, of Chicago. An addition to Lakeside Cemetery, Port Huron, is also being laid out after plans furnished by Mr. Simonds.

Parsons & Pentecost, of New York, have been engaged to beautify Hamilton park, Waterbury, Conn. An appropriation of \$3,800 has been made.



BEDS OF CACTI, SOMERTON HILLS CEMETERY, PHILADELPHIA.

CEMETERY EMBELLISHMENT.

BEDS OF SUCCULENTS.

"Park and Cemetery" has frequently called attention to the decorative effect of Cacti. Agaves and other succulents in the summer gardens of the North, or as permanent features in the more highly favored climates of the Pacific coast. The illustration shows two such beds at the Somerton Hills Cemetery, Philadelphia, planted by Mr. A. Blanc, the well-known Cacti specialist. These beds were each fifty feet long and contained a large number of valuable plants, many of the *Cereus* and *Agaves* being of large size, while most of the Cacti tribes were abundantly represented in the smaller specimens used as a covering for the ground. Over one hundred species and varieties were used, and disposed in a naturalistic manner. Sometimes, as at Fairmont Park and elsewhere, selected species are used to produce mosaic pattern beds, and where judgment is used in coloring these are wonderfully fine and effective.

Many of the kinds, such as the various *Cotyledons* (*Echeveria*), *Sedums*, *Sempervivums*, and even the *Agaves* and *Cacti*, may be wintered at comparatively small cost of fuel, and without great attention, for they may be kept dormant and much drier during their period under glass than most decorative plants. and we are pleased to see cemeteries beginning to use them. They often harmonize admirably with sculpture.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GARDENERS.

I fail to understand exactly what your correspondent (ps. 47 and 48) complains of. Is it that private gardeners object to the designs of so-called landscape architects, or their general ignorance of the material needed for embellishment, or their self-assumed title?

A life-time spent in close touch with gardeners in many parts of the world assures me that the man who fails to at once recognize merit in his fellows is himself sure to be deficient both in perception and ability. He is a garden laborer, not a gardener.

But I could lay my hands on a score or more of men in these United States who can immediately discriminate between fine writing or other paper work by architects or engineers, and the ability to prophetically peer into a finished landscape creation, say thirty years ahead.

There is nothing more capable of demonstration than the fact that many of the most pretentious plans, involving experience, architecture and groundwork, have failed completely to materialize into anything but mediocrity, from which the unceasing care in development by the best landscape gardeners can scarcely ever redeem them.

But few such men as these latter practice for a public who would require (seemingly) two or three generations to discover them. They prefer permanent positions.

There is no doubt but they in common with most gardeners would suspect any man who arrogated to himself a "landscape" title, and showed himself deficient in a knowledge of landscape material and its arrangement.

J. McP.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Towards the close of June many shrubs will have made sufficient length of shoots to permit of layering, a useful method of increasing stock of desirable sorts.

The Japanese Judas "tree" has surpassed itself in beauty this season. It differs from our native sort, *Cersis Canadensis*, in its deeper pink flowers and in its dwarf habit of growth. It is never a tree, simply a bush, and a slow growing one at that.

All the elms known to me, excepting a Texan one, *crassifolia*, ripen their seeds in late May, and so do two maples, *rubrum* and *dasycarpum*. If these are sown at once, or soon after, seedlings of fair size are obtained by fall.

Azalea Vaseyi is a beautiful soft pink. This and *amaena* are two excellent hardy sorts. In Philadelphia, the one common in greenhouses, *Indica alba*, is quite hardy. The Chinese one, *Mollis*, is now appearing in quite a variety of colors.

Horse chestnuts are much subject to blight of the foliage in hot summer. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture should control this. When of large size, with roots in deep, cool soil, the blight is not troublesome.

Stophylea trifolia grows in our woods and it is not at all an undesirable shrub for the lawn. But *S. colchica*, an Asiatic species, is far better. It is not unlike a lilac in appearance, and its white flowers are quite sweet scented.

Pyrus Parkmanni is one of the most ornamental of early flowering large shrubs. The lovely pink buds are even prettier than the expanded flowers, which are of a lighter shade. Keep in mind that this *pyrus* is propagated easily by budding on the common apple stock.

Though the buds and flowers of *Pyrus Parkmanni* are somewhat prettier, those of the flowering crab, *Pyrus coronaria*, are greatly admired. And they possess what the other does not, delicious odor, and then its "apples" are also nicely scented. It, too, is increased by using the common apple as a stock.

Though the sour gum, *Nyssa multiflora*, will thrive in almost any situation, it perfects itself the best in damp ones. The three southern ones, *aquatica*, *capitata* and *uniflora* are much admired sorts, but frequent experiments prove them too tender, even for Philadelphia.

The *Acalypha Sanderi*, with its long strings of scarlet flowers, is not only a beautiful pot plant, but an experiment last year demonstrated its use as an outdoor plant. A small bed of it made a good appearance.

The death of white birches throughout the country still goes on, but whether by insect or fungus is still undecided. Those who contend for its being the work of a fungus seem to have the best of it. Borers would not kill them, unless by girdling.

Newly planted trees are sometimes killed by too much water. A customer who purchased a sugar maple of a nurseryman last summer came to him this summer to claim another, as he said the tree died, through no fault of his, he having "turned the hose on it every night." A good soaking or two in spring, should it be dry, is usually sufficient.

Hawthorns are great favorites, both for their own merits and for having been the theme of so many writers. The following list flower in the order named: *Crataegus coccinea*, *oxycantha*, *crus-galli* and *cordata*. Many of them are prettier in the berry than in the flower.

Cercis Japonica has been more than usually beautiful this spring. Its dwarf character, with its deeper pink flowers, places it above our native one, *Canadensis*, in value, though the latter can be used with charming effect in a group of large growing shrubs.

A little pruning by finger and thumb when trees and shrubs are growing, effects the object a good deal better than pruning at any other time. The side shoots push out at once, accomplishing bushiness the same season.

The rose acacia, *Robinia hispida*, left to itself forms a rather low, spreading bush. If the leading shoot be tied to a stake it helps it to attain height quicker. In Europe it is grafted on tall stems of *Robinia pseud-acacia*, the yellow locust.

The early blooming magnolias, of which *conspicua* and *Soulangiana* are examples, escaped late frosts again this season, giving us two years to the good. Previous to this the acreage was the other way. Plant these in cool places, if you have a chance, that the flowers will not open early.

Rhododendrons and all plants whose roots are near the surface should have a mulching of long grass placed around them to keep the soil cool. They are much improved by this treatment, the foliage keeping a fresh appearance, and better growth is made.

The pink dogwood is one of the grandest acquisitions to our lawns of recent years. Messrs. Parsons & Sons, of Flushing, New York, were its introducers, though other firms did as much or more than they to push it. It is propagated by budding or grafting on the common one.

Exochorda grandiflora is a large growing shrub, bearing beautiful white flowers, in clusters, in early May. It is not over well known. When not in flower it is not over attractive, which may account for its scarcity in collection. It grows readily from seeds.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

At the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, held at Niagara Falls June 12, resolutions were adopted condemning the proposed free distribution of nursery stock by the U. S. Government.

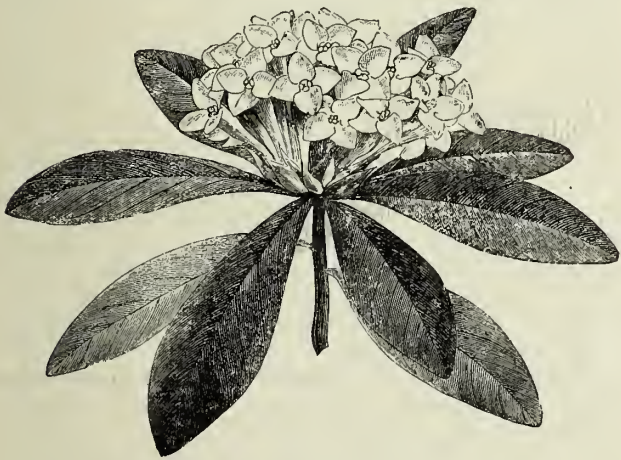
GARDEN PLANTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—LXVI.

Knightia has 3 species in New Zealand and New Caledonia. *K. excelsa* is a fine fastigate tree, often growing to 100 feet high. In clearing it is hard to burn and get rid of. The colonists call it the "New Zealand honeysuckle." Young plants have been used in sub-tropical effects.

Banksia is Australian in 46 species. They are a fine genus of shrubs, many of which the colonists call "honeysuckles." Sometimes they grow to 50 feet high, and such as *B. integrifolia*, *B. marginata*, and *B. verticillata* have beautifully marked wood.

Dryandra is a genus of 19 species, mostly yellowish flowered.

Pimelia in 76 species are Australian and New Zealand shrubs, several with neat habit and white.



DAPHNE BLAGAYANA—*Gardener's Chronicle*.

whitish, pink or reddish flowers. *P. spectabilis* is in California; it does well; and *P. decussata* and others should be tried. The genus is in seven sections.

Daphne has 80 species of evergreen or deciduous shrubs in Europe and sub-tropical and temperate Asia. *D. mezereum* is a well-known early purple flowering deciduous kind naturalized in the vicinity of Niagara and in parts of New England. It is found in Central Europe and Siberia, and was first scientifically found wild in England early in the eighteenth century, but sparingly and probably naturalized. It has a white, a double white and a grandiflora variety. The single light-colored form comes true from seed, but the other varieties must be grafted. *D. cneorum* is the creeping alpine kind which does so well in the middle states and northward. Both species are deliciously fragrant. *D. Genkwa*, a kind from Eastern Asia, is less fragrant, deciduous at the north at least, and has blueish lilac flowers. *D. Alpina* and several other low kinds are also in gardens. *D. Laureola*, the "spurge laurel," is an evergreen shrub of 3 or 4 feet high, with deliciously fragrant night scented green flowers. It and its varieties are found in Mediterranean regions north to the Pyrenees, and the

British Islands. It is hardy at Stuttgart in Germany, where the winters are keen, and it has gone through British winters with a zero frost. Does anybody know where it is hardy in the states? I received a catalogue from a florist (I think of Wisconsin), who listed it as hardy, but I have seen what seems to be the Pyrenean var. near here—exposed and tender. It would be useful as evergreen underwood if it were reliable; it prefers woods and hedge-rows and such places. *D. odora* is the Chinese and Japanese sweet Daphne and is said to have stood out during some winters at Washington, D. C., of course well sheltered. In California it is said to thrive in full sun, which is surprising, but then somehow you can never tell about the sun until you try.

Dirca palustris is the "leatherwood," or, rather, leather bark, a branchy shrub of 3 or 4 feet, with yellowish flowers before the leaves in spring.

Edgeworthia is in two species, from India and China. *E. chrysantha* is a fragrant yellow flowered shrub, probably hardy in the southern states.

Wikstroemia in 20 species are mostly tropical, but *W. Alberti* is said to be from Bokhara, and *W. canescens* from Japan.

Stellera in 6 or 7 species are from Central and Western Asia, mostly Persian Asia. Some are said to be white flowered sweet-scented herbs. I have not seen them to my knowledge.

Gnidia in 40 species are S. African.

Eleagnus has perhaps a dozen distinct species, some of which vary considerably. They are both deciduous and evergreen. The former are chiefly from Russian Asia, the Mediterranean countries. Northern China and Japan, and North America. The evergreens from sub-tropical Asia and Australia. The native kind *E. argentea*, is well named the "silver berry" from the fruit being covered with silvery scurf, as are also the alternately disposed leaves. It is hardy to Ottawa, Ont., and almost anywhere north. So also is the Asiatic form of *E. augustifolia*. I am not sure that the South European form is so hardy, but both are hardy in southern New England, both silvery leaved and admirable, especially when moved by wind, fragrant flowered, and the Russian form becomes quite a tree in Nebraska. *E. parvifolia* is regarded as synonymous with *E. umbellata* by some. It becomes a tree of from 20 to 30 feet on the Himalayas, and seems to vary throughout the Eastern extensions of the mountain flora in China-Japan. Maybe *umbellata* is a form of *parvifolia* in spite of the precedence given to names. The latter is somewhat more tender, taller, and so on, but so are Magnolias, Camellias, Theas, and others under like circumstances. *E. macrophylla* and *E. glabra* are among Chinese kinds deciduous in some climates, and evergreen in others. *E. orientalis* bears a large fragrant fruit used for the dessert in Persia, and the fruits of *E. ar-*

borea" and others are eaten in northern India. *E. multiflora* often has good fruit, and the form called *longipes* by Gray has been recommended for the desert. Children are fond of it, and selection might improve it. Varieties of superior character must be perpetuated by cuttings, layers, or grafts. They will not reproduce themselves exactly from seed. The multifloras grow from 5 to 10 feet high and are from China and Japan.

At southern points many of the evergreen kinds may be grown. Among them are *E. macrophylla*, before mentioned; *E. pungens* *Simonii*, and several others of the *pungens* forms, both plain and variegated. These are admirable low shrubs.

Hippophae rhamnoides is the "sea buckthorn," a native of England and other European countries. It has a narrow-leaved and also an Asiatic form. I find some authorities attribute it to America, but they probably confound it with the next.

Shepherdia has 2, maybe 3 species, natives of North America. *S. argentea* is often confused with other plants. It is the "Buffalo berry." It is thorny. its leaves are opposite, and silvery on both sides; it is a shrub of various heights from 4 to 16 feet, and has scarlet tart fruit. *S. Canadensis* has leaves opposite, green above and downy beneath, is lower in full growth, and has orange fruit. Both are hardy far north.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

KEEPING WEEDS FROM THE LAWN.

In the moral life the inculcation and practice of good habits is the best way to overcome and root out the bad, so on the lawn the best way to fight the weeds is to keep the ground well occupied with what you wish to grow, says Prof. W. R. Lazenby in "Proceedings of the Columbus Horticultural Society." White clover should never be omitted from any mixture of lawn grass seed. It never seriously interferes with the true grasses and it does fill up unoccupied spaces and improves the soil by supplying nitrogen and in many cases by bettering the mechanical condition.

Park Notes

Mayor J. S. McFerren, Hoopeston, Ill., has purchased the Fair Grounds of the Hoopeston District Agricultural Society and presented them to the city for a public park. The tract consists of 30 acres of land, well located, and set with trees, and was purchased for \$6,000. It will be named McFerren Park. * * * Mr. A. W. Pettibone, La Crosse, Wis., has presented to that city an island to be used for park purposes, and is making extensive improvements on it. * * * Mr. Geo. F. McCulloch, Muncie, Ind., has donated 83 acres of

land to that city for a park. The council committee is preparing plans for its improvement. * * * The heirs of the Billings estate, Duluth, Minn., will deed to the city 40 acres of land, valued at \$40,000, situated on St. Louis bay, to be used as a public park.

* * *

The Park Commissioners of Milwaukee, Wis., are promised \$50,000 extra for improvements next year, and are making plans to spend it. In Lake Park they propose to erect a large pavilion, overlooking the lake, at a cost of \$25,000. In Washington Park, formerly West Park, an observatory 200 feet high will be built. It will be made of iron framework with a spiral stairway. Extensions to the conservatory in Mitchell Park will be made. Early next spring the addition to this park will be improved according to designs laid out by Warren H. Manning, of Boston. Other suggestions which the board are considering are: the building of open air cages for the exhibition of animals native to the state, and the construction of an electric fountain at a cost of about \$20,000. The lake shore boulevard will probably be begun in spite of the fact that Gov. La Follette has declared the bill illegal in which the Legislature extended the time for commencing the work.

* * *

The Zoar Commune Park and Garden, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, was laid out by a colony of German immigrants from Wurtemberg about 1815. They purchased 8,000 acres of land, and formed a commune, holding all their property in common, and forming what is now the village of Zoar. It was designed in quaint German style, a large, palace-like house forming one end of the park. From this house as the head, or nucleus, the grounds spread out to include a tract of about two acres. Walks and paths were laid out through it. In the center is a large cedar tree with a row of small ones planted in a circle around it, and rising to meet the overhanging branches of the larger one, form an inclosure, in which is placed a circular row of benches. The flower beds are laid out in many curious shapes, and at the extreme corners of the park are triangular beds of tomatoes, cabbages, strawberries, etc. Plots of green, well-kept turf dot the park, and add to the artistic effect of the grounds, which are uniformly in good condition. The settlement comprises 300 people, and is 20 miles south of Canton, O.

* * *

The Legislature of Indiana has recently enacted a law allowing the Indianapolis Park Board to authorize and enforce rules regarding the planting, removal and trimming of trees on streets and other public places. As a result of this power, the Park Board has passed a set of rules, some of the provisions of which are as follows: No person can trim, remove or plant a tree without the permission of the city forester, and any one who desires trees or shrubs planted in or removed from certain localities must deposit money with the clerk of the Park Commissioners to cover the cost. In regard to the kind of trees and the manner of planting the rules specify as follows: "Trees planted in the streets of the city of Indianapolis shall not be less than twenty-five feet apart, irrespective of the size of the lot, and as much farther apart as may be directed by the city forester, for different varieties of trees, and all trees planted must be of a stock satisfactory to the city forester, healthy and free from scale." The Board will employ an assistant city forester to insure the enforcement of these rules, but will be seriously handicapped in the work of park improvement this year from the fact that \$26,659.65 had to be taken from the regular park appropriations for the purpose of purchasing new land for Riverside Park, since the comptroller refused to recommend an extra appropriation.

The question of the ownership of the historical "Plains of Abraham," at Quebec, which has long been a subject of litigation, has finally been settled, and the Dominion government has voted an appropriation of \$80,000 for the purchase of the property from the nuns. The government will turn it over to the city of Quebec for a public park.

* * *

The commission, consisting of Frederick Law Olmsted, Daniel H. Burnham, and Charles F. McKim, authorized by the District of Columbia Committee of the Senate to study the park system of Washington, D. C., will sail for Europe July 13 to study the parks of European cities. They will visit London, Paris, Vienna, Rome, St. Petersburg, and other capitals and will meet and confer with government landscape gardeners in the old world.

* * *

The Quincy Boulevard and Park Association, Quincy, Ill., has planted over 30,000 trees and shrubs this spring. One hundred different varieties of trees and shrubs have been planted in the parks and squares, and President Parker will publish a list of the varieties, showing their location. Other improvements to be made include a new shelter house for Washington Park.

* * *

The Palisades Interstate Park Commission has purchased the first piece of land on the Palisades for the interstate park authorized by the legislatures of New York and New Jersey. The plot purchased is a quarry at Coytesville. The owners had been taking out crushed stone from the quarry for ten years, but the work was stopped by the commission last December. The price paid by the commission was \$132,500, of which \$122,500 was contributed by J. Pierpont Morgan.

* * *

The Board of Public Improvements, St. Louis, Mo., has called forth much heated discussion in its effort to have two blocks in front of the Union Station converted into a public park. The spot has become an eyesore to travelers, and the board urges its conversion into a park on the ground that it would increase the value of surrounding property, and lead to desirable improvements in the neighborhood. Those opposed to the plan claim that the city has not the money, and that the park would be a breeding place for crime, owing to the disreputable locality.

* * *

The National Biscuit Co., Washington boulevard and Morgan streets, Chicago, is turning a vacant lot adjoining its factory into a park for the use of its employees. The plot, which contains 44,000 square feet, is being covered with grass, and planted with trees, shrubs and flowers. Gravelled walks will be laid out, and the whole enclosed with a high iron fence covered with trailing vines. The work will cost several thousand dollars, and is to be completed at once. The factory has 500 employees, 300 of whom are women and girls.

* * *

Owing to a lack of money for park purposes, Director Immel, of the Department of Improvements, Columbus, Ohio, has discharged the superintendent and other employees of the city park, and closed it until funds are available. The park has run behind in its finances for some time, and was very shabbily kept. Mr. Immel says there has been an overdraft

in the department for two years, and that the retrenchment was unavoidable.

* * *

The Colonial Dames of Virginia have prepared a petition to Congress, asking the government to purchase the old Temple farm, near Yorktown, and reserve it for a national park. This farm was the headquarters of Washington, Rochambeau and Lafayette during the battle of Yorktown, and contains the house where Washington and Cornwallis drew up the articles of surrender. A monument erected by Congress to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the surrender stands near this house.

* * *

The Park Board of Baltimore is making investigations preparatory to trying the experiment of growing wild flowers in the parks in natural soil taken from the woods. A committee of gardeners and park superintendents recently paid a visit to the country home of Mr. W. H. Whitridge, who has made a study of transplanting and caring for wild plants and ferns. His method has been to gather the leafy soil from the woods, work it into the earth at his own place, and then transplant the flowers, and this plan, if it is found practicable, will be followed by the park authorities.

* * *

Des Moines, Ia., has eleven tracts of land varying in size from one-half to 190 acres, giving a total of 498.78 acres devoted to park purposes. The total cost to the city has been \$203,477.80, which with maintenance and improvements, amounting to \$86,505.83, gives a grand total of \$298,983.83. The names and acres of the principal tracts and their cost are as follows: Greenwood Park, 87 acres, \$84,000; Wave-land Park, 190 acres, \$36,000; Grand View Park, 98 acres, \$39,000; Union Park, 98.5 acres, \$98,000; South Park, 18 acres, \$6,500. A recent survey of the city engineer has developed the fact that the course of the Des Moines river is gradually changing and has swerved 200 feet to the westward in the last 50 years. This will materially change the plans of the park board for improving the river front.

* * *

The movement looking toward the establishment of a national forest reserve in the Appalachian mountains, at the junction of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, has recently been furthered by the enactment of legislation by Tennessee authorizing the sale to the Federal government of forest lands in the northwest corner of the state. Virginia and North Carolina have already passed similar measures. This part of the Appalachian system contains the highest mountains east of the Rockies, 43 of them reaching an altitude of over 6,000 feet. Prof. Asa Gray found here a larger number of indigenous trees in a trip of 30 miles than in travelling from Turkey to England, or from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky mountain plateau. It is the meeting place of the distinctive northern and southern types of mountain flora. The trees are both evergreen and deciduous, and are said to be the finest mixed group in America. The tract proposed for park purposes lies between 35 deg. and 36 deg. north latitude and 82 deg. and 85 deg. west longitude, and is within 24 hours ride of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Toledo and the chief cities of the Gulf States. The woodland in most of this region can now be bought for \$1 an acre, so that the cost would not be great. The bill introduced at the last session of congress in both houses has been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and the President, and has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Forest Reservations.

Cemetery Notes.

The New York legislature has recently passed an act giving to the trustees of the new Ellisburgh Cemetery Association authority to control and improve the old and much neglected Ellisburgh Cemetery. The old cemetery lies adjacent to the new one, and will be greatly benefited by being placed under the same management. Part of the land was donated by Lyman Ellis in 1797.

* * *

The United Hebrew congregation, St. Louis, Mo., has issued \$2,000 in cemetery bonds to its members and lot owners for the purpose of improving Mt. Olive cemetery, eight miles northwest of St. Louis. The bonds are 200 in number and will be sold at \$10 each. They will bear 3 per cent interest and are to be redeemed at the rate of 20 each year. Over half of them have been sold, and the funds will be used for needed improvements.

* * *

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have appropriated \$15,000 to purchase a site for a burying ground for the indigent dead, preferably near the site for a municipal almshouse. Sealed proposals have been advertised for, and if sites offered are not on a public road, the right of way from the nearest road must be good until a street adjoining the site shall be opened.

* * *

The city attorney of Dowagiac, Mich., has brought suit against James Gardner for the cemetery tax of \$1, which is the assessment for the care of one lot for one year. Subscriptions have been made to defray the costs for the defendant, who maintains that the cemetery board, being appointed by the mayor, has no power to levy taxes. This is to be a test case, and has aroused much interest in the city. In a similar suit last year, which reached the Circuit Court, a decision was rendered against the board, on the ground that it had no power to sue.

* * *

Bishop Bonacum, who is in charge of the Catholic Cemetery at Lincoln, Neb., has refused to allow the mother of Edward Cagney to remove her son's body from the cemetery to be buried beside another son at Plattsburgh. The deceased had expressed a desire to be buried in the Lincoln Catholic Cemetery, and as ecclesiastical law regards the wish of a dying person as sacred, the Bishop holds that his wish should be respected. The cemetery is held, according to the custom of the church, in the name of the Bishop as personal property, and the matter will be taken into the courts.

* * *

The Greenwood Cemetery Association, Galena, Ill., has raised among the lot owners a permanent investment or trust fund of \$2,764, the interest of which is to be used for the care of lots. Of this amount \$964.36 is invested in real estate (sexton's residence and lots), the balance is loaned out on interest. The annual rent from the real estate and the interest on the loan has been used in keeping the lots of the investors in order. The plan adopted by the directors is that no less than \$35 should be received for the perpetual care of a quarter lot or less, and no less than \$50 for a half lot, and no less than \$75 for a full lot, leaving the owner to invest as much more as he desires.

In the case of the Commonwealth against the Lexington Cemetery Co., Lexington, Ky., the Circuit Court has reversed the decision of the County Court, which had decided that the cemetery's funds, which are loaned out on mortgages, are subject to taxation. The County Court considered the funds as separate from the real estate and as not exempt under the clause in the constitution exempting "places of burial not held for private or corporate profit." The Circuit Court in reversing this ruling meets with popular approval. A similar attempt to tax the funds of the cemetery several years ago aroused much indignation, and caused action to be suspended until the recent litigation.

* * *

Additions of land are reported to the following cemeteries this month: Greenwood, Nazareth, Pa., eight acres, \$1,800; Ligonier, Ind., 17 acres; Lutheran and Reformed congregations, York, Pa., 10 acres; Cypress Lawn, San Francisco, Cal., two 50-acre tracts, \$45,000; Southwick, Mass., four acres, \$600; Bristol, N. H., 20 acres at \$100 an acre; Elizabethtown, Ind., 14 acres; Oakwood cemetery, Rochester, Minn., 20 acres of sloping ground along the banks of Silver creek; Shaul cemetery, Ottumwa, Ia., 20 acres; St. Mary's German Catholic church, Sharpsburg, Pa., 87 acres, \$15,000, 50 to 60 acres to be sold, and the rest used for cemetery purposes; Mackinaw, Ill., two acres.

* * *

Westwood cemetery, Oberlin, Ohio, the resting place of many of the builders and founders of Oberlin College, is working to establish an improvement fund of \$25,000 to be used for perpetual care and improvement of grounds. Lack of funds has hitherto prevented the making of improvements which the natural beauty of the cemetery make worth while, but the trustees have enlisted the aid of President John Henry Barrows and other influential citizens and expect to make the cemetery the attractive spot of the city. They have issued a circular appealing to the people of the town for donations.

* * *

An interesting legal question pertaining to cemeteries has been aroused by the damage suit of David Neff against Miss Hester Ann Neeley, one of the wealthiest women in central Indiana. Miss Neeley is erecting a costly monument to her parents in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, near Daleville, and one of the stones toppled over and injured the young son of Mr. Neff. The question involved is whether or not a cemetery is public ground, and whether the law affords the same protection against accidents as it would in a public highway.

* * *

Proposed cemetery improvements to be carried out during the coming summer are the following: Penn Yan, N. Y., laying a flag walk, \$1,000. * * * McLean county cemetery, Bloomington, Ill., will build a waiting room, construct a new entrance, and purchase a horse mower. * * * Rangeley, Me., has appropriated \$1,600 for the building of a receiving vault, and the purchasing of additional land. * * * Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass., is to erect a greenhouse 103x26 feet, similar in design to the one constructed in 1899. The floor will be of concrete and the cellar will be used for storage. * * * The Daughters of the Confederacy have secured permission to beautify Home Cemetery, Higginsville, Mo., and have let the contract for a new fence. * * * Slate Hill Cemetery Association, Goshen, N. Y., is to build a new stone fence around the cemetery, and is considering the erection of a receiving vault.

Wildwood Cemetery, Williamsport, Pa., has laid out a driveway enclosing a new plot of ground to be known as the "lawn section." All lots purchased in the new section must be level with the plot and sodded so as to conform to the lawn plan; headstones must be of uniform size, and no foot stones or corner stones will be permitted; lots are to be perpetually cared for without extra charge. Wildwood embraces 100 acres of ground, and is controlled by a non-dividend-paying corporation; all profits go for improvement and maintenance, and the officers and trustees receive no pay. The company has an invested surplus of \$23,726.18, and has had a total of 7,000 interments. A new chapel has recently been built.

* * *

The trustees of Ferncliff Cemetery, Springfield, Ohio, have passed a resolution requiring lot owners to remove from the graves all bottles, glasses, jars, and all other glass or earthenware vessels used as receptacles for flowers, and on the lot owners' failure to do so have authorized the superintendent to remove such articles. This resolution was at first interpreted to mean that friends could not place flowers on graves in the cemetery, but the trustees have explained that it only means that flowers must be placed in ornamental vases or receptacles that would not mar the beauty of the grounds. It was passed to remedy the abuse of placing broken and repulsive pottery on the graves, which had become such a nuisance that the superintendent had hauled out of the cemetery last fall 15 cart loads of bottles, broken pots, dishes, jars and cast-off kitchen utensils that had been placed upon graves as receptacles for flowers. The trustees have further provided that planting of flowers must be done by cemetery attaches in order to prevent the indiscriminate digging up of the cemetery.

* * *

The Lutheran Cemetery Association, Bloomfield, N. J., which had appealed to the State Board of Health for permission to operate a cemetery, after having been refused by the local board of health, is said to have interred a body in the proposed cemetery before the state board rendered its decision. The town council granted the cemetery authorities permission to establish the burial ground, in a resolution providing that the board of health must concur before the ordinance could become operative. The health board refused to concur, and the cemetery people appealed to the state board. A secret burial has been made on the tract in the meanwhile, and it is thought to be an attempt to test the power of the board to block the franchise after it had been granted by the town council.

* * *

The incorporators of the new Graceland Cemetery, New Castle, Ind., are trying to induce the lot owners in Greenwood Cemetery, which has become involved in a lawsuit to transfer their interests to the new cemetery rather than try to get possession of Greenwood, which has only a few desirable lots left. Many of the incorporators of Graceland are interested in the old cemetery. The management of Graceland have arranged to spend from \$35,000 to \$50,000 improving the grounds during the first year. Since the incorporation, September, 1900, they have built three rustic bridges, laid out and partly filled 2,500 feet of driveway, built a reservoir of 4,000 barrels capacity, laid out 4,000 feet of water pipe, and spent \$2,500 on the lake. They will set aside 10 cents per foot of all lots sold as a perpetual care fund until it amounts to \$40,000.

CATHOLIC CEMETERIES IN AMERICA.

In an extended article in the "Vatican and Catholic Star," Mr. Richard R. Elliott gives the results of a study of Catholic cemeteries in America which makes interesting and instructive reading for any one connected with cemeteries, Catholic or Protestant. The two Catholic cemeteries of especial note for the extent of territory, and magnitude and success of their work are Calvary in New York and Calvary in St. Louis. Calvary, New York, located in Blissville, Long Island City, 8 miles from the center of New York City, is 50 years old, and embraces 300 acres of territory. It is owned and controlled by the Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, of which Archbishop Corrigan is president. It has had, in its comparatively short history, a total of 800,000 interments, and 45 per cent of the burials in New York take place within its borders. A characteristic feature of Calvary, as of all Catholic cemeteries, is the provision made for the poor and destitute. Of the 18,275 interments in 1899, ten per cent were buried in free graves. A force of 150 workmen is employed and the expenditures for labor amount to \$110,000 annually. The lawn plan had not come into general use when Calvary was developed, so that it has never been the rule there.

Calvary, of St. Louis, is under the auspices of the Archbishop of St. Louis, but is managed by the combined efforts of the laity of the city. It is the largest Catholic cemetery in the country, comprising 450 acres, and is one of the finest and best arranged. It has been developed and beautified by Superintendent Matthew P. Brazill, C. E. The average annual record of interments during the last decade is 2,500, of which 1,000 are in single and free graves. It ranks with the New York cemetery in its charitable work, and sets aside a portion of its surplus funds for the support of Catholic orphans. The lesson which the writer emphasizes throughout is that of the superiority of lay management over that of the clergy. The better managed and more modern cemeteries owe their success to lay management. As models of thoroughly modern cemeteries under lay control the writer takes St. Agnes Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.; St. Agnes, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mount Elliott and Mount Olivet, Detroit, Mich., and Calvary, St. Louis, Mo. St. Agnes, Albany, was one of the first to be developed on modern principles. It is situated midway between Albany and Troy on high ground, having excellent facilities for drainage. Mount Elliott, Detroit, was one of the pioneers to be operated exclusively under lay management. Mount Olivet is a newer one, thoroughly progressive in its methods, and is under the same management as Mount Elliott. Its grounds are being developed by Mr. John Reid, 23 years superintendent of Mount Elliott. St. Agnes, Syracuse, is situated in territory of great natural beauty in the Onondaga Valley and is modeled on the same progressive lines as the others.

Mr. Elliott sums up the results of his study in the following significant paragraphs:

"In view of the scandals and abuse resulting from the mismanagement of Catholic 'burying grounds,' heretofore, it would not be surprising if the next Plenary Council should enact that the burial places of Catholic dead be relegated to the custody of the laity; and that all cemeteries under the control of religious corporations or church functionaries should be transferred to lay trusts, duly incorporated."

* * * "The highest praise which can be rendered the ensemble of the Catholic cemeteries in the United States, is their charitable provision for the burial of the poor, which in operation absorbs large areas of ground and involves great expense."

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ANNUAL REPORTS of Parks, Cemeteries, Horticultural, Local Improvement and similar societies are solicited.

PHOTOGRAPHS or sketches of specimen trees, new and little known trees and shrubs, landscape effects, entrances, buildings, etc., are solicited.

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents: President, Geo. M. Painter, "West Laurel Hill," Philadelphia; Vice-President, Frank Eurich, "Woodward Lawn," Detroit, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. Wilson Ross, Newton Center, Mass. The Fifteenth Annual Convention will be held at Pittsburg, Pa., September, 10th, 11th, 12th, 1901.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, L. E. Holden, Cleveland, O.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago. The Fifth Annual Convention of the Association will be held at Milwaukee, Wis., June 26, 27, 28, 1901.

Publisher's Notes.

We have received the first number of "The Southland," a monthly magazine illustrative and descriptive of the industries, commerce and resorts of the South. Published at Asheville, N. C. Edited by A. H. McQuilkin. Subscription, \$1 per year. It is clothed in an attractive cover, designed in green and gray, and has excellent presswork and half-tone illustrations. It will devote much of its space to the interests of the Appalachian National Park Association, which is engaged in promoting the establishing of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachians. It will donate half the proceeds of its annual subscriptions to this association. The Appalachian National Park Association is engaged in keeping public interest alive to the need of legislative action to save the non-agricultural forest lands of the Southern Appalachian Mountains from destruction. The work will be taken up at the next Congress, and in the meantime the association is urgently in need of funds. Subscriptions can be sent to Dr. C. P. Ambler, Treasurer, P. O. Drawer 666, Asheville, N. C.

Superintendent Edward W. Mitchell, of Oak Grove Cemetery, Medford, Mass., writes concerning the method of recording burials adopted by that cemetery, enclosing specimens of interment cards, lot cards, and of certificates of burial, which are deposited by the cemetery officials with the city health authorities. The interment card is filled out for every body placed in the tomb, and should the interment be in other than single graves, the record is also made on the lot card, giving grave

number, name, date of interment and age. The returning of a certificate of burial to the health office, the Oak Grove officials believe, is a distinctive feature of their plan.

In the next issue, in the adv. of the Bomgardner Lowering Device Co., of Cleveland, will appear a cut showing a 34x90-inch burglar proof steel vault with a cedar slab, copper-lined casket and body weighing over 200 pounds, being lowered, and also the same device with a 3-6 casket, showing its adjustability to extreme sizes.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

"What Is A Kindergarten," by Geo. Hansen, Landscape Architect, Berkeley, Cal.; Elder & Shepard, San Francisco; price, 75 cents. This little book is written to teach the importance of nature in the equipment and development of the kindergarten. The author approaches his subject with the enthusiasm of one who loves his work, tempered by the practical knowledge of the landscape gardener. Its pages are filled with practical suggestions for laying out kindergarten grounds, accompanied by nine diagrams showing details of planting and arrangement on lots of different sizes. Some of the sections of particular interest are: "Sidewalk Trees," "Flowering Shrubs," "Vines and Climbers," "Perennial Border," "Care of Plants and Grounds," etc. Attractively bound and illustrated.

Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden, Vol. 2, No. 6; issued May 27, 1901, and index to Vol. 1. Reports of Committees and Officers, and botanical contributions illustrated with 21 plates, as follows: "Propagation of *Lysimachia Terrestris*," by D. T. Mac Dougal; "The Mimosaceae of the Southeastern States," by John K. Small; "Four Contributions to the Botany of the Yukon Territory," by Marshall A. Howe, R. S. Williams, L. M. Underwood, N. L. Britton and P. A. Rydberg; "The Oakes of the Continental Divide North of Mexico," by P. A. Rydberg.

Cave Hill Cemetery Co., Louisville, Ky., Charter, By-Laws, and Rules and Regulations and Charter of Cave Hill Investment Co. A book of 72 pages, substantially bound in cloth containing a history of the cemetery and its charter, and all legislation, state and municipal, affecting it. Also an excellent map, 5 feet by 3 feet, showing location of lots by numbers.

Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., Rules, Regulations and General Information, together with a Directory of Paths, Avenues, and Lot Owners, 1900. A book of 114 pages, handsomely bound in cloth, and illustrated with half-tone views of cemetery scenery.

Twentieth Century Memorial to Lot Owners of Glenwood Cemetery, Washington, D. C. Historical Account, Recent Improvements, Charter and Amendments, Rules and Regulations, financial statements, and map, embodied in a handsome, well-arranged book of 40 pages. Attractively bound in brown and gold, and profusely illustrated with half tones.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the operations, expenditures,

and condition of the Institution for the year 1899; 671 pages; Government printing office.

The Kensico Cemetery, New York, N. Y. Annual Report to the Lot Owners for 1900, with Rules and Regulations. Contains list of lot owners, and information of value to visitors to cemeteries, as well as those connected with them. Handsomely bound and illustrated with half tones.

Fifth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Highways, Ontario, Canada. Published by the Ontario Department of Public Works. Contains sections on "Provincial Co-operation," "Roads and Agriculture," "The Township Road System," and statistics and information of the highways of Ontario. Illustrated.

Springfield, Mass., Park Commissioners' Report for 1900. Reports of Officers, Financial Statements, Historical sketch, and contributed articles on the birds and the flora of Forest Park. Neatly bound in cloth and illustrated with half-tones.

Mount Royal Cemetery, Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa. Descriptive illustrated booklet, handsomely bound in purple and gold. Containing Rules and Regulations, Statistics and information and map of cemetery.

Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, Canada, on Experimental Farms, printed by order of Parliament; price 35 cents; contains reports of the Director, the Agriculturist, the Horticulturist, the Chemist, the Entomologist and Botanist, the Poultry Manager, and the Superintendents of Experimental Farms at Nappan, N. S., Brandon, Man., Indian Head, N. W. T., and Agassiz, B. C.

Articles of Association of the Westwood Cemetery, Oberlin, O., together with revised By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, list of lot owners and map. Half-tone illustrations of cemetery views.

The Propaganda for Nitrate of Soda; John A. Myers, 12 John St., New York City. Twelve pamphlets on the "Use of Nitrate of Soda in Horticulture and Gardening."

Prospectus of Fern Dale Cemetery, Clarksburg and Johnstown, N. Y., 1901. Neatly illustrated and bound.

Annual Report of the Board of Trustees and other officials of the village of Morgan Park, Ill., for the year ending April 16, 1901. Illustrated.

Thirty-first annual report of the Buffalo Park Commissioners, January, 1901. Complete financial statements and reports of all officers. An orderly and systematic statement of the park affairs of Buffalo.

Manchester - in - the-Mountains, Vermont. An illustrated descriptive booklet issued by the Manchester Development Association. Copies sent on request to Secretary.

Riverview Cemetery, South Bend, Ind. Historical and descriptive booklet, neatly printed and illustrated with half-tones.

Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

With an invitation to visit the Peony display at the nurseries of P. S. Peterson & Sons, Chicago, comes an instructive circular on "Peonies and Their Cultivation," by Wm. A. Peterson, reprinted from the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture. Mr. Peterson is an authority on this subject and any-

one wishing a copy of the circular will receive it on application. Hundreds of peonies are now in bloom at the Peterson nurseries and visitors are cordially invited to the grounds.

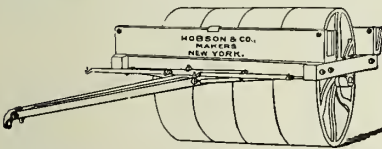
Julian Scholl & Co., 126 Liberty St., New York, Descriptive catalogue of steam, horse and hand rollers, for golf links, parkways, private grounds, etc. Neatly illustrated with half-tones.

Hobson & Co., props., "The Northampton Works," Tatamy, Pa. List No. 117, descriptive of the Hobson dumping carts. Illustrated.

"Successful Summer Planting," from Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. A concise, readable, and instructive little booklet, well illustrated, giving directions for planting from their well-known pot-grown stock.

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Neat, illustrated booklet, showing actual working of the folding casket-lowering device. Also illustrated book of 100 testimonials from funeral directors.

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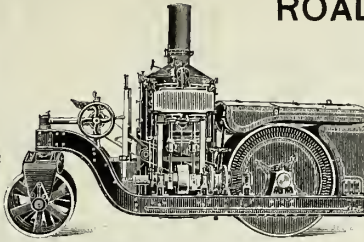
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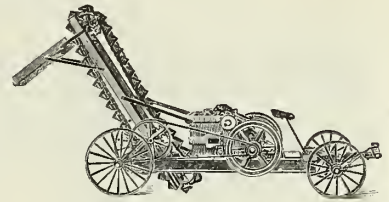
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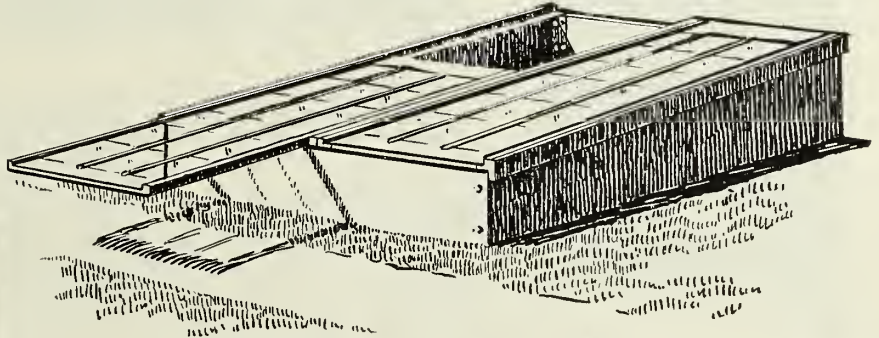
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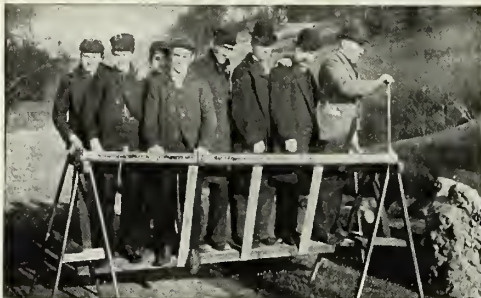
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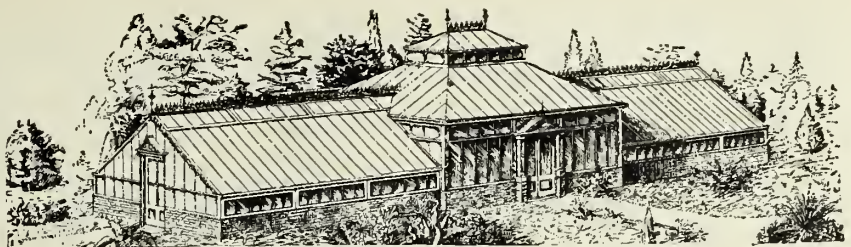
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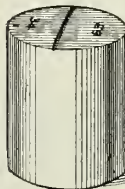
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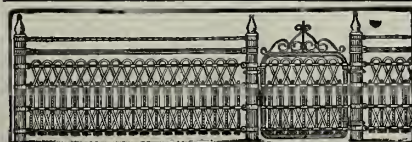
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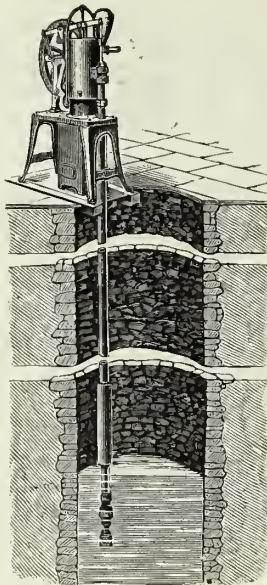
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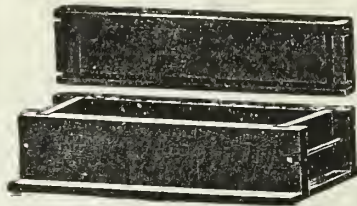
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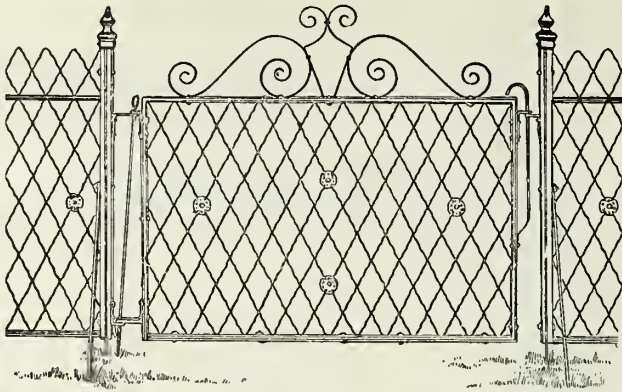
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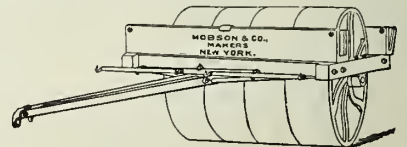
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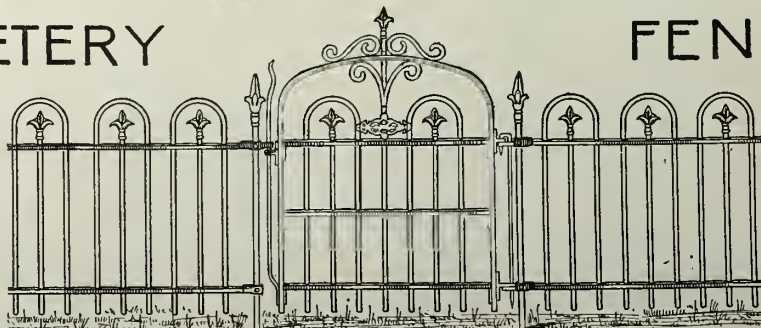
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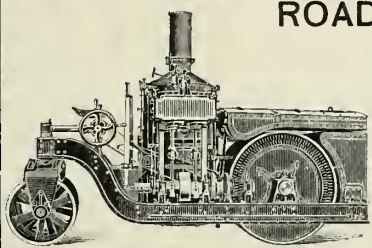
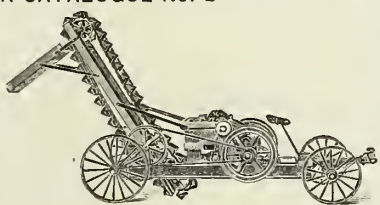
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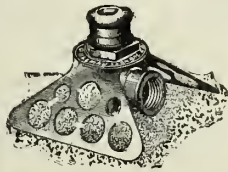
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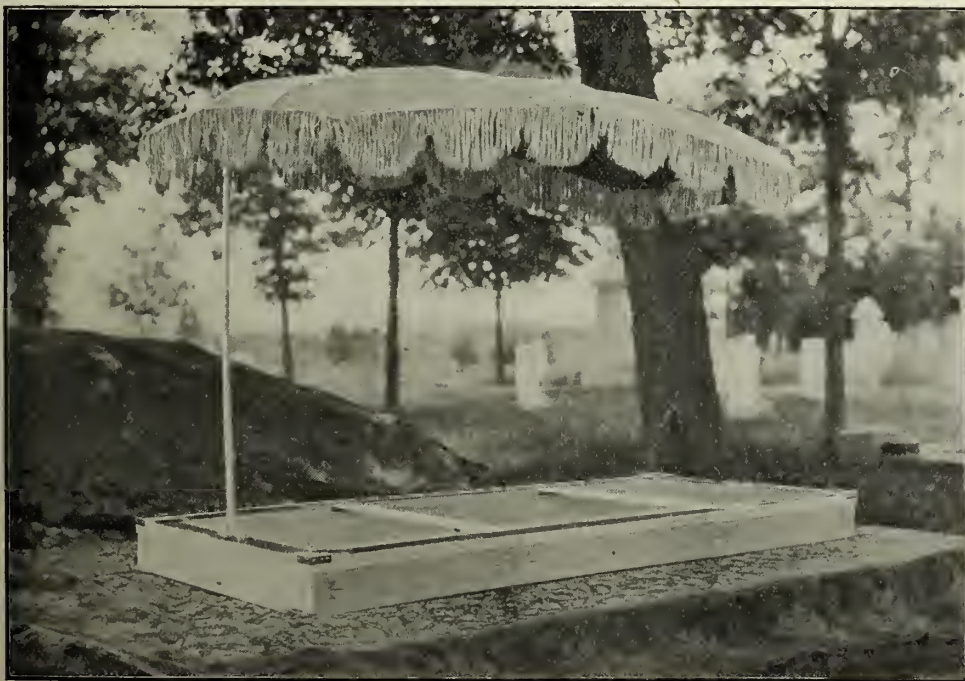


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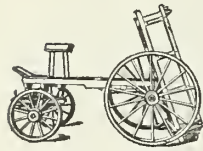
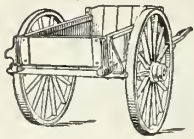
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Vol. XI

CHICAGO, JULY, 1901.

No. 5

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AN IMPORTANT PHASE OF PERPETUAL CARE.

The severe heated term through which we have been passing, almost unprecedented as it has been in certain sections of the country, has exerted a more or less baneful influence in all classes of cemeteries. In the small local burial ground it has parched vegetation to the extent of depriving it of all semblance of beauty, and rendered the barrenness still more apparent. In the large cemeteries its effects are also to be distinctly seen, especially where water facilities are not provided for all sections. But a trip through our large cemeteries point this lesson: that such section and lots that have been placed under perpetual care display care; it is the absolute duty of the cemetery corporation or authorities to maintain such lots under the best possible conditions at all times, and while under certain circumstances of climatic variableness, it may be practically inopportune to maintain a standard of excellence in the care of the grounds throughout, those under deed of perpetual care demand first attention. This is a point for all lot owners to consider, who have not set aside funds for the purpose. It is an excellent and becoming investment and saves all anxiety at all seasons in connection with the care and appearance of the family burial plot.

A NEGLECTED PASTURE.

A more or less intimate understanding of the tendency of the workers in the cause of outdoor improvements impresses one with the idea that there is a missing link

in the chain of co-operative endeavor. A general view of the situation in relation to the field of educational work suggests that it is mainly confined to improving the conditions of the working classes, by those blessed with time and money for the undertaking; whereas, the great middle class appears to be neglected and neglectful. Thus the most promising field is overlooked, most promising because it has the elements of stability within its body and, generally speaking, education to appreciate the desirability of the work. There is an unfortunate tendency in our woman's clubs to discriminate in favor of those of higher culture and consequently, generally, of larger means, thus maintaining a line quite as unyielding because of reciprocal independence as the abused color line. Outdoor art must be of general culture or it loses its value, and it is the duty of those apostles of the work, really sincere in their endeavor, to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the great body of citizens alluded to, and carry the longing and love of beautiful surroundings through all the so-styled social strata.

THE DISPOSAL OF OLD HEADSTONES.

In the transformation of old disused burial grounds into public parks, a serious problem that confronted those engaged in the work was what to do with the old headstones. That the question is a serious one may be inferred from the fact that at the Milwaukee convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association a case was referred to in the state of Illinois, in which two applications had been made from abroad relative to certain burials made in the grounds, after they had been taken over for park purposes. Happily, the exact information was on record, the gentleman in charge of the work having had accurate surveys and records made of every detail as they presented themselves prior to inception of active work. The most popular and safer course seems to be to lay all headstones and such memorials flat upon the actual graves to which they belong and to make every possible record of location and of whatever information can be secured. The grading material can then be filled in over them, and should legal or other cause require them to be unearthed, the task would be an easy one. The suggestion also applies to disowned graves and headstones wherever located.

FORESTRY IN THE SOUTH.

The denudation of the forests in the North has for a long time past turned the attention of the lumbering interests to the vast timber lands of the South, and were it not for the timely interest in forestry matters, which is taking hold of the country, similar conditions must

soon have prevailed in that latitude—conditions which have forced the attention of the government, and such statesmen as have ability enough to look ahead intelligently. It was a gratifying note that was struck by Mrs. Sarah Webb Maury, of Louisville, Ky., in her address at the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, during its recent Milwaukee convention, when she said that the forestry work of the Louisville women's clubs "is the greatest triumph of forestry the South has even known." It is to be hoped and expected that an intelligent comprehension of this important subject may spread throughout all sections of the South, and that the work of the government, supplemented by the Agricultural Experiment Stations, Biltmore, the Appalachian Forest Reserve, the coming Charleston Exposition and the intelligent energy of the women of Louisville and its other great cities, may encourage a practical knowledge and adaptation of forestry in the interests of both the aesthetic and material welfare of the common country.

MILWAUKEE CONVENTION OF THE A. P. AND O. A. A. The saying goes that comparisons are odious, and yet one side or the other generally gains by comparison. When, however, the application is made to an annually recurring convention, with the result in favor of the latest occurrence, it at least denotes progress, and by inference that the work and results remove all odiousness from the comparison. This is undoubtedly true of the recent convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, held at Milwaukee June 26-28; for the amount of work accomplished, influences wielded, general results and promises for the future stamp this, the fifth annual gathering, by far the most important yet held. Two causes at least have influenced this—the convention city, Milwaukee, and the splendid activity of the Woman's Auxiliary. Milwaukee is naturally beautifully located, and offers opportunities for outdoor embellishment not excelled anywhere, and added to this an awakening desire to take advantage of its possibilities with progressive and hospitable citizens at the helm, imparted a spirit to the convention proceedings of more than usual force. The other cause, that of the aid of the Woman's Auxiliary, was an important factor in the measure of success. Though only associated with the main association one year, the work it has accomplished has been remarkable, and this served, undoubtedly, to impress upon all the conviction that the progress of art out of doors will be greatly accelerated by the active co-operation of the women's clubs in its development. An appreciation of the work done by both branches of the association at its convention may be gleaned by a perusal of the reports of the proceedings given in this issue, and the instructive and practical papers read can be emphatically recommended for study, as they also

appear in these columns. The citizens of Milwaukee are to be congratulated on the impetus the meeting will give to its work of city embellishment, to which they so generously contributed by a warm welcome and unbounded hospitality.

A special word of congratulation and commendation is due the Woman's Auxiliary. It is due not alone for the enthusiasm, coupled with businesslike methods which characterized its share in the programme, but to the splendid papers presented by its members. The cause and possibilities of art out of doors are unquestionably well understood by the intelligent women of the country, and it should receive the attention at their hands which it deserves, and which the Milwaukee convention indicates they are well disposed to bestow upon it. The election of officers, however, calls for a criticism, in that the method adopted has so often failed of the best results. Leading organizations of the learned professions generally leave the selection of candidates for office to their councils, subject under restrictions to modifications by petition of membership. In an open election, personal preferences, regardless of ability or fitness, oftentimes govern a nomination, which accidental conditions confirm in election. It looks to us that an important executive office in the Auxiliary was decided on these lines, and this criticism is suggested by an appreciation of the vast importance of the work in hand, and the widespread attention it is attracting over the entire country.

PARKS AND POLITICS.

The appointment of Reuben H. Warder, formerly a superintendent of parks, Cincinnati, O., to the dual office of secretary and superintendent of Lincoln Park, Chicago, turns down a page in the history of that park which it is to be hoped may never be read again except as a lesson. It should give great satisfaction to Chicago people, for it promises a full divorce from politics of this popular public property. Mr. Warder is an expert in park affairs and landscape development, and he terminated a seven-years connection with the parks of Cincinnati by reason of his determined opposition to the interference of politics in the care of the parks. The great city of Chicago may well be congratulated on the acceptance of the office of commissioner by such men as Bryan Lathrop who, with honorable, independent and progressive fellow members, will soon be able to reinstate Lincoln Park and add further improvements to public recreation and comfort which are badly needed. The West Side Park system does not appear to have fared so well, for the appointments being also in the hands of Governor Yates, he appears to have had a mental reservation in that case when he led the people to believe that he would not allow the politicians to injure the people in park offices. The new board is not credited with being any improvement over the old.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUTDOOR ART ASSOCIATION.

There could hardly be a better criterion of the time-liness of the work of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association than the increasing scope, interest and results of its annually recurring conventions display. The fifth of these annual gatherings was held in Milwaukee, Wis., June 26 to 28, and was no exception to the rule suggested above; and although in point of attendance from outside points it was disappointing, with the help of the Woman's Auxiliary, it developed into the most successful, from the viewpoint of work performed, of any previous meeting.

Milwaukee is a beautiful city, a progressive place, with its 300,000 inhabitants, and ample facilities and business aggressiveness to take advantage of the opportunities which this convention offered in the way of practical suggestions for outdoor improvement. The headquarters of the Association, while in Milwaukee, were at the Hotel Pfister, where all the meetings, except that to which the general public was invited, were held.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26—MORNING SESSION.

The proceedings opened at 10:30 a. m., with President L. E. Holden, of Cleveland, in the chair. The mayor of the city, Mr. D. S. Rose, who was appropriately introduced by the president, delivered an interesting address of welcome, in which he comprehensively described the business interests of the city and its growth, touched upon the necessity of beautifying home surroundings, reviewed the park system, its requirements and possibilities, advocating the increase of small park areas for congested districts, and among many good things said: "It should be the aim of every citizen to bring within its borders as many of the features of country life as it is possible to secure. Trees, flowers and birds give more relation to mankind than anything else, and there is more value in bringing them into the lives of city people than anything else that could be done."

After returning the thanks of the Association for the warm welcome so adequately expressed, President Holden read his annual address, which was an elaborate and eloquent sermon on the cause for which the Association stands, and is worthy of wide distribution. In relation to the origin of parks in this country, Mr. Holden said that the pilgrim fathers and their immediate descendants, and their lot of hard necessity, precluded to any extent the cultivation of art ideas or the consideration of such matters as parks. He stated that up to some fifty or sixty years ago, Boston Common was about the only public park in New England, and was an outgrowth of the English idea of commons. An interesting account of the acquisition

and development of Boston Common and the Boston parks follows. Beautiful thoughts are the following:

"Out-door art! Do we understand the fullness of these words? Can we give a definition that will be accepted, comprehended and felt? Often-times, and one may say always, in speaking or in writing, it is necessary to lead up to aesthetics by description and by illustration, so as to bring from our own minds into the minds of others a correct comprehension of what we desire to express. Public opinion on any subject is a thing of growth; an idea is conceived by one who may be perhaps in advance of his fellow-man, the conception of his own mind grows as he thinks. The thought is communicated to another, perhaps to many others. It may be partially or fully understood, and in some instances the idea is expanded, magnified and beautified by perhaps a keener mind, a more loving soul than the one who first originated the idea. So the thought goes on until the people are educated, until a public opinion on the subject has grown and become, as it were, a unit. Thus knowledge is made teachable, thus ideas and feelings upon art, things beautiful and lovable, are disseminated. First we must have the thinking mind, the feeling soul and sincere disposition to impart and to receive the true, the beautiful and the good. In the divine mind, in the divine heart, in the divine soul of the universe are all beauty in form, in color and in harmony. When the ear in devotion is laid low to the earth, unseen voices whisper, unheard of tones come sweetly forth from the unknown, and the soul is kindled up with divine reverence from the voice of the silence. When the eye is turned in loving devotion, in sincere desire to see the beautiful in Nature, it is as sure to come as the tree is to bring forth its leaf in the springtime, or the flower to bring out its petals and bloom—sunbeams distilled in infinite variety of color and perfume. When the soul with all its sense of sight, smell, hearing and feeling, joins in that ever-defining and never-defined power which we call love, opens its sensitivities to the voices and impulses of the divine spirit, ever manifesting itself to those who think, see and truly feel, the prayer will surely be answered. So we touch the Infinite, so we commune with the Infinite, so we receive the inspiration of God, and then we begin to understand something of the art idea. So broad, so comprehensive, so grand, so loving and truly beautiful is this divine revelation that we bow our spirits in devotion and thanksgiving that we are so made and have so rich a heritage that by knowing, seeing and feeling the spirits of beauty and of love we may well say: "Indeed we are made a little lower than the angels." . . .

"One thing is certain, there can be no monopoly of the art idea; there can be no trust that can control the highest and the best thinkers. The eye will still turn to the beautiful in nature, and the soul of men and women will still go on praying for larger freedom, for a fuller love of art and of common brotherhood. The man must yet triumph, the divine idea must prevail. All this world was filled with individuality, from each leaf on every tree, from each petal in every flower, so stamped that the divine mark of creation is on the forms and faces and the very best hearts and souls of men and women, and cannot be obliterated unless the creations of God are purposeless. . . . Our mission as an association is to help the people to be free by giving them a fuller knowledge of themselves, of the heritage which has come to them in human life, a fuller comprehension of their value, of how richly they are endowed in this, that they can see and feel and know the things of beauty which the Great Father has created. As interpreters of his thoughts we are to stand as seers and prophets helping to reveal the higher thought and feeling, the large love of art in nature and nature in art. . . .

"The art idea will be an elevator of men just in proportion as it is understood and becomes a part of each that it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die. It is to teach that there is something worth more in this world than money, that a man may pay too dear for money; it is above all things the mission of this association to give forth correct ideas of home in all that the house and grounds can express, and to do this we must be a school, we must be teachers, we must have access to the best thought there is in the owners of homes. We must teach them the correct idea of life and show them that there is a point where a great master becomes greater by stopping to accumulate and giving his ability to the world beautiful or to the making of the world more beautiful. In this way we disseminate

nate the art feeling, we disseminate the love of a better home, we show men and women the true value of life, we appeal to the highest and best within them and ask them to use their gifts. . . . So this association has the highest of missions, for all that is to be done in architecture, in the laying out of fine streets and planting them, and laying out gardens, cultivating and planting them, the selection of shrubs and flowers and trees for color and for contrast—in all that, work which is now in its infancy, the making of public parks in every city and village and in securing large reservations, in the preservation of forests, in planting trees, in a reverence for the conservation and perpetuation of natural scenery, in teaching the young, indeed all the people, how to see what is beautiful in nature and devote no small part of their time to the cultivation of the love of art. This is our mission. My mind goes out to the great future when all the land may be beautiful, when every village may have its public park, its pleasant retreats, its seats for shade and meditation, its walks, its drives, and when every home will be, in its grounds and in its architecture, expressive of this larger culture; when all the highways and all the routes of travel may have felt this interest beautiful, when utility is crowned with beauty, when all the people have as much love of the beautiful as they now have of what is called the industrial and the useful."

Mr. Holden's address was listened to with great interest, and was followed by the first paper of the session: "The Open Space Movement in England," by Mrs. Basil Holmes, Honorary Secretary Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, London. This paper briefly touched upon the origin of the work, its purposes through the centuries, and what the modern movement signifies and is accomplishing, and it offers some valuable suggestions to reinforce efforts in outdoor improvement everywhere. The paper is given in another column.

Mention in the course of the paper of the transformation of disused burial grounds into parks evoked considerable discussion. The question was asked as to what disposition was made of the headstones when the cemeteries were converted into public breathing spaces. Mr. Warren H. Manning stated that in Boston the old headstones were either grouped or arranged around the edge. In some cases of abandoned grounds in Boston the headstones had been found to have been used for drain covers and stepping stones.

Dr. J. V. N. Standish, Galesburg, Ill., was opposed to the moving of the headstones when burial grounds were taken for park purposes. The cemeteries should be made beautiful, and there is plenty of other land for parks.

E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill., differed with Dr. Standish, and said that no better use could be made of such cemeteries than to turn them into breathing spots. In Quincy they had buried the headstones three feet deep over the graves to which they belonged. The necessity of preserving a knowledge of the location of old graves had been brought home to him by two applications from Englishmen to locate graves of certain dead for legal purposes. In an abandoned cemetery turned over to him, he had called in the city engineer and had the best records possible made of the headstones and had them turned down upon the grave and buried. He said all monuments are perishable,

but the open spaces once established are permanent and continue from generation to generation.

The discussion turned to the question of the policy of providing open spaces in cities, and the general opinion was expressed that this policy cannot be inaugurated too early. It will cost New York and other large cities many millions to catch up to the conditions which should prevail.

Charles M. Loring remarked that the landed owners of England had laid out their property with open spaces for the purpose of securing larger rentals from the abutting houses. These open squares had only recently been made free to the public in London. Referring to our large cities he remarked that in their laying out no thought had ever been given to the children, but today thought has entirely changed. The effect of open air play grounds on the children of Minneapolis had been marvelous, the most intractable quickly becoming amenable to the discipline imposed by those in charge, and better conditions are soon apparent. The land for breathing places in London has become very expensive, the Earl of Meath, president of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, of London, since 1882, had told him that a small block of ground in the heart of London had cost \$4,000,000.

President Holden remarked that London had some 6,225 acres of open spaces, and within a radius of 25 miles, 25,000 acres.

On the close of the discussion the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read. The membership now amounts to 354, a gain of 110 during the past year, 74 of whom came into the Woman's Auxiliary. The treasurer reported a balance of \$273.01 in the treasury. A vote of thanks was warmly tendered to President Holden for his generous thoughtfulness in providing funds to make good the financial deficit and to take the association out of debt.

The morning session closed with a paper read by Mr. J. G. W. Cowles, of Cleveland, O., on "The Cleveland Park System." This paper gave an authentic history of the Cleveland park system, which was developed since 1893, as well as a description of the several tracts comprised in the system, and the connecting parkways. Cleveland has been fortunate in receiving large financial help, as well as gifts of lands, in building up her series of parks, which now consist of some 1,438 acres. The city has paid \$620,000 for the purchase of park lands out of appropriations for park purposes of \$3,000,000 since 1893. Mr. Rockefeller has contributed \$865,000 in cash donations, surpassing all other contributors. Mr. Cowles used a large outline map during the reading of his paper, which materially assisted the audience in appreciating its importance. This paper will be presented in these columns at an early date.

Questions asked at the close of the reading drew attention to the fact that politics is the bane at present

in Cleveland's park affairs, and Mr. Loring suggested that in future in all gifts to parks it should be decreed that political appointees be excluded from exercising their functions in connection with such gifts. Mr. Cowles stated that the Park Board was in office for eight years and gave Cleveland its fine parks, and the president remarked that had Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Gordon have known that their benefactions would have been administered by politicians, they would not have given of their means.

Mr. Parker asked that a committee be appointed to prepare and print a memoir on the late H. W. S. Cleveland. This closed the morning session.

In the afternoon the members and guests enjoyed a four hours' drive through the parks and boulevards of the east and west sides, and notwithstanding the intense heat, which was especially severe on the ladies, it was a highly gratifying excursion. The drive took

The society event of the Convention was the reception tendered to the association and the Woman's Auxiliary by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Catlin, 343 Farwell avenue, from 8:30 to 10:30 in the evening. The interior of the residence and the grounds were beautifully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. An orchestra in the grounds discoursed sweet music, and the heat was moderated by appropriate refreshments. Altogether it was a recherche and enjoyable affair, and did honor to host, hostess and guests. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Herman J. Hall, Chicago; Mrs. James S. Peck, Milwaukee, and Mr. L. E. Holden, Cleveland. Brief addresses were made during the evening, the porch serving as an appropriate rostrum. Some 250 guests were present.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.—MORNING SESSION.

The session opened at 10 a. m., and matters of business came first in order. On invitation from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Appalachian Mountain Club to hold the next convention in Boston in 1902 was accepted. An invitation was also read from the mayor of St. Louis to hold the convention of 1902 or that of 1903 at St. Louis, Mo.; this was referred to the council, and was later voted up and accepted for 1903.

President Holden called attention to the desirability of a closer affiliation with the numerous societies having objects similar to those of this association, and especially referred to the National League of Improvement Associations, which holds a convention at Buffalo in August, and a resolution was offered by Prof. Thos. H. Macbride looking to an arrangement for closer work. D. J. Thomas, corresponding secretary of the League, replied to the president, approving the suggestion, which resulted in the appointment of a conference committee of three, C. M. Loring, Minneapolis, T. H. Macbride, Iowa City, and Warren H. Manning, secretary, to meet with a similar committee of the League, to consider the question of co-operation between the two associations. It is expected that the meeting at Boston next year will secure closer relationship with many associations having the work of outside improvement in hand.

Upon the call for reports, that of the committee on changes in the constitution was ordered laid before council. A section of the council report recommended that one-half of the dues paid by Woman's Auxiliary be placed at the disposal of the Auxiliary for its own use. Carried.

The committee on prizes for designs was recommended by council to be discharged. Carried.

The report of the committee on park accounts was not ready, and the committee on badges recommended a design which was submitted to council.

The election of officers resulted as follows: E. J.



MUSIC PAVILION, WASHINGTON PARK, MILWAUKEE.

the route of Wisconsin and Cass streets, Juneau place, Prospect avenue and the Lake Shore. From Lake Park the drive continued, by way of Newberry boulevard, to River Park, and thence to Washington Park, where, at 5 p. m., an elaborate lunch was served by the Park Commissioners. Short speeches were made by Commissioner Rebhan, President Holden, of the association, and Mrs. Herman J. Hall, president of the Ladies Auxiliary. The return was made to the hotel by way of Highland boulevard and Grand avenue. The drive demonstrated the fact that Milwaukee is a splendid residence city, with natural advantages possessed by very few cities in the country. The visitors were greatly impressed with the beauty of the river banks and its romantic features. The possibilities of making Milwaukee a wonderfully beautiful city are within reaching distance. The parks are fine tracts, needing no apology, as the president of the association remarked, but are yet susceptible of further development, a fact recognized under the criticism of competent authority.

Parker, Quincy, Ill., president; Lewis Johnson, New Orleans, Charles Garfield, Grand Rapids, Mich., Mrs. Herman J. Hall, Chicago, president of Woman's Auxiliary, vice-presidents. The hold-over officers are vice-presidents, Thos. H. Macbride, Iowa City, Ia.; Linus Woolverton, Grimsby, Ont.; John C. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.; secretary, Warren H. Manning, Boston; and treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

Mr. E. J. Parker, president-elect, in accepting the office, said he did so only upon condition that he have the support of the association in more aggressive work. He drew attention to the progress being made in landscape work, in connection with the establishment of courses of study in the universities, and in the work of the government in forestry matters. He suggested the necessity of educating the people up to the point of calling in the aid of the professional man in the improvement of their property. The influence of the association must be exercised with city, state and the national government in the matter of taxes and the appointment of commissioners in all questions of landscape improvement. Members of Congress should be petitioned for national reservations, cemeteries and parks, and ordinances should be secured from city councils providing against the marring of beautiful effects by advertising signs, and for the improvement of outdoor surroundings generally. Mr. Parker's remarks displayed promises of energetic leadership in the association's work.

An important and valuable report was that by Mr. G. A. Parker, of Hartford, Conn., for the committee on park census, etc. It was a voluminous work and spoke volumes for the committee. It is impossible to do it anything but injustice in a brief summary, and it must be reserved for a comprehensive abstract in a future issue, for it contains such a fund of information as could not have been obtained except under similar conditions, and while the statistics of this first presentation cover only cities of 50,000 inhabitants, some 600 pages of typewritten copy were required to cover the information and deductions resulting from the efforts of the committee.

A paper on "Border Plantations," by Christian Wahl, late president of Milwaukee's board of park commissioners. This paper contains many valuable suggestions from experience as a park commissioner in connection with his relations with adjacent property owners and the general public, touching especially upon the question of the rights of adjacent property holders to an uninterrupted view of a park as against the demands for artistic treatment by trees and shrubs of its borders.

Mr. J. Woodward Manning, of Boston, followed with a stereopticon lecture on "Forestry for the Park and Roadside." Illustrations of various methods of treatment were shown, as well as a large number of illustrations of special plants, shrubs and

flowers. It was a most instructive lecture and fitted in excellently well in the program.

"Some Neglected Trees and Shrubs" now gave Prof. Thos. H. Macbride a desirable opportunity to plead against the too frequent use of foreign material in preference to the more available and often more effective trees and shrubs found locally. In describing the early conditions of Iowa in respect to landscape improvement he called attention to the qualities and nature of the local flora, and related the problem to the present conditions of the prairie states. A commendable feature of English landscape gardening is the fact that it has found out how to use local conditions and indigenous flora for the production of most charming effects. In describing the available local flora and their adaptation to certain uses, Mr. Macbride's paper took on a practical form of great value and far-reaching importance.

A short discussion ensued, in which several members warmly endorsed the views of the author, and Mr. Parker, the president-elect, urged the ladies specially to encourage the daily papers to publish weekly a list of the plants in flower at the time, with any specially characteristic features that may be of general interest; this should be continued through the year, for the winter offers choice subjects as to color effects and beauty of twig and bark.

This concluded the morning session.

In the afternoon at 2:30 the members and visitors drove through the South Side parks, the Soldiers' Home and Forest Home Cemetery. At the park conservatory the commissioners had provided flowers and candy for the ladies and cigars for the gentlemen. The Soldiers' Home, with its over 2,000 inmates, came in for severe criticism of its grounds, and it is a reflection on the authorities that out of a large number of comparatively able-bodied men among the old soldiers, a force large enough to maintain the grounds in a beautiful condition cannot be made useful in this direction. Forest Home Cemetery was greatly admired, but the route followed displayed considerable contrast between the purely landscape sections and those too profusely decorated with monuments.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was in the nature of a public meeting and was held at the Pabst Theatre. While there was a goodly attendance, the failure to properly advertise the event and the intense heat coupled therewith served to prevent a proper appreciation of an instructive evening by the people at large. The stage was elaborately decorated with potted palms, and the evening's proceedings were harmoniously inaugurated by several organ selections played by Miss Lillian Way, of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music.

At the conclusion of the formal introductions and replies, and a short address by Mrs. Herman J. Hall,

directed against the billboard nuisance as illustrated in Milwaukee, Mr. August Rebhan, park commissioner, read a paper on "Milwaukee Parks," in which he gave a brief history of the park system, a detailed description of the parks, and dilated upon the ultimate purposes and designs of the park board.

The feature of the evening was the report of the committee on local improvements, read by the chairman, Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey, of Chicago, and which will be found in another column. At the conclusion of the reading of the report, Mrs. Seavey made a running comment on a number of stereopticon views, which illustrated improvements of various kinds, a



SCENE IN LAKE PARK, MILWAUKEE.

number of which served also as illustrations of Mrs. Basil Holmes' paper which opened the convention.

At the close of the public entertainment, Mr. Christian Wahl invited the members of the Woman's Auxiliary and the association to a collation at the Pabst Hotel, to which some forty guests responded, and where a feast of reason and flow of soul closed a very successful day.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.—MORNING SESSION.

"The ladies have it" would be the dictum concerning Friday morning's session, which was given up entirely to the Woman's Auxiliary, with Mrs. Herman J. Hall, president, in the chair. The proceedings opened with the reading of the annual report of the secretary, Miss Edith A. Canning, of Warren, Mass. The report showed remarkable progress. The membership comprises one honorary member, three life members, and 108 members, 82 of which were added since Dec. 20 last—67 through the personal efforts of the president. The report at this early stage of the activities of the Woman's Auxiliary was chiefly confined to what has been accomplished in Chicago and Milwaukee, and

this makes a remarkable showing, as exemplifying the fact that energy and enthusiasm together will not only accomplish much work, but will surmount many positive difficulties. The Milwaukee branch of the Auxiliary comprises twenty-one members, with Mrs. Laura Wood Catlin chairman, and Miss Grace A. Young secretary.

Miss Young also read her report of the work of the Milwaukee branch of the Auxiliary, which made an interesting record. Prizes were offered for decorated homes in populous districts, to which two wards responded, and children's gardens have also been established. The general work loomed up so strongly that it was decided to establish the Milwaukee Outdoor Art and Improvement Association, and while only a month in existence, indications point to an intense interest in the several branches of improvement work it is designed to take up.

Mrs. Sarah Webb Maury, of Louisville, Ky., next engaged the attention of the association in a description of the work accomplished and under way in Louisville. Her address, "Outdoor Improvement in and Around Louisville," was delivered extemporaneously, with an eloquent and forcible diction, and covered a broad field of improvement endeavor. Eight years ago an arboretum was organized in connection with the Louisville parks, the trees were labeled and described, but unhappily politics has stepped in, resulting in the removal of the labels. A Landscape Forestry Association has been formed this year and a Village Improvement Society. Much is being done in the schools in connection with the practical study of trees and shrubs, and great enthusiasm is displayed by the children in the work. Plant societies are formed which do their work on vacant lots, and the children are developing a spirit of investigation. The women of Louisville are becoming much interested in landscape forestry and are studying the subject closely. They are also becoming actively engaged in the improvement of school grounds and are making progress in the practical work. The playground question is also a woman's work, and it is being prosecuted by means of a guarantee fund provided by citizens. The leading work of the Louisville women's clubs is perhaps that of forestry, and Mrs. Maury remarked that it is the greatest triumph for forestry the South has ever known. "We expect to form a state forestry association in the fall."

An able paper was also read by Mrs. James Sidney Peck on "The Growth of Beauty in Milwaukee," which contained much of suggestion for general purposes, a fuller report of which must be deferred.

This was followed by a paper by Mrs. George H. Ide on "The Possibilities of the Future in Milwaukee Along the Lines of Outdoor Improvement." This was also a paper of immense importance, full of pungent

PARK AND CEMETERY.

criticism and suggestion as to lines of work on outdoor improvement.

Next in order was a paper by the president of the Auxiliary upon the "Awakening of a City," which dealt with the progress of outdoor embellishment in Chicago.

It may be justly said of the papers presented by the women of the Auxiliary that they were among the best ever brought before the association at its gatherings.

The election of officers resulted in the following: President, Mrs. Herman J. Hall, Chicago; first vice-president, Mrs. Martin W. Sherman, Milwaukee; second vice-president, Miss Edith A. Canning, Warren, Mass.; secretary and treasurer, Miss Margarethe K. Christensen, Louisville, Ky. For delegate to the biennial convention of women's clubs, to be held at Los Angeles, Cal., next year, Mrs. Arthur C. Neville was chosen, with Mrs. Herman J. Hall a delegate ex-officio.

A general discussion followed, opened by Mrs. E. A. McCrea, of Chicago, who criticised the formal flower beds and lack of harmony in color in the landscape of the parks. Mrs. Loring advised the acquisition of more lake front for park and boulevard purposes, and advised the planting of more trees in Juneau park, in spite of the objections of adjoining property holders, and criticised the grounds of the Soldiers' Home as a disgrace to the country. Many ladies participated in the discussion. Mrs. Catlin remarked on the subject of fountains that the water taxes were so high as to be prohibitory.

Mr. W. J. Stevens spoke of his work among the children of the public schools of Carthage, Mo., and how the contests in the cultivation of flowers had influenced street improvements.

Mrs. Hall warmly congratulated the ladies of Milwaukee on their successful work, and thanked them

heartily for their unbounded hospitality and attention to the pleasures of the visiting ladies.

President Holden, in well chosen words, congratulated the Woman's Auxiliary on the very efficient general aid to the association and on the very valuable papers read by its members.

Before adjournment, Mrs. Maury, of Louisville, moved that the Woman's Auxiliary send invitations to all state federations to appoint delegates to meet with them at the Boston convention. Carried.

The afternoon session took the form of a conference meeting. Appropriate resolutions were framed and passed extending cordial thanks to all who had contributed to the pleasure of the visiting members and the success of the convention, and warm eulogies were expressed on the work of the ladies.

A short discussion was maintained on natural gardening and its beauties.

Upon Miss Young asking for suggestions on the planting for decorative purposes of the wharves and landing places on the river front, a general discussion ensued, in which wall vines and shrubs were advocated, and Mr. Manning suggested that where trees were desirable the cottonwood served its purpose admirably. He met the objection of the dispersion of the cotton by the tree by advising its sterile form, the Carolina poplar.

Friendly interchange of greetings and adieus closed the business part of the convention, and the delegates adjourned to visit neighboring points of interest, such as the Layton Art Gallery and the Athenæum, etc.

The convention closed with a complimentary banquet in the evening at the Hotel Pfister, which was attended by all who could possibly remain over. Covers were laid for 125, and a preliminary reception was held in the hotel parlors. The floral decorations were elegant and appropriate, and the whole function formed



LILY PONDS, WITH LAKE AND BOAT-HOUSE IN BACKGROUND, WASHINGTON PARK, MILWAUKEE.

a fitting finale to the most resourceful and effective convention yet held by the association.

In the unavoidable absence of Mayor Rose, Mr. John Johnston acted as toastmaster. The following were among the toasts: "Breathing Spaces," President L. E. Holden; Mrs. McCrea spoke on the town entrances of railroads; "The City Beautiful" was responded to by Mr. James G. Flanders; Mr. George W. Peck replied to "The Intelligent Cultivation of the Dandelion;" Mr. Wm. M. Wight spoke on "The Ethics of Outdoor Art," and Mrs. Herman J. Hall and President Holden again expressed the thanks of the association for the generous courtesy and hospitality extended by Milwaukee.

Delegates and visitors present were:

Cyrus Peck, Newark, N. J.; Warren H. Manning, Boston, Mass.; Miss Edith A. Canning, Warren, Mass.; Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston, Mass.; Miss Edith Browning Kelsey; Dr. J. V. N. Standish, Galesburg, Ill.; E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Edwin A. Kanst, Chicago; John W. Weston, PARK AND CEMETERY, Chicago; Miss Edith K. Weston; Mrs. A. E. McCrea, Chicago; Mrs. Eben Byron Smith, Chicago; Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, Chicago; Michael Barker, Chicago; J. C. Vaughan, Chicago; Seymour G. Nelson, Chicago; James Jensen, Chicago; Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey, Chicago; Mrs. Alice S. Blount, Chicago; Dr. Sarah Buckley, Chicago; R. H. Warden, Cincinnati, O.; L. E. Holden, Cleveland, O.; M. L. Moore, Toledo, O.; William Beatty, Toledo, O.; D. J. Thomas, Springfield, O.; J. G. W. Cowles, Cleveland, O.; B. P. Critchell, Cincinnati, O.; C. M. Loring, Minneapolis, Minn.; Harry W. Jones, Mrs. Bertha T. Jones, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. A. Ridgeway, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fred L. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. A. Parker, Hartford, Conn.; Thomas H. Macbride, Iowa City, Ia.; C. J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Stevens, Carthage, Mo.; F. L. Ridgeley, Mrs. F. L. Ridgeley, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Ormiston Roy, Montreal, Canada; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Philadelphia; Mrs. Sarah Webb Maury, Louisville, Ky.; Miss M. Eleanor Tarrant, Louisville, Ky.; Wm. R. Adams, Mrs. Wm. R. Adams, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Burstall, Miss Landigan, Omaha, Neb.; J. H. Adams, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Arthur C. Neville, Green Bay, Wis.; Mrs. Lily H. McCue, Madison, Wis.; and Henry Weber, August Rebhan, Daniel Erdmann, Adelaide Ester, Mrs. S. S. Frackelton, Mrs. George H. Ide, Wm. A. Starke, Christian Wahl, Mrs. C. B. Whitnall, Mrs. Charles Catlin, Mrs. Frederick H. Shepard; Mary Beekman Sabin, Mrs. Henry Lowell Cook, Mrs. Otto Reinhardt Hanson, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Miss Cornelia S. Kneeland, Mrs. James Sidney Peck, Rev. Aden L. Bennett, Mrs. George R. Nash, Mrs. James McAlpine, Mrs. H. C. Clas, Lucille Eleanor Morehouse, Mrs. William Passmore, Miss Marie Dohlman, Miss Ada Schiller, Elmer Grey, Mrs. Martin W. Sherman, Mrs. Casimir Gouski, Mrs. Wm. Radley, Milwaukee.

THE OPEN SPACE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

Mrs. Basil Holmes, Honorary Secretary Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, London.

It is difficult, in the course of a short paper, to speak of work which has been going on for centuries in our country, or rightly to convey any idea of the magnitude of the need for open spaces and the various

manners in which succeeding generations have endeavored or have neglected to meet this need. The tendency to congregate into towns has always been in existence, but there has been a corresponding desire on the part of the people to spend their holidays and the unoccupied hours of their working days in the fields and amongst trees and hedges. The early chroniclers of English history describe all manner of sports in the fields, the making of spring garlands, May-day feasts and rejoicing in the woods, and many pleasures and pastimes on the open lands, the moors or commons, surrounding the towns and villages. The "open space movement" has been represented during the past three or four hundred years by innumerable struggles to keep free from encroachment such public lands as the Moorfields, on the north side of the city of London, and the commons, heaths, and forests throughout England, by ancient enactments limiting the increase of towns and the proximity of houses, by the opening of the royal parks, by the formation of square gardens and pleasure grounds, by the provision of fore-courts or back yards to both small and large houses, and by public and private benefactions and legacies of lands to be dedicated to the people as village greens, commons, parks, or allotments. During the nineteenth century, when the development of the towns became so extraordinarily rapid, a more vigorous effort was needed to provide breathing spaces for their inhabitants; and since the year 1847 many Acts of Parliament have been passed relating wholly or partly to the preservation, acquisition or maintenance of open spaces.

Voluntary societies have come into existence to preserve or provide public recreation grounds, with the result that large parks and commons have been secured in and around our towns, church yards, squares, and other small spaces have been laid out amongst the streets, while trees have been planted and seats have been placed in the public thoroughfares. But these have been somewhat spasmodic efforts, carried out with varied methods, and in England it has not been possible to provide open spaces in any very systematic manner from the time of the commencement of the building of the cities.

There is much room for improvement in the way we build our towns and allow our suburbs to stretch out from them, ruthlessly swallowing up the rural surroundings and picturesque estates. The plan so much in vogue, some fifty or one hundred years ago, of building houses in "squares" has much to commend it. Such squares, however, should not surround gardens enclosed with railings, to which entrance is only allowed to the tenants of a certain limited number of houses. In planning new towns or parts of towns the square gardens should resemble the Continental "places," open day and night, provided with grass, trees, fountains, flower beds and seats, and under the

control and patrol of the police. The wider roads should be planted with trees, either near the houses or in a double row in the center of the carriage way, affording shelter in rain and shade in summer. All the public elementary schools should have good playgrounds attached, open to all comers out of school hours; and there should also be playing fields or open air gymnasia provided for children, with instruction in the use of gymnastic apparatus, and with a part devoted to trees and shrubs, flowers and seats. No large division or ward of the city should be without its park, capable of being illuminated by night, where broad expanse of grass might be seen, and where stretches of water in lakes or streams might bring refreshment to the eye. The public seats should be in groups, in well lighted parts of thoroughfares; the drinking fountains and troughs should be artistically designed; outdoor annexes to the restaurants should be encouraged; and every effort should be made to preserve the natural beauties of any space or garden which may be secured for the people. Such is an ideal before the mind of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, and towards the fulfilment of which much has been done. The public want educating to the idea of preserving what is beautiful and of cultivating what is wholesome, and need to understand that the value of building land rises in proportion to the amount of timbered open space adjoining it, and that the more recreation grounds there are in a town the quieter and less crowded each one will be.

What may be termed the modern open space movement started before the close of the first half of the nineteenth century. The late Sir Edwin Chadwick, that great pioneer of sanitary reform, made a report in 1862 on the "Effect of Public Walks and Gardens on the Health and Morals of the Lower Classes," and he then used the phrase "open spaces." He also advocated the preservation as public land of the burial grounds in towns when they should be disused. It was greatly due to his careful investigations and reports that most of these graveyards were closed in 1853 and the succeeding years, although another twenty-two years elapsed before any of them were converted into public gardens. Now, in London alone, there are over one hundred open to the public, nearly all being attractively laid out. Some of the square gardens have also been thrown open, notably those belonging to the Duke of Westminster, owing to the wisdom and generosity of the late duke), and those on the estate of the Marquis of Northampton—and they now number in London twenty-eight.

I need hardly dwell on the very great success that has attended the work of the Commons Preservation Society, the Open Spaces Branch of the Kyrle Society, and the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association. These agencies have, by their labor and example, stirred such public authorities as H. M. Office of

Works, the London City Council, the City Corporation, the Metropolitan Vestries (recently succeeded by the Borough Councils), and the provincial County Councils and the municipal bodies, so that it is possible to say that the desire to acquire open spaces or recreation grounds is universal, especially in the towns and their suburbs. Full powers are now given to these public bodies, and to trustees or owners of private estates, to give, to acquire, to lay out or to maintain open spaces; and information on all points connected with this subject is constantly supplied by the Secretary of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, which, during the past eighteen years, has carried through upwards of four hundred and thirty successful undertakings within the area of the metropolitan district. Organizations such as this are much needed in other parts of the kingdom, and, by watching for opportunities of securing spaces, by making preliminary negotiations with owners, by keeping the public bodies alive to their powers and their duties and supplying valuable information, they can be of the greatest assistance to the municipal authorities, and to the people whom they represent.

The following quotation from the Chairman's introduction to the Eighteenth Annual Report will, perhaps, show the lines on which the Association has worked. And here let me state that the Chairman is the Earl of Meath, who not only founded the society in 1882, but has allowed it ever since to use one of the rooms in his London house as its office, and has always taken a deep personal interest in its work.

The Vice-Chairmen number amongst them several most eminent men, and they are not only ornamental but pre-eminently useful. The Landscape Gardener is Miss F. Wilkinson, whose experience of the treatment alike of sooty little spaces in the city or larger grounds outside, is quite unique. I have had the privilege of being Honorary Secretary for sixteen years, while Mr. Basil Holmes has been the Secretary for thirteen years.

"It is easy to say that between four and five hundred pieces of work have been successfully carried out, but very difficult to give any adequate idea of their varied nature, of the amount of labor they have involved, or of the unexpected and far-reaching influence which they have exercised. The original objects have always been kept in view; every suitable opportunity for adding to the open spaces of London, for preserving and improving existing recreation grounds, for planting trees and placing seats in public sites, for assisting the teaching of gymnastics in play grounds and halls, and for amending the laws relating to open space questions, has been siezed."

It is due to the Association that an act was passed in 1886 prohibiting building operations on land that had been set aside for interments. Thus the value of the numerous disused burial grounds in London was

minimized, and it was made more easy to secure them as public gardens.

"The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association was started to gather together scattered workers and to collect funds for the carrying out of definite schemes. It has been singularly successful in gaining approval and support, and by its quiet, constant efforts it has educated the opinion of individuals and the views of the public authorities."

It is a good work to take the people of our crowded cities into the country, but, if not a better, it is at any rate one of more permanent benefit, to bring a bit of the country near to their dwellings.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TOWN AND VIL- LAGE IMPROVEMENT WORK.

Read at the annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, Milwaukee, June, 1901.

Research and investigation shows that improvement work offers the opportunity of the age for preliminary millennial endeavor; that the best men and the best minds, the best brain and the best brawn the country has to offer, is no whit too good to be enlisted in a work that reaches from the topmost layer down through every stratum of society, touching with magic wand the love of beauty inherent in every heart; and that to arouse and cultivate that tendency in the child is to establish for life a deflection toward saving grace.

To accomplish this desirable end, examples must be distributed in every quarter; each street and court must contribute to the general effect of beauty; every door yard must yield its tribute.

The child who creates his ideals of life in miniature, under his own flowering shrub and sheltering vine, will not forget these comforts when his play merges into the active affairs of mature years. Ash heaps and unclean alleys are not good enough for him as a child, and nothing less than the environment produced by the best citizenship will satisfy him in maturity.

We find that while much has been done in this country, improvement work is relatively in its infancy in these United States.

We have reports from about 150 improvement organizations, including several foreign societies.

Twenty-two states, from Maine to California and

from Minnesota to the Gulf, are represented, Massachusetts being the banner state, with a showing of 45, and Pennsylvania second on our list in point of numbers heard from. Nearly all of the organizations sending in reports in answer to our inquiries have taken active interest in tree planting, some on a very large scale. Many have done good and much needed work in the improvement of schoolhouse and railway station grounds, building and repairing sidewalks, establishing and maintaining street lights, street sprinkling and street cleaning. Quite a number have abolished weeds, some have corrected the bill posting nuisance, and a few have succeeded in passing and enforcing ordinances against spitting in public places; and one has put a stop to the dangerous habit of throwing broken glass about. In the east good work has been done in fighting destructive insects, and in placing memorial tablets to mark historic spots. The clubs at Clinton, Maine, Lake Charles, La., and Stephenville, Tex., are active and deserve encouragement. Parks have been established through the efforts of the association of Bennington, Vt., Petaluma, Cal., Athens, and Huntingdon, and Honesdale, Pa., Helena, Mont., Black River Falls, Wis., and Fairhaven, Mass., which last has, in addition, distinguished itself by building a drinking fountain and one hundred bath houses. But the societies that have reported are as a drop in the bucket in relation to the actual number in existence. There is no way to even approximately estimate the number in this country. They are being formed faster than they can be counted; there is a moving beauty wave, the ripples of which reach from shore to shore.

Still we have much to learn from foreign work and workers. The leading features of improvement work abroad that might most effectively be applied here are, first, a more diffused knowledge of the material value of beauty—a matter so well understood over the water that business men are the staunchest supporters of beautifying movements; and second, a greater appreciation of water, especially in streams, which in foreign countries is held in higher esteem and where fuller advantage is taken of its proximity.

We learn from reports received that in Canada there are so-called Horticultural Societies which have practically the same aims as our Improvement Associations and which are doing good work that it is hoped and expected will be greatly increased and strengthened; and that the Countess of Minto is taking active steps to promote this work in Ottawa by offering a series of prizes for the best garden where a gardener is kept, and a duplicate series where no gardener is employed.

In Norway there is an annually appointed "Plantation Day" when the children take part in exercises corresponding closely to those of our Arbor Day. An Improvement Society has been formed in Christiania

with the Mayor and leading architects as its founders, but our report says that "as yet no results of their work is seen."

The people of Orsa, Sweden, practice scientific forestry to such good purpose that they have in the course of a generation sold \$4,600,000 worth of trees and have provided for a similar income every thirty or forty years. This money is used for municipal purposes and the people pay no taxes. Railways, telephones and schools are entirely free. Gas and water rates are met by this fund as are also the cost of building city halls, courthouses, and similar expenses provided for in almost all countries by taxation.

Good work has been done in France and Belgium.

Our Singalese report tells of prizes offered by officials of the Government Railways of Ceylon for the best kept station grounds, and of prizes given by the director of Public Instruction for schoolhouse grounds.

travel through it, attract visitors and make the natural beauties of the region accessible." Throughout this region all of the land is either in farm or forest as the state cannot afford unproductive areas, and there are village communes receiving incomes from forests which not only meet all taxes corresponding to our road, county and school taxes, but which pay annual dividends to householders. Apropos of this foreign work, Miss Dock says, "it is not necessary to go to England or to Germany to realize the financial value of well ordered communities, for the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts together receive about six million dollars a year from summer visitors, because they have fine roads, and clean, well managed villages where visitors are able to enjoy the beautiful scenery."

The States of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin have the same incentives and the same opportu-



WORK OF HONESDALE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY, HONESDALE, PA. (NOTE TREATMENT OF RIVER BANKS.)

In Austria Improvement Societies are found only in small places, chiefly at summer resorts and watering places. In England and in Germany, the countries that lead in improvement work, the pollution of streams is not permitted, neither are their banks defaced. Miss Mira Lloyd Dock, of Harrisburg, Pa., to whom we are under deep obligations for information and inspiration in preparing our report, says that "Investigators in Germany find the country is practically one vast improvement association; that the chief features of German river towns are the avenues of trees along river banks and the floating baths anchored off shore." She tells of the great Schwarzwald Verein, or Black Forest Improvement Association, composed of business men who have learned that beauty and scientific forestry, and good roads bring dividends in dollars and cents. The aim of the society is to "extend knowledge of the Black Forest, facilitate

nities as the eastern states named and should make the most of them.

In England we find sewage provided for, the streams protected, and various established societies for the creation and preservation of beauty. The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association of London is the greatest improvement association in the world. It has been in existence eighteen years, and during that time has successfully completed 430 distinct undertakings of varied character, but "all," as Miss Dock has said, "intended to contribute to health and happiness." They range from placing a seat beneath a sheltering tree to improving Epping Forest at an expense of £277,000.

It has opened more than 200 schoolhouse grounds on Saturdays; has transformed not less than 120 neglected, dreary and unsightly disused burial grounds into play grounds and public gardens; and the mere

schedule of its own work would fill a volume, while its powerful influence has also been brought to bear in forwarding the work of other organizations.

There is the Railway Banks Floral Association established by Lord Gray, which devotes itself to the planting of railway cuttings and embankments,—a novel and admirable field of improvement work; the Kyrle Society of London, with branches in a number of the smaller cities, its motto "To the utmost of our power," and its object to "bring beauty home to the people;" and several kindred societies such as the Commons Preservation Society, the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, the National Footpath Preservation Society and numerous affiliated organizations, all of which have the creation or the preservation of open spaces,

is wholly admirable is being done, and we feel that anything done is far in advance of nothing done. We do not wish to be critical, but merely to call attention to the fact that while the younger organizations may content themselves with the plain everyday needs of their communities, the older societies should look abroad and take counsel with those that have accomplished telling pieces of work that stand out boldly above the ordinary level.

Such work as securing a good stone railway station, instead of the usual commonplace wooden structure, is of lasting benefit to any community. This has been done by the Citizens' Improvement Association of Ward 25, Boston, Mass., and by the Laurel Hill Association of Stockbridge, Mass. The latter is probably the oldest improvement organization in this coun-



WORK OF HONESDALE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY, HONESDALE, PA.

and places of rest or recreation as their fundamental reason for being.

Perhaps the Improvement Association of Leamington, England, has done work that comes nearer paralleling the work needed in American towns than any other foreign organization heard from.

Turning again to our own country, two states at the extreme east and west, Massachusetts and California, may be mentioned as examples of the intrinsic value of beauty, and in both the spirit of development typified by improvement work is more or less active, Massachusetts, as has been said, leading the van. This spirit is in the air. One must absorb more or less of it in walking down the street. But we observe that not all that is being done, is being well done. There is room for improvement even in the improvements. There is a little lack of comprehension as to the necessity for design in landscape work, and a slight falling short of a full appreciation of the larger possibilities of improvement work. Still, much that

try, and it has set another standard by its memorial work, having built a monument to the Stockbridge Indians, and a memorial bridge and walk for its founder and its first president. Such features add to the interest and attractiveness of a town and have a material value appreciated by business men. The sanitary and other noteworthy work of the Town Improvement Association of Montclair, N. J., can only be fully appreciated by reading of it in full in its printed reports. The Beverly, Mass., society has secured two new railway stations and done much more that is commendable. The Civic Club of Harrisburg, Pa., has reformed the street cleaning, secured ordinances forbidding dumping, maintains play grounds and done much more practical work. The Societies of Aiken, S. C., and of Rutherford, N. J., have secured parks for their respective cities; that of Amesbury, Mass., has changed an unsightly spot into "Highland Square" as well as suitably marked numerous places of historic interest. The Association of Honesdale, Pa., has for its motto

"Let us all work together," and has done work similar to that at Leamington, England.

It is out of the question to mention in detail any more of the work reported, much as we should like to give it all. The references made are by way of showing older societies that there is still work worth doing, for it should be our purpose not only to induce the formation of new organizations, but to encourage those that are already established to other and great efforts. Each new work that is undertaken should be a little higher in character than any that has gone before. It is so that we live and grow, be we individuals, or societies, or municipalities.

To sum up: Your Committee suggests (1) that Improvement Societies are the already existing nuclei from which great transformations should result; (2) that improvement work should be submitted to business men as a business proposition; (3) that the hygienic disposition of household waste is a paramount question that should be considered by every improvement organization; (4) that bad conditions in cities are the logical outgrowth of bad conditions in towns, villages and in the country, and that these should be traced to their sources and preventive and remedial measures instituted all along the line; (5) that interested assistance is likely to follow definite statements of bad conditions if accompanied by a clear outline of practical means for overcoming them; (6) that Twentieth Century intelligence, admitting that the whole is greater than its parts, plans in a large way before executing details; (7) that large aims and earnest work bring their own reward; and lastly (8) that if one person present absorbs the notion that it would be vastly fine to line every approach to the home town with red bud, and wild crab, and wahoo and invite the birds and the squirrels to live in them and,—goes home and does it, your committee will feel that "it has done what it could."

STREET TREES.—III.

It would be idle to indicate the distances apart at which each sort of tree would be properly planted. Aside from the "forms" of trees, the types are restricted to certain districts—in one section of its range it may grow to a size of 8 or 10 feet and in another to 100 feet or more with a proportionate spread, or it may attain the height and proportion of a tall tree in one section and those of only a shrub in another. Likewise its shape may be very different in two widely separated localities.

The spacing best suited for each sort is best estimated by a consideration of the proportions it attains in the locality in which it is proposed to be planted. Such an estimate should be partially derived from a calculation of various influences, as its approximate spread in various exposures; in different

soils; in relation to the water table; moisture, elevation, protection, drainage, grades, etc. Except fastigate forms there are but few of the medium or tall growing sorts that justify planting 30 feet or less apart unless alternated with a temporary sort or unless their life is apt to be much shortened by adverse circumstances, as in the heart of a closely built district with narrow and paved streets and an abundance of smoke and noxious gases.

After planting, each tree should be supported; have its trunk protected from the dry winds and heat; from accidental or malicious injury, and to a reasonable extent from the gnawing of animals. Staking by poles need be but for 2 or 3 years if the trees are young and thrifty and develop rapidly; or for a longer period if large trees are utilized, or if it is foreseen that for any cause their becoming well established will require 3 or more years.

Wood poles such as cedar, which does not readily decay or become infested with insects or fungi are good. The support should not be very pliable. It is preferable to have it rigid, but comparatively inconspicuous and as thin as consistent with its office. Occasionally the size of a support approaches the dimensions of a post rather than a stake. In this case the objection would be its ugliness. Iron guards are well adapted to support trees, provided the guards are sunk into the ground to a depth calculated to make them firm.

Tying should be by heavy and strong cord. Strips of rubber hose or other cushion material should be used between the bark and the cord where the cord comes in contact with the tree. The cord should in no instance be drawn taut around the entire trunk, but instead should be simply and loosely looped. Whether close to or distant from the support the trunk should be held rigid to prevent chafing.

Liability of hide binding and bark splitting is lessened by protecting the trunk with cloth. Burlap or dull-colored cheese cloth neatly fastened and with a looseness so as to be snug after it has shrunk is generally satisfactory. Neatness infers that the margins will be lapped, that the stitching will be regular and not too wide, that the protectors will be of a uniform height and extend to the ground.

To support them the upper end of the protectors should not be fastened by tying a band around it and the tree, but rather by a cord fastened at one side of the top, then brought over one of the lowest branches, then encircling the trunk and tied to the top of the opposite side of the protector.

Tree guards are of many patterns. Those of iron are serviceable. Some combine the service of support and guard without being unduly conspicuous, but nevertheless serviceable and economical.

Among the special appliances is one of loose-linked angled meshes. The links are intended to expand as

the trees grows, but it is not all that is to be desired. The guard contracts and chafes the tree. Even when supported by uprights its looseness tends to cause chafing.

If the height of the trees allow, the guards should extend high enough to prevent horses gnawing above its top. About seven and one-half feet will ordinarily suffice.

After the trees are planted, the ground immediately surrounding them should be kept under thorough and constant cultivation for at least three years. The area so treated will vary in size according to the dimensions of the planting strip and the size of the tree, but ordinarily it should be about 4 feet square. Except where tramping by pedestrians would compact the soil; and for trees having trunks 4 inches or over in caliper we should prefer to omit the use of iron gratings.



As an assistant to a well aerated soil and possibly as an agent in conducting carbon to the roots of the tree by the rain water, walks should be preferably paved with brick. Likewise the entrance driveways intersecting the planting strips might be paved with brick in localities where such material is adapted. In such cases the interstices between the brick should not be filled with tar, cement, asphalt or any material which is waterproof or likely to cause a concrete body.

Special attention should be given to the watering of trees during the first year after planting. During

the second year watering will also be necessary if the weather is unfavorable during a long period. During the first year water should be given before the general aspect of the established vegetation in the vicinity indicates that a drought is causing it suffering under ordinary circumstances. After the second year most trees will adjust themselves to their surroundings as regards water and no further attention need be given until from 5 to 10 years later. The method then well adapted is that described in a previous edition of Park and Cemetery, and used in Dresden, Germany. Such a system might be installed the same year it is to be used or at the time of planting the trees. This system has the additional advantage of tending to help the gas escape from the soil. To construct a barrier to the free passage of gas from street gas mains could perhaps be only done at a prohibitive cost. Such an arrangement might be effected by slate slabs sunk vertically into the ground at the curb line and extending from the surface of the ground to a depth of six feet. It would be necessary to make it continuous and cement the joints. Until some similar or equally efficient arrangement, as for instance tunnels, to enclose the conduits are constructed in the streets, or until some chemical absorbent which would attract the gas in the soil, is made available and practical the drain tile water system will be found very desirable.

Pruning is essential to the proper development of most street trees. It is usually done most flagrantly and with empiricism. Pruning is pardonable only when a broken limb requires smooth surgical dressing; when an old or decrepit tree needs rejuvenating; when an irregular or misshapen tree should be trained into one of symmetry or a deliquescent to an excurrent stem, or an equally justifiable reason. The fact is frequently ignored or not understood that the roots of a street tree are unnaturally confined or restricted, and to avoid thinness of crown, top-heaviness, disease, devitalization, etc., the branches of a tree should be pruned and trained to balance the root system. Such pruning should be systematic and consistent with a single policy and in accordance with the laws to which vegetation is subject. A good policy is one that takes into account the natural outline of a species, the density of twigs and foliage, the tracery of its twigs; the various forms at different periods of its development, etc. And of such trees which require pruning few have their beauty enhanced by the heroic "healing in" of old limbs.

Thinning should often have been the method where that of cutting back has been adopted. If trees are systematically and attentively cared for there is seldom cause to remove limbs over three inches in diameter. These would ordinarily be dead, decaying, broken or diseased portions.

Cuts made in the operation of pruning should

never be other than smooth and close to the main stem, instead of along the line of the collar. A limb or branch that cannot be supported while being cut should be cut twice—making the first operation remove the principal weight of the limb. The second should be made with a view to the healing over of the surface exposed by the cut.

Pruning should be influenced by the eventual height of the lowest branches above the ground. This will often be dictated by the heights and locations of the boughs. It is seldom advisable to reckon upon the lowest limbs being nearer the ground than 13 feet.

Locations of street trees are partly dependent upon the width of the street, whether or not there are central or extra wide side planting reservations; the distance between the curb, the building limit and whether the street is straight or curved. We do not favor the quincunx arrangement, although it permits of the use of wider spreading trees and has some merit when used on curved streets.

Trees located upon or within abutting property lines have the advantage of giving a more dignified appearance to the street by the suggestion of added width. It also enables the roots to spread in all directions with more freedom and probably prolongs the life of the tree. In addition, however, it is apt to cause the soil in the front lawn area to become very dry and make the maintenance of a continuously dense and green turf very difficult if indeed it can be done at all. Some of the trees so located permit of only the coarser shade enduring grasses to exist.

The decision of whether street trees should be planted near the curb or near the property bound should also be influenced by the probable planting upon the abutting estates. Border plantations along the street property lines tend to enclose an estate and secure a degree of privacy and seclusion and it is probable that in the future these plantations will be more common. The openness of front yards and lawns now so prevalent is possibly due to the national spirit of democracy, but if so it is paradoxical when found in a country whose people are also noted for their love of home. Be that as it may, the fact remains that such plantings would influence the location of the trees upon a street.

The building limit and the extent of each adjoining estate bears upon this phase. The noted beauty of Euclid avenue in Cleveland owes a large part of its fame to the building restriction. Upon a street of this sort much wider spreading and taller growing trees may be used without losing that nicety of adjustment as regards proportion.

Cooling influences and shade often justify closer planting than the eventual beauty of a scene of which the trees are a part, would dictate. **EMIL T. MISCHE.**

No tree is well understood until it is understood in all the stages of its growth.—*Van Rensselaer.*

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF PARK SUPERINTENDENTS.

The fourth annual meeting of the New England Association of Park Superintendents, held at Hartford, Conn., July 9 and 10, was the largest and most interesting meeting the Association has held. Nearly every city in New England was represented, and the papers read were of unusual interest. The first day was given to the transaction of routine business, reports of officers and committees, election of officers, and the banquet, at which the discussion of park matters was taken up. Eighty people were seated at the banquet at the Allyn House, during which the following papers were read:

Charles E. Keith, superintendent parks, Bridgeport, "Things."

John C. Olmsted, landscape architect, Brookline, Mass., "The Hartford Park System."

Thomas C. Cook, superintendent parks, New Bedford, Mass., "Souvenir Trees as Means of Enhancing the Attraction of Our Parks."

Stereopticon views of Hartford parks, by R. N. Clark, engineer park department, Hartford.

The paper by John C. Olmsted was a valuable historical account of the growth and development of the Hartford park system, and was rendered doubly appropriate by the fact that Frederick Law Olmsted, the father of the speaker, is known as the father of the Hartford park system. Charles E. Keith, of Bridgeport, compared the rapid growth and competent management of Hartford parks with those of other cities, and closed with a presentation of the value of public parks, and of the pleasures and trials of a park superintendent.

Mr. Thomas C. Cook, New Bedford, Mass., in his paper on souvenir trees, emphasized the value of historic trees, and suggested the planting of trees as memorials of famous people or national events. He mentioned as examples of historic trees, the Charter Oak, the tree planted by Li Hung Chang at Grant's tomb, Alexander Hamilton's elm trees in New York, the elm on Boston Commons, and trees and groves in Providence, New Bedford and other cities.

Mr. W. S. Egerton, superintendent of parks, Albany, N. Y., spoke of the Albany park system, and deplored the fact that it had gotten back into politics; he discussed the laying out of parks, saying that small parks should be treated as gardens, and large ones as natural parks. Christopher Clark, a member of the Massachusetts board of trustees of public reservations, told of the work of the trustees in preserving mountain lands for public purposes. The exercises were brought to a close by the exhibition of sixty-eight stereopticon views by R. N. Clark, engineer of the New Bedford parks, showing scenes in Bushnell,

Keney, Goodwin, Pope, Elizabeth, Barnard and Riverside parks.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the business meeting, held at the rooms of the Connecticut Horticultural Society, the following officers were elected:

President—John A. Pettigrew, Boston.

Vice-Presidents—Maine, A. D. Smith, Portland; New Hampshire, W. H. Richardson, Concord; Vermont, A. D. Farwell, Montpelier; Massachusetts, W. D. Whiting, Cambridge; Rhode Island, J. D. Fitts, Providence; Connecticut, Theodore Wirth, Hartford.

Secretary—G. A. Parker, Hartford.

Treasurer—J. H. Hemenway, Worcester.

The second day of the convention was devoted to driving through the parks of Hartford, under the guidance of the park officials of that city, and at the

Hartford; D. H. Sheehan, superintendent of parks, Brookline, Mass.; George C. Flynt, president park board, Monson, Mass.; B. Worthan, superintendent of parks, Manchester, N. H.; H. P. Kelsey, Boston; Amos Stillman, superintendent of parks, Salem, Mass.; A. C. Sternberg, secretary Connecticut Horticultural Society; Christopher Clark, president park board, Northampton, Mass.; Chas. S. Anthony, secretary of park commission, Taunton, Mass.; J. W. Duncan, assistant superintendent of parks, Boston; A. W. Smith, superintendent of parks, Portland, Me.; Robert Schrivener, superintendent, Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford; W. H. Richardson, superintendent of parks, Concord, N. H.; Herbert D. Hemenway, director Horticultural School, Hartford; T. J. McDonald, president of Hartford Florist Club; Henry Frost, superintendent of parks, Haverhill, Mass.; H. J. Koehler, forester, Keney Park, Hartford; Thomas B. Meehan, Philadelphia; William J. Stewart, secretary Association of American Florists, Boston, Mass.; Gustave X. Amrhyn, superintendent of parks, New Haven; Karl Robert Karlstrom, forester public parks, Hartford; J. B. Shea, assistant superintendent of parks, Boston;



NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF PARK SUPERINTENDENTS IN CONVENTION AT HARTFORD, CONN.

conclusion of the inspection, the visiting superintendents were unanimous in their praise of Hartford's parks, which are under the control of a self-perpetuating board, entirely free from politics.

Those present at the banquet were as follows:

John A. Pettigrew, president of the association, and superintendent of parks, Boston; Hon. Alexander Harbison, mayor of Hartford; Rev. De Loss Love and Hon. Patrick Garvan, park commissioners, Hartford; Judge J. H. White, Rev. Francis Goodwin, George E. Tainter, and H. H. Goodwin, Keney Park trustees, Hartford; John C. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.; T. W. Cook, superintendent of parks, New Bedford, Mass.; W. S. Egerton, superintendent of parks, Albany, N. Y.; Charles E. Keith, superintendent of parks, Bridgeport, Conn.; James Draper, secretary park commissioners, Worcester, Mass.; Nathaniel Morton, president park commissioners, Plymouth, Mass.; Joseph D. Fitts, superintendent of parks, Providence, R. I.; John H. Hemingway, superintendent of parks, Worcester, Mass.; F. G. Whitmore, secretary park commissioners, Hartford; Chas. E. Mackintosh, president park board, Holyoke, Mass.; A. J. Sloper, president park commissioners, New Britain, Conn.; Thos. McClunie, landscape architect,

Theodore Wirth, superintendent of public parks, Hartford; H. C. Fuller, superintendent of parks, New London; R. N. Clark, engineer public parks, Hartford; Herbert A. Hastings, former superintendent of parks, Springfield; A. P. Capen, superintendent of parks, Holyoke, Mass.; H. G. Clark, engineer Keney Park, Hartford; Mr. Mullen, assistant to R. N. Clark; G. A. Parker, superintendent Keney Park, Hartford.

The forty-first annual treasurer's report of the Union Cemetery Association, Manchester, N. H., shows the following financial condition of the association: Deposits in savings banks, \$4,486.49; mortgage notes, \$8,938.32; promissory notes, \$657.37; due on lots sold and selected, \$2,878; total assets, \$20,773.80; perpetual care fund, \$3,391.02.

* * *

The officials of the Catholic cemetery at Fort Scott, Kas., are considering a proposition to consolidate with the leading Protestant cemetery by removing all bodies to a plot which the Protestant cemetery will set aside exclusively for Catholic burials. There are 275 bodies in the Catholic cemetery and the proposed prices for moving them have been placed at from \$7 to \$10 each; monuments, \$25 each; tombstones, \$10 to \$15 each, and headstones from \$2 to \$3 each.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

The peculiarly agreeable odor of the flowers of *Magnolia glauca* is not met with in any other flower. This small tree, though native to damp ground, is not averse to drier places. The flowers come toward the close of June.

Yellow Rambler rose, though disappointing to some because of its not being a rich yellow, is still a very good thing. The buds are light yellow, the opening flowers slightly so, but become white when fully open. It seems quite hardy here: the past winter not hurting it.

The seeds of many perennials may be sown as soon as ripe, and then plants are had therefrom which will bloom next season.

Layering of hydrangeas, snowballs and other shrubs may still continue, and with success, so long as the branches are still growing.

Irish yews and other similar tall growing evergreens make useful decorative plants when in pots. Being hardy, they are really more useful than many greenhouse plants now used.

Californian privet hedges are now everywhere. When neatly trimmed it adds greatly to their value. It is full time for a second trimming now, a third one to be given later.

The new growth of evergreens has hardened by now, and where transplanting is desired it may be attempted, taking a large ball with the tree, and soaking it with water. A successful early planting is better than a late one.

Many ericas are quite hardy, and because of their neat, dwarf growth, find favor with planters, who usually have a place for such plants. *Carnea*, *vagans* and *stricta* have been tried and are just as hardy as the heather, *Calluna vulgaris*.

Two *Stuartias* are native to our country, *S. Virginica* and *S. pentagyna*. The former is the showier, on account of its white flowers being set off by its base of yellow stamens. Both are rare and good.

Kerosene emulsion for sucking insects, Paris-green for eating ones, and Bordeaux mixture for fungi are necessary mixtures wherever collections of trees are. Nurserymen, gardeners and all that have charge of trees are using them.

Clematis Duchess of Edinburg is a large flowered very double white one. Some lists name it as semi-double, but it is very double. *Henryi* is still one of the best single white ones.

Dolichos Japonicus (*Pueraria*) is the fastest growing vine known in these parts; a strong plant will run fifty feet a season. It should not be planted except where such a rampant growth can be accommodated.

Many pines, even when of but medium size, are difficult to transplant, because of their making such

few roots. A root pruning at this time of the year would result in the forming of several small roots in the place of one, rendering successful removal more assured.

The *Syringa Emodi* and *S. Josikaea* are known as Hungarian lilacs. Both are worthy of a prominent place, because of their beauty; and they flower after other lilacs are over. *Emodi* is white, *Josikaea* purple.

The admonition given before to cut off decaying flowers will bear repeating. Seeding hinders flowering, so what to do to obtain bloom is easily determined.

Rhododendron Minnie, *perspicuum* and *album elegans* are all listed as white, but in every case the buds are pink, and some have spotted inside petals, making really three distinct kinds, although passing as whites.

The perfume of the old Mock orange is something known to most everyone. Some species have no odor of any kind. One of the new ones, *Lemoinei*, has delightful perfume, reminding one of that of Alpine strawberries.

Pterostyrax hispidum is one of the grandest flowering trees there is. In mid-June it is loaded with drooping racemes of white flowers. Botanically it is very close to *Halesia*, but the ordinary observer will detect no resemblance whatever to it.

Sequoia gigantea, sprayed recently with Bordeaux mixture, shows a decidedly improved condition. With its great enemy, fungus, under control, there is no reason why it should not be common in cultivation.

The native shrub, *Itea Virginica*, should be better known. The white flowers are in finger-like heads and come toward the close of June, when the early spring shrubs are over. In autumn, the foliage changes to a rich crimson.

The Ostrich fern is very interesting. The fronds are like ostrich plumes, and are so arranged as to form a perfect vase. In good soil fronds reach two to three feet in height. The fertile fronds are quite separate from the others. It is not evergreen.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

GARDEN PLANTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—LXVII.

SANTALALES.

The *Loranthus*, *Viscum*, and *Lophophytum* alliance.

There are 14 tribes in this often curious group, five of which are founded on single genera; there are 57 genera, and 757 species. Several tribes are almost wholly parasitical shrubs growing on trees, with occasional species growing in the ground or seeming to be epiphytal. Other tribes have trees or shrubs of

ordinary habit. Only a few of either represent the alliance in the United States. At Kew the alliance is represented by but two hardy plants.

Phoradendron flavescens has been found near Hightstown, Mercer Co., and near New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., N. J., but does not ripen seed with regularity. It is said to sometimes fail to do so in the southern part of that state. I may mention that



LORANTHUS CHRYSANTHUS—after Lindley.

I persuaded a South Carolina friend in 1875 to make what I believe to have been the first shipment of this plant to New York for Christmas. It has since grown to be an extensive trade. I have even heard of artificial propagation. In parks the host trees may be grouped for purposes of experiment. In favorable climates, however, *Phoradendrons* and *Loranthus* are apt to be nuisances.

Nutysia floribunda is a monotypic Australian shrub, growing in the ground up to 15 or more feet high, varying in the color of its flowers through shades of flame color and orange, exceedingly showy, and known as a "fire tree." It is not safe to use the popular name, however, for there are more "fire trees" in Australia than you can shake a stick at.

Loranthus is a large genus of 350 or more species divided into 20 sections. They are common in many moist tropical and sub-tropical climates. One species extends to southern Europe, but I think there are none in the United States. The majority are parasites. Some of the showy species in India, however, seem to grow in accumulations of leaf mould lodged on the trees, and are easily detached. If they were abundant as the commoner kinds they would make a gor-

geous sight, for their flowers are larger and more brilliant than trumpet honeysuckles, with which botanists formerly connected them, but what seems to be a separate calyx in the illustration, is a swollen rim, not unlike *Mirabilis* in its continuous structure, and the books of the botanists mention other differences.

Viscum album is the English mistletoe, one of a genus of 29 species. It is propagated for sale on young apple trees by some English nurserymen. I have tried the berries brought here at Christmas time, on apple trees, but they rotted, either from being unripe, or because the climate was too severe. In Europe it has been recorded as growing on Limes, Horse chestnuts, Maples, Apples, Pears, Hawthorns, Poplars, Willows and several other trees, and it varies to some extent.

Arceuthobium is a genus of 5 or 6 small parasites found in Europe, W. Asia, Mexico, and the United States. *A. pusillum* grows on *Picea nigra* in Pennsylvania, New York, and New England.

Phoradendron flavescens is the American mistletoe, one of a genus of 80 species. It is common from southern New Jersey and throughout the cotton belt, growing on several deciduous trees. In New Jersey it prefers *Acer rubrum* and *Nyssa sylvatica*. Further south it grows abundantly on *Quercus Phellos*. There are other species along the Mexican border growing on leguminous trees, elms, oaks, and junipers.

The sandal-wood tribes are mostly terrestrial. They are quite sparsely represented in the United States. At the south and northward to southern Pennsylvania two or three shrubs occur, and further north two or three root parasites. In sub-tropical climates elsewhere a number of species are found but little known in gardens.



PHORADENDRON FLAVESCENS—American Mistletoe.



GARDEN AND FOREST—DARBYA UMBELLATA—A. Gray.
Buckleya Torr.

1, a staminate; 2, a pistillate; 3, a fruiting branch.

Pyrularia has 2 species, an Himalayan one, and the native *P. pubera*, a straggling deciduous shrub with greenish flowers, growing from 4 to 5 or sometimes 10 feet high. It is found in woods along the southern Alleghenies, northward to southern Pennsylvania.

Buckleya has 2 or 3 species in Japan and the Southern United States. Their names seem to be greatly confused. I believe the native one is a shrub, but I don't remember to have seen it in a garden.

Comandras are root parasites found in North America and Europe. *Santalum album* is the "Sandal wood" found up to about 4,000 feet in the drier parts of South India. *Fusanus spicatus* is a "sandal wood" from W. Australia. *Osyris alba* is a South European evergreen shrub. *Leptomerias* are wiry white flowered shrubs from Australia. *Myzodendrons* are feathery seeded Chilean parasites.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

If one-tenth the trouble wasted on carpet bedding and other fleeting, though costly, rubbish, had been spent on flowering shrubs, our gardens would be much the better for it. There are no plants so neglected as flowering shrubs.
—Wm. Robinson.

Park Notes

Frederick Law Olmsted has been engaged to design the plan for the new Westhampton Park at Richmond, Va. Engineers are now preparing a topographical map of the tract which embraces 550 acres.

* * *

The city of Colorado Springs, Colo., is considering the advisability of purchasing 750 acres of land near Austin's Bluffs for \$12,500, to be used for park purposes. The land under consideration is in a coal region, and it is claimed that the city could open up coal veins and establish its own electric lighting plant. The matter will be presented to the city council.

* * *

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, chairman of the commission in charge of the National Military Park at Vicksburg announces that work on that park is to be begun at once. The contract for the first five miles of the inner avenue, to be known as "Confederate Avenue," has been let, and work will commence immediately. This avenue is to occupy the line held by the Confederate army during the siege, and another one known as Federal Avenue is to be built to mark the position of the Union forces.

* * *

The Director of Parks at Pittsburg is making an effort to purchase some old arsenal property which the United States government is going to sell, and convert it into a public park. The tract comprises 17 acres of land, and is worth about \$100,000. The council has appropriated \$70,000 for the purchase of park land, and it is planned to divert this to buying the land.

* * *

The South Park Commissioners, Chicago, recently passed their annual tax levy ordinance, providing for the raising of \$642,402. The different items in the estimates are as follows: \$45,000 to pay the interest on the recent \$500,000 bond issue, \$300,000 for park improvements, \$258,652 for park maintenance, and \$38,750 for interest on the world's fair bonds, issued ten years ago. The superintendent was instructed to proceed with the construction of a new boat-house and landing in Washington Park, to cost \$17,000. It will be constructed of wood and cement, and in winter will be heated for the use of skaters.

* * *

Scranton, Pa., is planning an extensive system of improvements for Nay Aug Park, in that city. Landscape Gardener Edgerton, of Philadelphia, has prepared plans which call for an aquatic garden, a menagerie and other improvements. These plans have been approved, and work is to be begun soon. The construction of the water-garden will involve the increasing of the present water space one-third. Other improvements provided for are a vine-covered arbor 50 feet square, a deer paddock 260x125 feet, an open air aviary, a pool for water fowl, and an animal house 90x30 feet.

* * *

The commission for the state of Wisconsin is beginning the work of acquiring the land along the St. Croix River, known as the Dalles of Wisconsin, which was made into a state park by legislative acts of 1895 and 1899. It comprises 590 acres of unplatted land and village lots, and contains much picturesque and beautiful scenery. It is a part

of the interstate park, the other half of which lies in Minnesota, just across the river, and has already been acquired by that state. The Wisconsin commission expects to turn the park over to the state before the legislature of 1901 convenes.

* * *

The entire park system of Cleveland, Ohio, is scheduled to be completed one year from the coming fall, when all the work authorized by law will have been completed. There is \$800,000 left of the money realized from the last sale of park bonds, and contracts for \$750,000 of this amount are now being carried out. There is a strong sentiment in Cleveland for the continuance of the work, and it is said that a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for Cleveland parks will be introduced in the next legislature. The last legislature passed a bill appropriating that amount, but Mayor Farley questioned the legal standing of the park board, and refused to sign the bonds.

* * *

As a preliminary step toward the extension and development of the park system of Washington, D. C., the Park Commission has had prepared a map of the District, designed to show the ownership of all the land, with a view to finding out just what property is owned by the District, and what by the United States government. The commission has under consideration a scheme for the improvement of the Mall, which involves the construction of a vista or stretch of greensward 350 feet wide from the capitol to the monument.

* * *

Peterson Park, near Mattoon, Ill., which was bequeathed to the cities of Mattoon, Newton and Charleston by the late Judge Abner Peterson, has been sold for \$15,000. The money will be divided equally among the three towns, and will be used to establish parks bearing the donor's name.

* * *

At the meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners of Peoria, Ill., the annual appropriation bill, amounting to \$121,251.42, was passed. The appropriation was divided as follows: For improving and maintaining parks, \$89,951.42; for salaries, \$4,000; for legal expenses, \$100; for election expenses, \$1,200; for tools, machinery and repairs, \$1,500; for water and light, \$5,000; for office and incidental expenses, \$1,000; for interest on district obligations, \$8,500; for sinking fund, \$10,000. An ordinance providing for the issuance of \$50,000 in bonds at 3½ per cent. for 20 years, interest payable semi-annually, was passed, and the bonds were sold to MacDonald, McCoy, & Co., of Chicago, for \$50,050. The board allowed bills amounting to \$55,328.

* * *

The forty-first annual report of the Park Board of Baltimore, Md., shows the following facts: Expenditures for the year on the various park sections were as follows: Druid Hill Park section, \$94,802.79; Clifton Park section, \$44,360.78; Carroll Park section, \$41,179.53; Patterson Park section, \$44,526.28; Riverside Park section, \$9,864.29; interest, \$35,737.50; sinking fund, \$17,777.18; general office, \$8,346.29. The receipts of the board during the year were \$296,594.73, of which \$285,410.38 was paid by the United Railways and Electric Co. A saving of \$5,800 in office expenses was effected, and the following improvements made: Construction of 2,200 feet of path on the lake drive in Druid Hill Park, and planting of along the western boundary of that park; construction of roads and a playground for Clifton Park; repairing of conservatory and laying out an athletic field in Patterson Park, besides many smaller improvements in all the parks and squares.

Cemetery Notes.

Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn., has passed new rules providing that no interments shall be made on Sunday except in case of necessity or contagious disease. Concerning grave markers they provide that one marker, not exceeding twelve by twenty-four inches in size and four inches in height, may be set at each single grave. No double grave markers will be allowed.

* * *

The annual report of the treasurer of Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O., shows the following state of finances: Cash on hand of receipts over disbursements, \$1,470.34, as against \$126.96 last year; total assets, \$1,190,302.70, an excess of \$564,012.30 over the liabilities; operating expenses with interest on funded debt, \$33,257.29; gross earnings and receipts from sale of lots, \$40,778.62.

* * *

A company of capitalists of Freeport, Ill., have bought 108 acres of land near there and propose to form a stock company and develop it into a modern cemetery. The price paid was \$6,000. The land is wooded and rolling and readily adaptable to cemetery uses.

* * *

The Buffalo Park Burial Association, Tonawanda, N. Y., has asked for a permit to convert 170 acres of land, known as the old Lewis farm, into a cemetery. Some opposition has been met with on the part of citizens of Tonawanda, and the Board of Supervisors will give the matter a public hearing. The association has promised to make \$30,000 worth of improvements during the first year if the county grants them permission to establish the cemetery.

* * *

Two new Catholic cemeteries are reported this month. The St. Nicholas Croatian Roman Catholic Church, East Ohio Street, Allegheny, Pa., has purchased 13½ acres of ground in Reserve township for the sum of \$10,750. The property will be cleared at once and the cemetery consecrated in about a month. The cemetery is to serve as a resting place for all the Croatians, many of whom are buried in other parts of the state. A new Catholic burial ground, known as St. Patrick's cemetery, has been dedicated at Montville, Conn. It contains about 400 lots. Dedicatory exercises were conducted in both the French and English languages.

* * *

Riverside Cemetery, Dowagiac, Mich., has completed some important improvements during the year, some of which are: Establishing a system of water-works, consisting of a gasoline engine, pump, and 5,000 feet of water pipe; building of two fountains; sodding and grading of the grounds, etc. The board has adopted a new rule requiring foundations for monuments to be made of stone and cement to be not less than five feet deep. The perpetual care fund is also having an encouraging growth.

* * *

The Haynes memorial gateway to the ancient burying ground of Center Church, Hartford, Ct., has been completed. It is 13 feet wide, and is flanked by two pillars of colonial pattern, 18 feet high, surmounted by colonial urns. They are of rough red brick with pediments, and stand on a coping of limestone. The urns are modeled after the one on the Roger Newberry monument in the old cemetery at Windsor. The gate is of wrought iron grill work, mounted on iron posts of ornate pattern, which are surmounted

by ornamental designs in the form of a covered urn. Two tablets containing inscriptions in memory of Governor Haynes, the first governor of the state, are mounted on the pillars. The gate is the gift of the Misses Stokes, of New York.

* * *

The annual report of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, Winona, Minn., presents the following statistics: Receipts for the general fund for the year, \$8,248.88; disbursements, \$7,488; additions to permanent care and improvement fund for the year, \$1,963, making the total \$21,906.20; total amount received under legacy of George P. Smith, \$18,458.66; bequest from Mrs. Julia A. Forsythe, \$1,380. Interments for the year, 142; total interments, 5,172.

* * *

The trustees of Oak Hill Cemetery, Evansville, Ind., are to erect a new entrance gate, and make extensive improvements on a recent addition of 20 acres. The new gateway is to span a double driveway, and will be built of undressed stone to correspond with the new administration building recently erected. A tiled canopy will be built over the entrance, which, with the other improvements will cost \$2,500. The improvements in the new addition comprise the laying out of avenues, planting of shrubbery and trees, grading and the construction of a lake, 150x300 feet.

* * *

The new Elm Leaf Cemetery, Birmingham, Ala., has been laid out in the shape of an elm leaf. The main drive, starting from the entrance, represents the stem, and the lateral streets branching off from it, the veins of the leaf. A driveway around the border defines the outlines of the leaf. The ground is high and gently undulating, the streets are graded and the water supply is brought from the city mains.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Newton Cemetery Corporation, Newton, Mass., the trustees report that they have issued coupon notes at 5 per cent, with the proceeds of which all the debts of the corporation were paid off, including \$15,000 for land and buildings purchased. It was provided that \$2,500 should be set aside each year as a sinking fund for the redemption of these notes. The report states that the price of perpetual care has been advanced 50 per cent. owing to a decrease in the rate of income on invested funds; there are now only 175 lots not under perpetual care. The superintendent's report shows that an independent water-power plant, consisting of an electric motor and two pumps, was installed, and pipes laid throughout the cemetery. Interments for the year were 240; total number, 5,567; receipts from sale of lots for the year, \$13,358, a thousand dollars greater than in any former year.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of Magnolia Cemetery, President Geo. W. Williams made his annual report. The cemetery was organized in 1850. The sale of lots amounts to \$190,000 to date, of which 20 per cent. is paid to trustees for a permanent fund, now amounting to \$38,977. The interest is to be applied to keeping the grounds, roads and lakes in order. Several hundred lots have been put in perpetual care, and the perpetual care fund is now \$32,500. The proprietors have expended in Magnolia since its organization \$180,000 upon the grounds, roads, lakes and Magnolia Park. The lot owners are urged to put their private lots in perpetual care. The cemetery is non-denominational and more than 11,000 persons have been buried in Magnolia, of almost every nation, condition and religion. Of the original officers Geo. W. Williams is

the only surviving member. The cemetery was in never better condition, and it has been the aim of the directors to make it a model.

* * *

The following cemetery improvements are noted this month: The South Cemetery, Hartford, Conn., has let the contract for the construction of a new iron fence to cost \$1,700. Linwood Cemetery, Haverhill, Mass., will construct a new entrance gate at the foot of Summer Street to cost \$5,000; the cost will be defrayed by subscriptions, which have already been guaranteed up to the necessary sum. Mt. Mora Cemetery, St. Joseph, Mo., will expend \$10,000 in improvements, which include the building of a stone and iron fence to cost \$6,000, remodeling barn and outbuildings, improving the greenhouse, and constructing new gateway. Forest Home Cemetery, Oak Park, Ill., has built new entrance gates and waiting rooms at an expense of \$25,000. The office and waiting room is of Bedford stone, finished in hardwood and mosaics. The gates are of massive wrought iron, and are swung on marble pillars. The Daughters of the Revolution, Bridgeport, Conn., have erected a memorial gateway for Stratfield Cemetery. It consists of two pillars of masonry, set upon squares of granite. The arch is of iron work, and bears in the center a wheel, the emblem of the D. A. R. On marble pillars flanking the gateway are the names of Revolutionary soldiers buried in the cemetery.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW TO EXTERMINATE DANDELIONS, RIPPLE, ETC.

In reply to inquiries from Arthur H. Plant, Kankakee, Ill., and T. Van Irwin, Mifflintown, Pa.

The best way to exterminate dandelions is to have a close-cut lawn, rich soil or enriched by fertilizer and plenty of water during dry weather. This will enable the grass to grow strong and kill out the weed, besides, it prevents the scattering seeds from getting into the soil. It is also advisable to keep the grass long in the fall, as at that time the dandelion commences to grow again, and the long grass has a tendency to choke it.

I have tried crude creosote sprinkled into the heart of the plant with a common oil can, such as we use for lawn mowers. When the weed is numerous it is rather a tedious job, besides it must be done carefully or the grass will go with the dandelion.

On a well cared for lawn the dandelion has no show with the grass, the latter soon killing it out. I never permit a spot to remain bare, it is here that the flying dandelion seed gets a foothold.

Buckhorn, bip grass, ripple grass, black plantain, buck plantain, deer tongue, English plantain, lance-leaved plantain—*Plantago lanceolata*—is a very troublesome weed and quite common in the east on dry lands. Like its sister—*Plantago major*—the common plantain, it is hard to exterminate wherever it has gained a foothold. There is only two ways in which to get rid of it, either by pulling it out or by cultivation of the ground—the last is found necessary when the weed has become very abundant. This is best done by a shallow plowing in early fall, which will make the dormant seed germinate before cold weather sets in. A good harrowing will kill them. Plow again in spring, but deeper, and keep the soil in constant cultivation until the 1st of September, when grass for a new lawn may be sown. If it is necessary that the ground produces something during the summer, potatoes or corn will be an ideal crop. The cultivator will attend to the weeds.

TOMATOES ON FENCES.

Every British gardener knows how tomatoes are grown on walls in his tight little Island, not to save room (although it does so), but for the sake of the seven or eight degrees of extra heat the wall affords to the fruit.

Now in American brick walls are not so common, but tight board fences and house walls are everywhere, for the most part, unutilized and often enough repulsive in appearance.

It is hard to get people to clothe them with ornamental growth in any general way, so three or four years ago I planted tomatoes along a back fence, and fastened them with fence staples $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, wide enough to clasp the stems which are thus fastened with a single tap of the hammer.

Let me commend this method of "nailing" to the benighted gardeners of the old world who with benumbed fingers still potter along with cast nails and "shreds" of cloth, and I ask their "Chroniclers" to place it before them.

Of course roses or other climbers, or peach and apricot trees may be fastened in this way easily, but the staples must not be driven home, as they are in wire fences. They should be easily removable with the fingers. A little practice will make it easy to fasten them with a single tap.

No doubt this method has been thought of somewhere, but I have not met with it. On the other hand, I find hundreds still using the well worn old way.

Of my neighbors, two are British, one is German, and the rest American.

One Britisher, one American and the German have adopted the plan of growing tomatoes on their back fences. They will save room, hide their ugly fences, and have plenty of fruit. JAMES MACPHERSON.

FLOWERING BUSHES FOR SIDEWALKS.

We have become so accustomed to planting trees in front of our doors that it does not enter our minds how much more appropriate a flowering shrub would be at times. * * * Shrubs neither rob the street of light nor the walk of dryness. They admit sunshine to the lot owner's garden and do not interfere with the street lamps. Furthermore, they require no more care than a tree calls for, and the purpose of ornamentation is served far better on account of the brightness of the shrub at time of flowering. Trees look more dignified in a thoroughfare used by the entire town, shrubs preserve the private appearance of a street used for local purposes only. It is a wrong supposition to take it for granted that the careless boy will feel tempted to inflict injury when such improvements are undertaken. The more general such ornamentation becomes, the more they will be re-

spected.—GEORGE HANSEN in *California Municipalities*.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW.

Much has been said against the English sparrow, but among his numerous sins, the worst one of all has hardly been mentioned. We all see him when, with bluster and outcry, he attacks our native birds, and appropriates to himself their nesting places, but we do not often see him when he finds and slyly approaches their nests and either kicks the eggs out or pecks holes in them.

I have made this part of his character a special study for two years, and can say from personal observation that the English sparrow breaks up, by destroying the eggs, more than half of the nests of native birds that are made in Floral Park. This is true also in other places where the pest has become numerous. To what extent he carries his depredation to fields and forests I cannot say, but among the birds that breed near the habitations of man, the English sparrow is doing far more to exterminate them than all other forces combined. Our only hope for saving our beautiful, cherished and familiar songsters is by killing these sparrows.—JOHN LEWIS CHILDS in *The Mayflower*.

Since the passage by the Pennsylvania legislature of an act giving cities the power to sell coal under public commons for the purpose of improving parks, Wilkesbarre, Pa., is preparing to improve River common under which lies coal worth \$100,000. Wilkesbarre also contemplates the erection of a sea wall to cost \$500,000.

* * *

The last link in the ocean boulevard and parkway, which the Metropolitan Park Commission of Boston is building from Middlesex Falls to the sea has been laid out, and is now in course of construction. The boulevard is 100 feet wide, and runs from Middlesex Falls through Malden, Wyming, Melrose, Everett, Chelsea, and Revere, reaching the sea at Eliot Circle, on the southern end of Crescent Beach.

* * *

Mr. John Reeves, of Beaver Falls, Pa., has offered to present to the boroughs of Beaver Falls and College Hill 12 acres of land for a public park on condition that the two towns consolidate. The committees of the two town councils are conferring on the proposition, which will be voted upon at the coming general election.

* * *

An ordinance has been passed by the city council at Racine, Wis., providing that the funds of Mound Cemetery shall be held by the city treasurer instead of by the superintendent, as has been the custom. A recent scandal involving a deficit of \$1,500 was the cause of the change.

* * *

The cemetery association at Bloomfield, N. J., which appealed to the State Board of Health for permission to establish a cemetery after being refused by the local health authorities, has been granted permission by the state board. There is still some opposition to the cemetery at Bloomfield, and there is talk of carrying the matter to the Supreme Court.

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents: President, Geo. M. Painter, "West Laurel Hill," Philadelphia; Vice-President, Frank Eurich, "Woodward Lawn," Detroit, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. Wilson Ross, Newton Center, Mass. The Fifteenth Annual Convention will be held at Pittsburg, Pa., September, 10th, 11th, 12th, 1901.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

Publisher's Notes.

Warren H. and J. Woodward Manning, Boston, Mass., have entered into co-partnership as landscape architects, under the firm name of Manning Brothers.

The 17th annual meeting of the Society of American Florists will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., August 6-10. Railroads in the Trunk Line Association have made a rate of one and one-third single fare for round trip tickets.

Mr. David Woods, Pittsburg, Pa., chairman of the executive committee for the 15th annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, to be held at Pittsburg September 10, 11, 12, 1901, has completed the program for that occasion. The papers are fewer in number than at recent conventions, insuring more time for discussion. The points of interest to be visited in and around Pittsburg during the afternoon outings will make the occasion a pleasant and profitable one. The programme will be printed in full in our next issue.

Mr. J. A. Naff, Dublin, Va., has been appointed superintendent of East Hill Cemetery, Bristol, Tenn.

Photographs of views in Tranquility Cemetery, Tranquility, N. J., have been received from Mr. H. S. Wintermute, superintendent.

A photograph of a group of Yucca filamentosa in full bloom on the

grounds of Mr. John Way, Jr., Sewickly, Pa., has been received from that gentleman.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

"Our Ferns in their Haunts," by Willard Nelson Clute, editor of the Fern Bulletin, and formerly assistant curator of the New York Botanical Garden. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company; 332 pages; price, \$2.15, net, \$2.35, postpaid. The scarcity of our fern literature should bespeak for this excellent work a hearty welcome from all quarters. It is written in bright interesting style, and is well calculated to stimulate the interest of the lay reader as well as to convey more detailed information regarding the haunts and habits of the ferns than is found in the text books. Descriptions and illustration of every species known to grow in North America north of the Gulf States and east of the Rocky Mountains, with both botanical and common names, make the book as well adapted to the careful student as to the layman. The illustrated key to the genera, making identification particularly easy; a complete account of the recent changes in scientific nomenclature and a check list giving the other names by which different species have been known; the index of both common and scientific names; and the handsome illustrations—over 200 in number—in color, in wash and pen and ink, are some of the features which give value to the work and show care and accuracy in preparation.

"Sylvan Ontario, A Guide to Our Native Trees and Shrubs," by W. H. Muldrew, B. A., D. Paed. Toronto: Wm. Briggs, price, \$1.00. An attractive little book, bound in flexible leather and sylvan from cover to cover. Its purpose is to introduce the forest trees in a popular way to the intelligent reader. It is a practical guide to the study of trees, illustrated by many drawings of leaves made from nature by the author, and accompanied by condensed descriptions of the native trees and shrubs of Ontario. The exactness of the descriptions and the use of both scientific and common names will commend the book to the botanist as well as the layman as a ready and accurate work of reference.

The Missouri Botanical Garden; twelfth annual report, 1901. Contains reports of the officers of the Board of Trustees, the report of the Director, William Trelease, and six scientific papers as follows: A Disease of the Black Locust, by Herman von Schrenk; Crotons of the United States, by A. M.

Ferguson: An Undescribed Agave from Arizona, by J. W. Toumey; A Cristate Pellaea, and A Pacific Slope Palmetto, by William Trelease; Garden Beans Cultivated as Esculents, by H. C. Irish, 165 pages; illustrated with half-tone engravings.

Proceedings of the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects; edited by the Secretary Glenn Brown, Washington, D. C.

Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Saint Paul, Minn., 1900-1901. Contains reports of the President, Superintendent, Secretary and detailed financial and other statements; a well-ordered report, attractively bound, and illustrated with half-tone views of park scenery.

Report of the State Board of Health of Ohio, for 1899; 644 pages; State printer, Columbus, Ohio.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1900, Part II. Contains reports of committees on flowers, native plants forestry and roadside improvements, school gardens and other interesting branches of work carried on by the society. Illustrated with half tones.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry, A Forest Working Plan for Township 40, New York State Forest Preserve, Hamilton County, N. Y. Four maps and numerous half-tone illustrations.

Souvenir of the California State Floral Society. Description of the annual flower show, and containing contributed articles and poems on some of California's flowers. Neatly illustrated.

The Macmillan Company, New York: Descriptive circular of "Flowers and Ferns, and Their Haunts," by Mabel Osgood Wright. A botanical narrative for both lay readers and botanists; 352 pages; 57 full page plates; 118 text illustrations; price, \$2.50.

Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 74, Orono, Me., "The Manurial Value of Ashes, Muck, Sea Weeds, and Bones."

Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 190, "Three Unusual Strawberry Pests; and a Greenhouse Pest," by M. V. Slingerland.

Annual Report upon the improvement and care of public buildings and grounds, and care and maintenance of the Washington monument, in the District of Columbia, in charge of Col. Theo. A. Bingham, U. S. A., being Appendix HHH of the Annual Report of the chief of engineers for 1900. Washington, Government Printing office.

Fairmount Park Art Association, Philadelphia. Twenty-ninth annual report of the Board of Trustees, and the list of members. Also pamphlet giving names of pieces of statuary presented to the city, and of sculptors who designed them.

Annual Report of the Park Commissioners, Haverhill, Mass. Details of expenditures and management, and the report of Agassiz Association, giving a list of the wild flowers and ferns to be found in Winnekeni Park.

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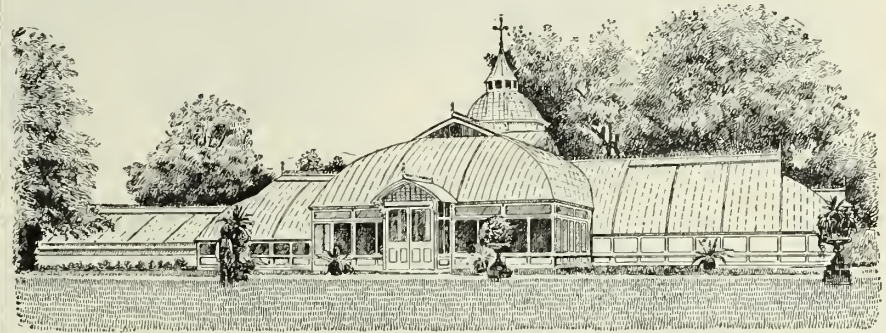
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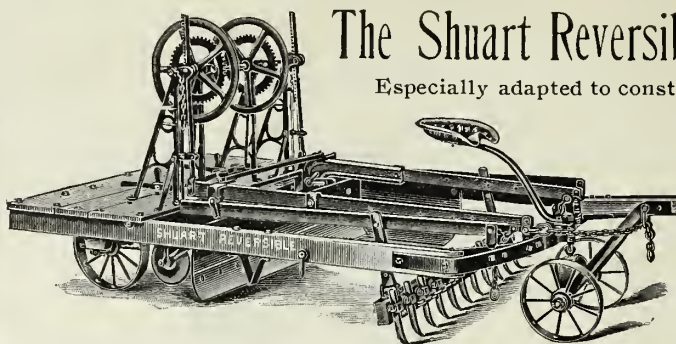
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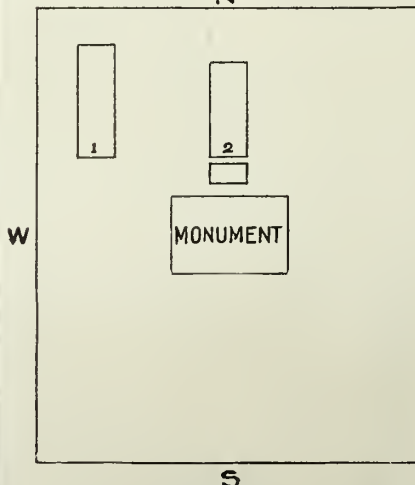
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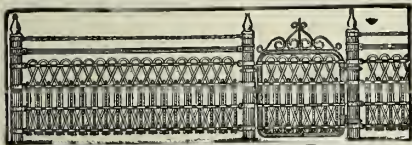
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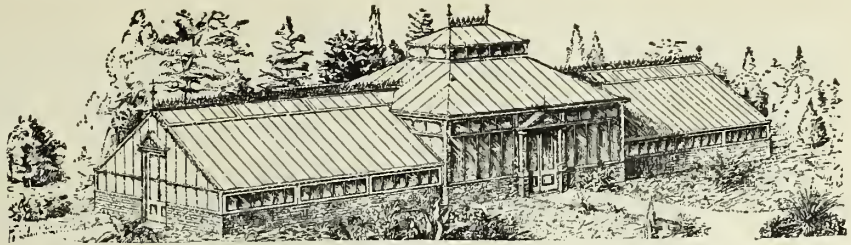
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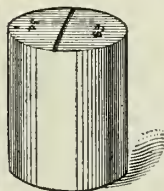
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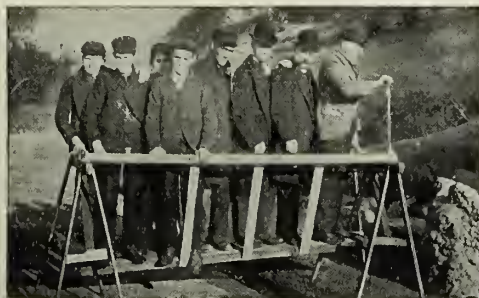
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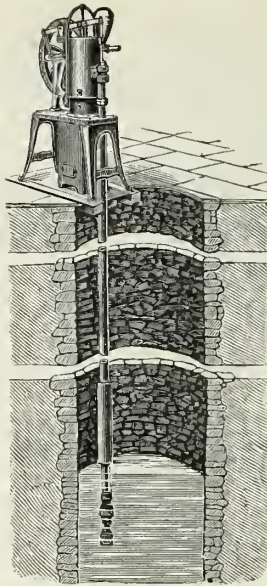
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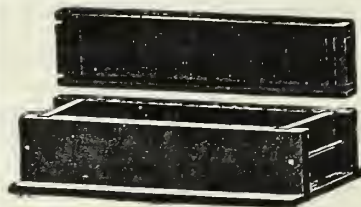
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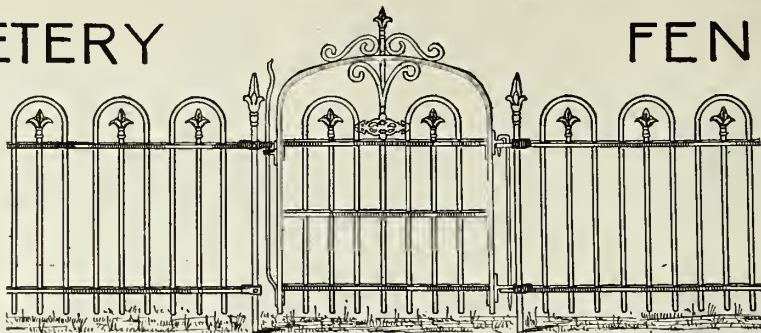
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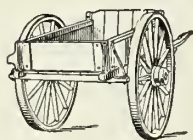
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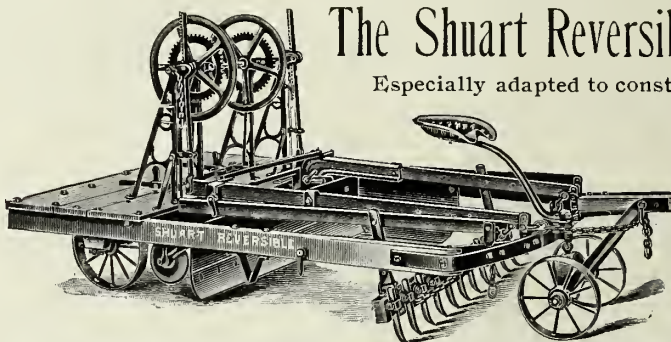
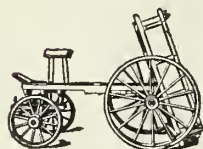
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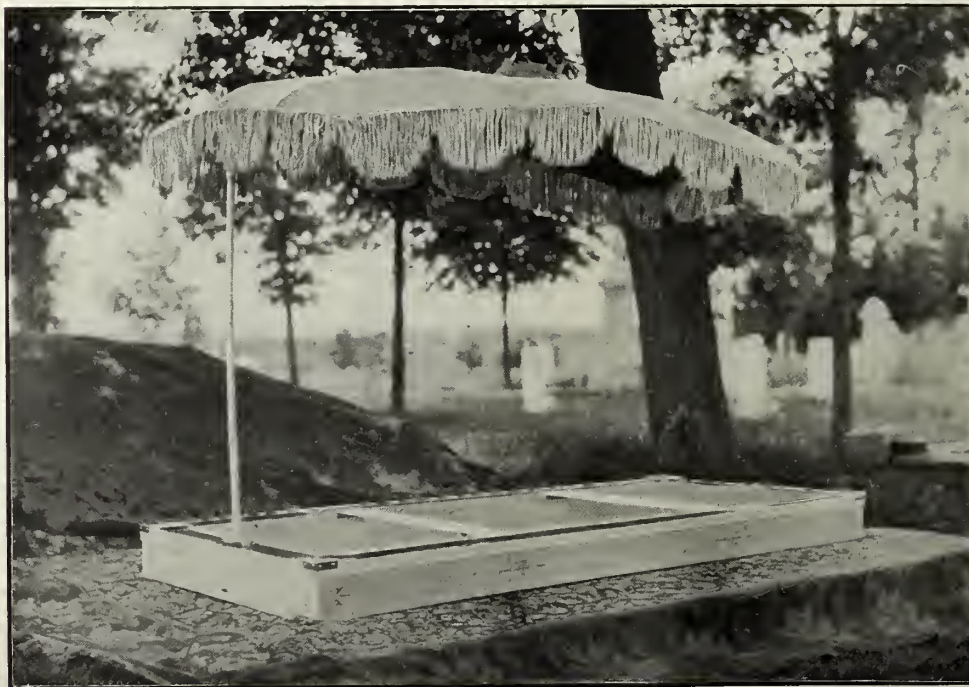
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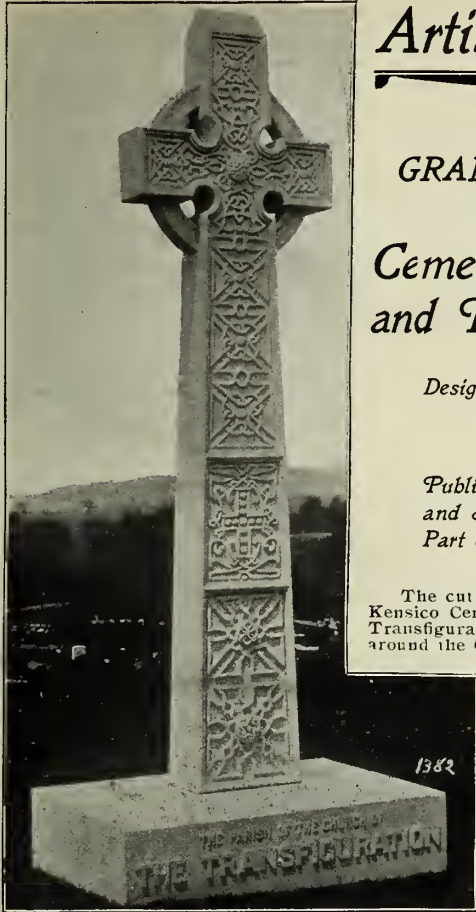
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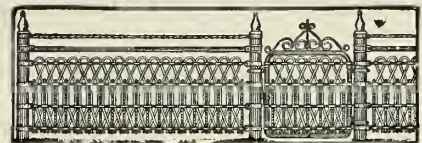
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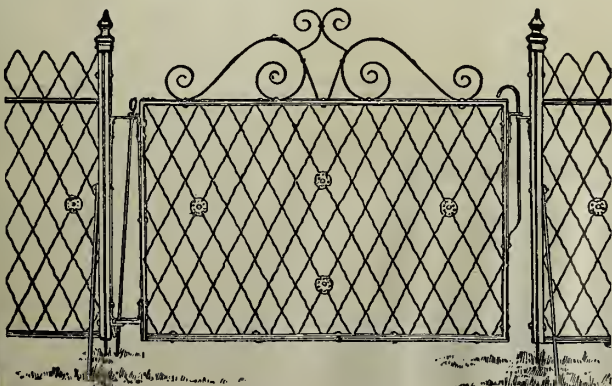
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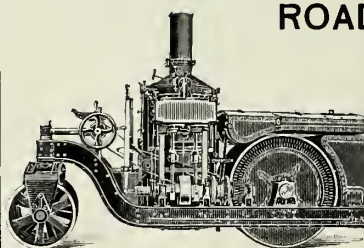
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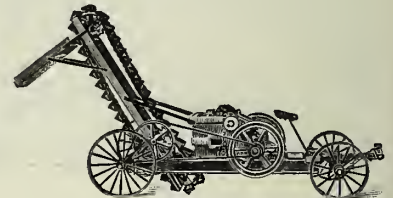
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Vol. XI

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NATIONAL LEAGUE OF IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS. The annual convention of the National League of Improvement Associations will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., August 12-15, inclusive, and the program suggests a meeting profitable to all interested in the movement for improved home surroundings. A number of prominent persons associated with the work will be heard at this convention, and among other important matters to be discussed is that of a closer affinity among associations aiming to promote civic beauty in all its branches, so that the work may be more effectively prosecuted, and the labor of educating the people to the advantages to be gained, be more advantageously divided and effectively conducted. Should a practical scheme result from the discussion, it alone would justify such a convention, for at the present time many movements of widespread importance are hampered by the number of conflicting or inconveniently associated societies working for the same goal but by different routes.

ANNUAL CONVENTION CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS. The annual convention of the Association of Cemetery Superintendents will take place at Pittsburg, Pa., September 17-19 inclusive, and an attractive and instructive programme has been arranged which appears on another page. Perhaps no association of its kind in the country has by its collective and individual efforts produced more definite results, or aided to a greater extent in the progressive development of the country in a direction of remarkably telling effect on the community. And this might have been greatly augmented

had it been possible to impress upon the officials of the greater number of smaller cemeteries scattered throughout the country, the desirability of directly associating themselves with the association. The mutual interchange of knowledge and experience has far more than amply repaid the expenses and inconvenience incident to attendance at its conventions, for they have been of such a practical character, and the opportunities for their application so immediate that results and further experience of a paying character have always certainly followed every meeting. It is this particular feature of the cemetery superintendent's work, that of early opportunity of testing others' experience, that has had the effect of promoting so rapidly a development of the lawn-plan of cemetery practice, a system of care and maintenance which carries public favor wherever it is properly carried out. The subject is one that could be dilated on with profit, but at this writing the suggestions above should suffice to impel every cemetery corporation, great or small, in the country to send a delegate to the forthcoming meeting. It is a paying investment beyond peradventure of doubt, and the funds appropriated and inconveniences incurred are as nothing compared with the good that will result to the cemetery property represented.

ARCHITECTS AND THE GARDENER

That there should be some rapprochement between the architect and the designer of the outdoor setting of the house has been a foregone conclusion, albeit up to recent days not clearly recognized. Now that the question of the improvement of home surroundings has become a pertinent and inspiring one, the relations that should exist between the architect and the gardener are becoming better defined, and it stands out quite clearly to the average intelligence that a certain harmony should certainly exist between the house and its settings or grounds. To perfect this harmony it would appear that both the architect and landscape gardener should be versed in such general principles as are common to the two branches of art involved, and as the majority of residences stand on limited areas of ground, the architect in the interests of the homes he provides should be able to dictate the leading features of the garden arrangements most suitable for his design. The necessity for this addition to the architect's education is making itself felt, especially in connection with the ordinary and average class of detached or semi-detached residences, while in more pretentious designs the magnitude and general diversity of requirements will call for the harmonious co-operation of both the architect and landscape gardener.

DENVER, COL., AND GARDEN CULTURE. What is the matter with Denver, Col., may well be asked, when in connection with an effort of the Denver Times to encourage the care of lawns and the culture of flowers, by the offer of a list of premiums, the competition was dropped because only some four persons entered their names to compete for the prizes. In a paper recently read before the Denver Floral Club, by Mr. Reinhard Schuetze, landscape architect, he deplored this fact and suggested that the success of such an effort would turn public interest in the direction of horticulture and floriculture throughout the state, and that it should be one of the offices of the Floral Club to assist in making such an issue a success. He also warmly advocated flower exhibitions in the public parks, and the establishment of botanical gardens, public nurseries, etc., as resourceful educating influences. Such statements should need no endorsement, but the suggestions conveyed should stimulate the effort to provide these facilities for encouraging the public in the love and cultivation of flowers and trees. It is especially desirable in our younger states, wherein the development of social culture has remained in a sense dormant during the period of material growth, and it is safe to say that no influences are so full of promise for the health and moral welfare of a community as those connected with the culture of trees and flowers and the consequent tendency to make the results effective for untold good in the home life of the people.

PARK DEFICITS. The recent upheaval in the board of commissioners of Lincoln Park, Chicago, and the investigations instituted by the new officials subsequent to the reorganization of the board, have disclosed a condition in the park's financial affairs, deplorable from every standpoint and conclusively evident of the disgracefully loose and unbusiness-like methods of the political park commissioner. It is very unfortunate that politics should have so peculiar an effect on the average citizen, that so unfortunate a development does not evoke such a public outburst of indignation as to promote immediate action in order to administer condign punishment for such criminal abuse of public confidence. The affairs of Lincoln Park appear to be so bad that no solution of the problem has yet been discovered broad enough to meet all the difficulties and to improve and maintain the park as the requirements dictate for the remainder of the present season. Not only are the current receipts inadequate for current purposes, but for years past a systematic dipping into the sinking fund has been pursued, with the result that that fund is now some \$177,000 short, and with the prospect for the taxpayers of paying taxes again to meet the deficit when required. The material and financial conditions of Lincoln Park, Chicago, and the causes leading thereto, should have world-wide publicity, and should result in a determination on the part of the taxpayer

to allow no politics whatever to interfere with his park interests. Politics in park management has hitherto always produced rot and decay, and the willingness of the citizens to cheerfully pay for the proper maintenance of his public parks should not be impaired by the ruthless system of political park appointments—appointments made without the remotest suggestion of fitness and ability for the office to be filled, or for the relations with the public that park commissionerships demand. Baltimore and many other cities are rapidly developing similar conditions which should be met by public action of a decided character.

FUNERAL REFORM. An active campaign appears to be waging on both sides of the Atlantic in the interests of reform in funeral arrangements and ceremonies. The love of show even in times of grief seems to be a barnacle on our better nature in all countries and under all conditions, and is not necessarily harmful to the personality of the individual indulging the weakness, but when it affects the liberties, comforts and prerogatives of others it becomes a very worthy object for repression. As our civilization advances ostentation at funerals of all degrees becomes objectionable and infringes on the rights and well-being of the community to such an extent that regulation and reform becomes necessary. We have arrived at that condition to-day, and while active work by prominent members of the clergy and laity are in progress, it will inspire all well-wishers of the cause to learn that missionaries representing the Church of England Burial, Funeral and Mourning Reform Association propose to visit the United States to join in the effort to promote simplicity in funeral affairs and to preach a gospel of unostentation.

PARK REPORTS. No one could peruse the park reports issued by the Park Commissioners of our larger cities without being impressed with the educational principles contained within their covers, and it is quite possible to make them of still more practical value to the people. The 26th annual report of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Boston, is an excellent example of the up-to-date report, and it is intensely interesting to study its contents from which may be gathered not only the details of park management, planting and general care as pertaining to the Boston parks, but the study of the people using the several parks has prompted certain modifications in the schemes of planting and choice of material, the record of which are of far-reaching value. Besides Boston is being liberally provided with playgrounds and the study of the question of the use and abuse of such grounds by those visiting them, will form, in a measure, a text book to guide in the future construction and maintenance of such grounds. Much light on sociological questions may be incorporated in these reports by intelligent officials.

REPORT OF PARK CENSUS FOR 1901.

Read at the Convention of the A. P. & O. A. A. at Milwaukee, by G. A. Parker, Hartford, Conn.

Fifty years ago no municipality in the United States had purchased an acre of land for park purposes. But by last year's reports, from all but eleven of the cities of over 50,000 population there were 2,360 parks and squares enumerated, and while the areas given are not as complete as the names, the total areas as given amount to 59,717 acres at a valuation of \$531,571,947.00. The year's expenses for constructive purposes was \$4,555,213, and for maintenance \$4,349,150.00.

I have not at all completed the reports for cities under 50,000 population, but it is probably within the facts when it is stated that the cities of the United States have 75,000 acres of land in parks and expend \$11,000,000 annually in their improvement and maintenance.

Taken alone these figures are large, yet it is only a small proportion of the cities' expenses. We are living in an age where "million" is a common word and are just learning to get used to billion. When we consider that it takes \$500,000,000 to run our cities, the \$11,000,000 for parks is a small per cent, only about two per cent.

The report then goes on to state that 38 tables were prepared from statistics of 2,360 parks, and that the committee has drawn the following conclusions from them:

One twentieth of a city's area should be reserved for parks and squares; a playground at least 300 feet square to every mile; in densely populated sections, more; and four other small squares to the mile, of at least ½ acre each. A thousand acres would then be divided as follows: 10 acres in playgrounds and squares, 40 acres for large parks, 100 acres in streets and alleys, 5 acres in school grounds, etc., 155 acres for public purposes, 850 acres for private ownership.

Does 15 per cent seem a large proportion to give up to public uses? Yet one-third of the cities already exceed that amount and it is probable that 20 per cent, one acre in five, if devoted to public use, will go far towards preventing overcrowding and make the other four acres more valuable.

From what light I have, it would seem as if there should be not less than one acre of park to 200 population. Eighteen cities already have more than that, yet I believe the ratio will be found a satisfactory one. It also fits into the other calculations. If the income per capita is a little over a cent a week, that is 60 cents a year, then the income from 200 people is \$120, which is a good average amount for maintaining an acre of park without policing or lighting. Then also if the cost of construction is \$2,000 per acre, and it costs that to do thorough work, the amount of bonds sold would be \$10 per capita, not a burdensome or unusual amount.

In considering the cost of construction and proportionate park areas, the report says, "We have not yet learned just what is sufficient for parks," and suggests that "one acre in twenty should be set apart for parks and squares and arranged for before it is too costly, but only developed at the rate of one acre to 200 population. As population increases, finish the parks, and no faster. The per capita cost for the total

expenses of the city is from \$25 to \$40, therefore the 60 cents per person for parks is not excessive, and if this is considered as the usual fee for its enjoyment, the investment is a safe one, for the land can be sold for more than its cost.

An attempt was made to determine the cost of construction of each park as a whole and per acre, but it was not a success. A great diversity of opinion seems to exist as to what constitutes a finished park or a thoroughly constructed one. I doubt if any satisfactory statistics can be obtained without a personal visit to each park by one well versed in such matters and inspection and inquiries to determine the degree of work done.

What are called completed parks are said to have cost from \$50 to \$24,000 per acre, but unless there is considerable masonry and building it would seem as if \$2,000 per acre is as near a guess as can now be given. It may easily exceed it.

An inspection of the tables shows one thing I was very sorry to see, that the cities made up of working people, are not only deficient in park areas but their development is very imperfect. Of such cities, Manchester, Scranton, Lawrence, Elizabeth, Holyoke and Fall River are types. Take one city for illustration, the name of which it may be best not to give. Situated on what must have been a most delightful spot with a population of over 100,000, she has only about 80 acres of parks, not an acre well developed and over only a small proportion is there a pretense of even cleanliness. Altogether she spends less than \$5,000 for park purposes and even that under the politicians, \$50,000 less than she would spend if reckoned by any of the methods proposed. She has 1,200 people to one acre of her neglected parks and the cost of all the construction and maintenance per year is less than one car fare per capita. What is true of this city is true also of many other manufacturing cities.

The old Bay State may well be proud of the parks in Boston and vicinity, but she ought to hang her head in shame when she sees the provisions made for her working people. Are parks a necessity or a luxury? The wealthy cities have them, the poorer do not, but if there is any place where parks and playgrounds are needed it is among the laboring classes. No child should be required to go far to reach its playground. I cannot show by statistics, yet I believe it to be a fact and if a fact it will be so thoroughly shown that all will believe, that there is a direct relationship between parks and open spaces and disorder and crimes. I could have brought statistics that would have indicated the relationship very strongly but preferred to wait until it can be done quite positively, yet I will say that I believe a proper proportion of open spaces would reduce what might be called the hoodlum misdemeanors at least 75 per cent and the crimes against women surely one-half in the manufacturing cities, although they may be of no use in lessening the misdemeanors and crimes of the race. This may seem impossible and I know only too well that my believing it is so does not make it so, yet I expect two years from now to demonstrate that it is true.

In the manufacturing cities, parks and squares, or at least some portion of them, should be well lighted and protected in the evening—the laborers' hour of rest.

Let there be tables as well as seats so the evening meal can be in the open air if they choose. Stripped

of the enthusiasm and admiration which the public justly gives to well constructed and nicely cared for grounds, the park architect and the city fathers see simply a plat of ground on which is to be displayed natural beauty, over which the people are to roam gaining health and pleasure and growing in morality and ethical culture. But to obtain the most from our parks one must know more than one. Van Dyke in his valuable book on how to study a picture, says not to study one but a thousand of canvases. One never becomes a good judge of cattle by milking one cow. One may learn all manner of work in one park as they may learn the alphabet from one set of blocks, but to use the letters so as to express our thoughts and emotion, yes, more, to arrange them so that they may provoke thoughts and feelings in others one must know something beyond the letters of his childhood. So in park work; we may know all the details of one park and not be able to write a line on the face of mother nature that will bring rest, peace or glory to another human being.

An architect of cities is in a coming field of labor; not a city architect to build its buildings, but one who constructs the city as a whole, determining the relative proportions and locations of its different functions. Not a call to lay out new cities, for it is the people and not the land that make the city, but a call for a man who has the capacity to take in the existing conditions with the possibilities they present. Ruskin says, "Architecture does not begin until the utility of the structure has been provided for," so the architect of the city has no call until the city itself has been established. The arts are but different methods of expressing the love of the Creator for his creatures, of man toward his fellow being and this art will be no exception.

STREET TREES.—IV.

Close spacing of trees is perhaps mainly due to the sometimes justifiable desire of obtaining an early effect. We should prefer to ignore that desire for the ultimate welfare and enhanced beauty of trees planted at a suitable distance from one another. This implies the eventual intermingling of branches. Extremes would be isolated specimens in one case and crowding in another. An alternative is to plant two sorts alternately—one being intended as a permanent and the other as a temporary tree. A common combination is that of American Elms and Sugar maples. This combination is decidedly objectionable for the reason that where elms thrive maples usually will and when both have grown to a large size they are not always removed because the original intention is forgotten, ignored or the empowered person has insufficient courage or too great a fear of the onus of criticism by an ill-advised or wrongly impressed public clamoring to remove him from office. Where the alternate planting of two sorts is warranted they should be like those of hornbeams and elms—for the reason that one would serve merely as a sort of undergrowth to the other without contending for predominance. Strife of sorts which are about equally matched in power of surviving when in juxtaposition usually re-

sults in the serious or even permanent injury or disfigurement of both. For a desirable combination, one sort may be a species like a willow, which will easily succumb to the crowding, shade, dust, residue, and dryness to which street trees are subjected. It is probable that before permanent injury would be done by crowding a willow would die or become so unsightly and dangerous that its removal would be certain and could be done without protest. Poplars are sometimes utilized for this purpose, and calculation is made upon their destruction by borers. Reliance upon that agency is sometimes unsafe. Borers are thereby apt to attack the permanent trees after the temporary sorts are destroyed. Where alternative trees must be included and are likely to injure the permanent trees, it may be preferable to plant for this purpose the Bolleana or Lombardy Poplars because their spread is not so great. These may also be used to gratify the wishes of authoritative persons inadvisably insisting upon close planting. When planted with that purpose they would be merely a harmless expedient rather than trees possessed of remarkable shade rendering qualities. In any case they should be removed before or soon after they are attacked by borers.

With the intention of making these remarks apply to the eastern half of the United States they cannot well be reduced to the concrete of stating actual distances apart at which certain sorts would best be planted; thus: Were American elms planted in the Connecticut valley 75 or 80 feet apart would be none too far to insure their characteristic tall Y-shaped outlines developing into their looked-for typical aspect at maturity. The hornbeam in that vicinity would be somewhat straggly, loose and irregular. In Kansas or in Oklahoma one would plant the same elm 50 or 60 feet apart and expect a more compact, globular head and lower growth in the elm and a taller, wider spreading, more symmetrical and denser growth in the hornbeam.

Old trees often exist in the streets and if their shade and individual beauty warrant they should remain. It is generally much to be preferred to omit additional planting upon such streets if only the gaps are to be filled. Uniformity in outline justifies stringent measures and to secure it one should not brook interference by the usual strong public sentiment expressed in favor of retaining old specimens upon streets to be planted with young trees.

Width and alignment of a street will influence the sort best adapted to the circumstances, as also the spacing.

The quincunx arrangement is adapted to curved and narrow streets and the opposite arrangement to wide and straight streets. |

In New England the Western Plane is frequently eschewed in favor of the Oriental species, whereas

in parts of the northern Mississippi valley the former is regarded as more desirable than the Oriental.

In this connection it is interesting to note that some hold to the opinion that in the northeastern section of New England the Oriental Plane is not hardy, and to substantiate their claims ask to have a single large specimen pointed out to refute their claims.

In localities where they thrive we believe the Red, White, Laurel, Water, Scarlet, Pin and Live Willow, Upland Willow, Shingle and Chestnut oaks are good, although some of these species have not yet grown a sufficient length of time upon city streets to warrant unqualified recommendation.

The Carolina, Balsam and Aspen leaved Poplars are worthy of consideration where quick effect is desired, but the borers are an effective enemy of them and constitute a demerit in the tree. Furthermore, in the northern districts they are apt to be broken by the winter's winds while they are heavily burdened with snow or ice.

Lombardy and Bolleana Poplars and Fastigate Red maples, oak, etc., are suitable narrow crowned trees and may be used where buildings are very close to the planting strip.

The female *Ailanthus* is now offered in the market and though somewhat brittle, it withstands separate and combined adverse circumstances peculiar to street trees to a degree far exceeding almost if not quite every other species.

Hackberries we believe would be good, but to our knowledge there have been no tests upon a scale sufficiently large to warrant the deduction of conclusions therefrom.

Bitter-fruited Hickories are especially good in the middle west. Maples are, upon the whole, well suited to the northern section of the country east of the Mississippi. However, Red maples should be used only where the soil is naturally or artificially provided with considerable moisture unless the plants have been grafted, as is very commonly the case, upon the Silver maple.

In the New England states the Sugar maples have in recent years been seriously affected by a pathological ailment, as also by larvae. The former disfigures and sometimes even destroys large-sized trees.

In the central states the Norway maple is affected by having its midsummer growth retarded, otherwise it is one of the best street trees in the northern and middle sections.

The Soft maple is largely used and has many virtues. Its principal demerit in northern localities is its soft wood, which is easily broken during severe winters.

The European Linden is in general a good street tree for the northern section of the eastern United

States and the American Linden is possibly better, though few of *Tilia heterophylla* or *T. pubescens* are planted. The principal objection to Lindens is their liability to borer attack.

Ashes are of some value, the *Fraxinus Americana* being best for northern and eastern United States. *F. viridis* is also good. *F. excelsior*, the European species, is less desirable by reason of its more frequent infection by borers.

Tulip trees may be good for moist and fertile soils, but we have not yet seen sufficient experiments to warrant a conclusion.

The Horse chestnuts are not long lived nor sturdy in old age and offer too great an inducement for boys to injure them in procuring the flowers and fruit. Furthermore, where heavy traffic over their roots and close to their trunks is continuous there appears a tendency to weaken the vitality of the trees. Though they have many demerits, there are occasional symmetrical, dense and thrifty specimens of *Aesculus Hippocastanum*, *A. glabra* and *A. carnea* upon the streets of the northern cities.

Ginkgo biloba, the maidenhair tree, is prized for its immunity to fungous and insect ravages. As an individual its irregular and sturdy branches are picturesque and well suited to the association of architectural structures, but as a street tree it requires considerable pruning to preserve a symmetrical crown. Comment upon this tree must also be qualified during its experimental stage. With its many virtues it has but a single prominent demerit, i. e., the shape and position of its leaves tend to allow the sun's rays to pass through the canopy of foliage rather too freely to make a heavy and dense shade.

Catalpas we would consider quite unsatisfactory in general—being too brittle to withstand the rigors of the winter wind and ice and later becoming too thin and sprawly and irregular. They are better suited to the middle west and will grow in somewhat sterile and dry soil.

In the southern states *Magnolia grandiflora* is good, but the continued falling of leaves is an objection.

Acer negundo is a rapid growing but not a specially desirable tree. It endures intense heat and somewhat dry soil and for these reasons is noteworthy.

Melia azadirach umbraculifera is a very rapid growing tree, but rather short lived, and therefore a more or less temporary tree.

The *Cedrela* has, to our knowledge, not yet been tried and may prove a desirable sort, as also the *Virgilia lutea* (*Cladrastis tinctoria*).

Hickoria pecan is too tall and spindly to be choice.

The Mulberries are sometimes affected by insects in the lower south, but in the middle south they often are found to be very desirable trees.

Kentucky coffee tree is fair. Its crown becomes rather thin with age.

If one tree were to be selected for general commendation as having proven itself to be distinctively above all others as the best street tree for the northern states of eastern North America, we believe it should be the American elm.

In the above remarks the pines and hemlocks have been entirely omitted for the reason that in the northern cities the density of population and consequently the abundant residue of coal and other gases settling on evergreen foliage cause their death at an early period. In addition the continuous shade of evergreen trees is objectionable. During the cold, wintry days light and sunshine are desirable. Pines in such isolation as would be when planted in rows on streets would be disfigured by the breakage consequent upon heavy gales sweeping over ice or snow laden limbs extended out into the air currents in streets. On paved streets it would be difficult to successfully cultivate pines and hemlocks and on unpaved streets the prolongation of slush, mud and ice or snow drifts which they assist or cause is sufficient to warrant their substitution. In the southern states these trees are competitors with sorts having a sum total of more virtues and fewer demerits and as a last resort the red cedar would in most instances be found to be preferable.

The shade of evergreens appears to have an unfavorable influence upon streets constructed with poor or sandy gravel in that the surface of the road does not become as hard as would otherwise obtain.

EMIL T. MISCHÉ.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY
FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

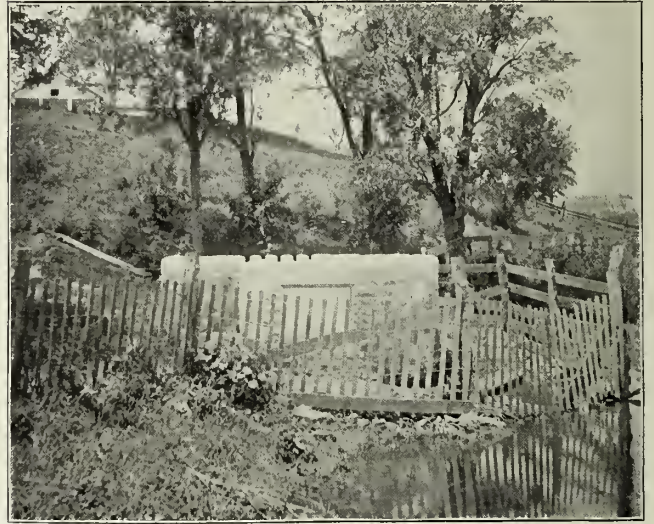
MEMORIALS.

Members of improvement associations should be interested in the accompanying illustrations showing some results of a branch of improvement work which, though worthy, has received little attention.

There is room for a large amount of it, and, when judiciously undertaken, probably no other form of effort will receive heartier support either from members of societies taking it in hand, or from the best class of residents in the interested locality.

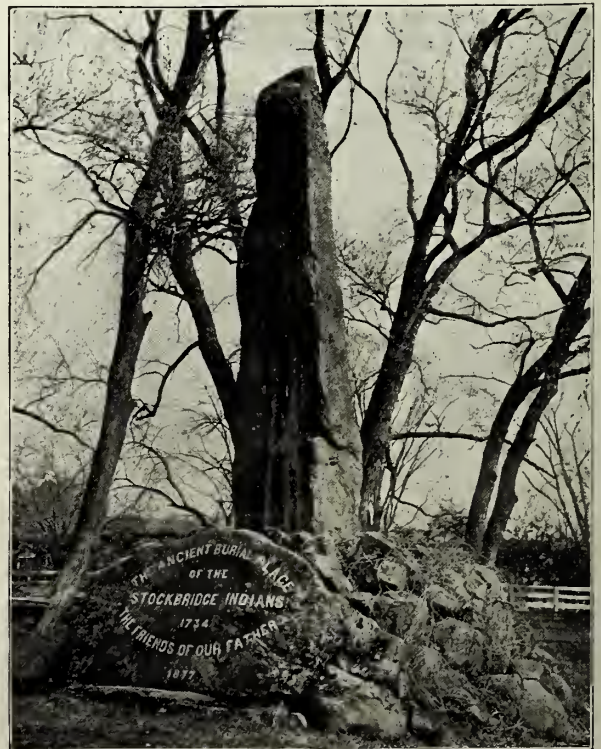
Such work may appeal to a worthy sentiment, as in the case of the monument to the extinct race of Indians who once inhabited the very grounds now owned and cared for by the Laurel Hill Association; it may commemorate an historic event, as does the stone work built at Bryan's Spring, Kentucky, by the Daughters of the Revolution, in memory of the noble

pioneer women of that state. The block-house, on the same site as that that now occupied by the house shown, was surrounded by hostile Indians intending to



HISTORIC SPRING AND HOUSE AT BRYAN, KY.
The house is the site of the fort from which the women went to the spring while surrounded by hostile Indians. Improved by the Kentucky Daughters of the Revolution.

attack it, and the women bravely filed down to the spring with their pails after the usual supply of fresh water, in apparent unconsciousness of their hidden foes, and thus, at the risk of their lives, secured the necessity without which the little garrison could not hope to withstand the siege while waiting for succor. Or it may take the form of an individual memorial, as



MONUMENT TO THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.
Erected by the Laurel Hill Improvement Association, Stockbridge, Mass.

illustrated by the foot bridge that forms a part of a romantic woodland and meadow path leading to the blossoming thickets on Laurel Hill. Pathway and



MEMORIAL BRIDGE, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

This bridge across the Housatonic River forms part of a woodland path leading from Laurel Hill down through the meadow, across the river and up the mountain beyond, to a beautiful ravine between two mountains which is called "Ice Glen." The bridge was given to the Laurel Hill Association by Mrs. Goodrich, the founder of the Association. The path was given by Mr. John Adams in memory of his father, the first President of the Association.

bridge are both memorials. The bridge was presented to the Association by the woman who founded it—and in so doing originated "something new under the sun"—but it also serves as a memorial of her own effective work; and the path was given by a son in memory of the first president of the Association.

These examples suggest that such work may take various forms, and the selection of something suitable and worthy should receive careful and deliberate consideration. Permanence and fitness may well be accounted the basic features of such important undertakings. Something useful as well as attractive will frequently be found desirable, and in any case the choice may be as varied in value as in character.

Individual needs must be met by special plans, but

few, if any, places exist that would not be the better (where they are lacking) for such improvements as a handsome and substantial fence and gates, or by a lodge or chapel for its cemetery; by a park, square, triangle, circle or lily pond; by one or more well-designed drinking fountains for man and beast (not overlooking cats and dogs, which are frequently unprovided for); by a good railway station surrounded by shaded grounds; by a library or a gymnasium, or both; or by tablets and artistic monuments to mark historic spots, or grand achievements, or noble characters.

Memorial fountains are appropriate and not uncommon. The Ladies Improvement Association of Healdsburg, California, has erected a fountain (though I am not sure that it is intended as a memorial), and the Bowles Memorial, erected by the widow of the late Samuel Bowles, (journalist), on the Longfellow Drive, Forest Park, Springfield, Mass., is in the form of an attractive and unique drinking fountain of marble most effectively placed, having an open foreground of driveway and flowery meadow, and seen against a wooded hillside which supplies a fitting and necessary background.

Trees are among the best possible memorials and there is no locality without appropriate places and purposes for their use. To plant one splendid tree or to plant every street in a town each with one well-chosen variety of tree, would be to create memorials fit to mark any event or life,—to hang an annual chaplet in remembrance of the dead and to perpetuate their virtues in the hearts of the living. To choose trees wisely is not easy, and is of more importance than the world at large recognizes. The growing custom of using a noble growing tree as a monument or memorial should lead to a better understanding of trees, their varieties, purposes and limitations.

There is a suggestive lesson in the picture of the Kentucky spring. It is that when something good is achieved by the expenditure of time, labor and money, it is worth while to preserve the symmetry of things



MAIN STREET, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.,

Showing sidewalks, grassplots and trees under the care of the Laurel Hill Improvement Association.

by eliminating such features as dilapidated old fences, and since a barrier of some sort is frequently a necessary evil, (as is undoubtedly true in this instance), then the fine feeling that suggests a memorial should interest itself to secure something in keeping with the spirit of the work.

In such examples as the spring, this might well take the shape of a series of shrubbery plantations to form an irregular and effective setting for the stone work as well as an effectual protection from animals,—even barring out the Kentucky “razor back,” against which the unsightly fence is probably designed. It may be necessary to use thorny plants, but they are numerous, attractive and sufficiently varied to meet all conditions. These troublesome and distinctly unbeautiful animals could probably be held at bay by closely set plantations of honey locust, osage orange, buckthorn and Thunberg’s barberry. No one could criticise the aesthetic results of such plantations.

Where a shrubbery border is out of the question, fence covered with vines may be resorted to with good effect. In the case of this spring, imagine the value of moisture-loving vines, such as clematis paniculata, bigonia grandiflora, etc., set along the fence, on the higher ground, and trained to cover it entirely! Would it be an improvement? And the effect would be still better if shrubs were used in connection with the vines on the dryer ground, to give variety, and the vines alone carried in garlands across the parts of the fence which cross the water. Then we should have a memorial fine in idea, satisfactory in execution and in an appropriate setting,—a polished gem in an especially wrought frame. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

SOME NEGLECTED TREES AND SHRUBS.

Read at the Convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, Milwaukee, 1901, by Prof. Thomas H. MacBride, Iowa City.

The purpose of this paper is simply to call attention to the one or two facts or factors which must enter into every successful solution of the planting problem as it comes up to-day in the prairie states. The first factor has to do with the choice of materials for decorative planting. That this is a most important question, every landscape architect will at once admit. My position has been that the woody flora of any particular region is and must ever be the one criterion in the determination of our choice of material. Now this is an apparently simple dictum, but its application is by no means so simple, nor does it at all meet ready or universal acceptance. The vegetable world presents certain laws of distribution which are very real; we may by careful selection somewhat modify them, but we must heed them if our planting is to be generally efficient. If we are to have an outdoor art of permanence and supremest satisfaction in our western states we must follow carefully the suggestion of existing conditions. Nature has through thousands of years been working out our problem, and much as we may prefer or like to reject her counsels, we shall do

so at our peril. The old world is in this particular our example.

The most commendable feature of the English system of decorative or landscape gardening is the fact that it has found out how to use local conditions and indigenous flora for the production of most charming effects. No one needs do more than to walk through a London park, or even speed by train across an English county to see that effects unsurpassed in the world are secured by use of very simple means. Native vines cover rocks, walls or ruins; native flowers make glorious the hedges; native oaks are marshalled on the green sward of the park, and native elm and maples border the winding streams. Furthermore, English decorative gardening is distinguished by conformity to local conditions. No effort is made to imitate, for instance, a Roman villa or a Persian paradise; rather the genius of the country is expressed and there is a constant appreciation of Nature’s beneficent assistance and suggestion.

That in the matter of domestic or rural beauty by such simple means, new residents of the Mississippi valley are making progress is a matter of highest encouragement. If to render beautiful our estates and grounds, nothing but tropical plants and trees, costly architecture, marbles and fountains, as of Italy, would suffice, then surely it would be long before the homes of Iowa would take on an outer adornment at all commensurate with the taste and refinement which really belongs to so many Iowa householders. But when we consider that all we need is a proper use of the opportunities and materials which by nature are at our service, it would seem that a beginning at least of what may be called the esthetic treatment of our prairie country need not longer be deferred.

It is possible that in some quarters the opinion yet obtains that prairie regions offer small promise of possible landscape treatment. Prairies are by nature treeless, and there are those that fancy that they must ever remain so. But as already stated, such is by no means the case. In fact, there is no prairie landscape any more. Groves have broken up every horizon. Beauty on a magnificent scale we have, but it is no longer the primitive beauty of the prairie meadows. That is gone; it is gone forever. The beauty that we now behold is that of the chequered fields, of the ripening corn. What we need is that variety and elegance which comes only through perfection of detail, in the result of effort guided by education and taste. Nay, more; the omnipresent groves bespeak an effort. We need only that this effort be rightly guided and all most desirable results will be secured. Nay, we have along these very lines, have along all the streams and on many hilltops, native groves, requiring for right effect no more than proper management. Some of the most lovely homes in Iowa are shaded by primeval oaks and hickories. Such was the peculiar method in which the prairie forests were produced, a history I may not at this time stay to trace, that the old white oaks present by nature the most artistic and park-like groupings. The earlier pioneer frequently found a white oak opening suitable for his home, or pitched his humble cabin beneath some glorious walnut. Such needed no landscape gardener. They inherited a part of nature’s glory. Even one who comes later on the scene, but who is yet so fortunate as to use for his abiding place a knoll of “second growth,” can by judicious thinning attain, or at least prepare for the

same royal effect. This use of young native oaks has been general where oaks occur, throughout the towns of Iowa, and lends to some of them, as Davenport, a peculiar charm, although the narrow limits of a city lot often afford small room for finest effects. In the rural districts so far, such use of native oak trees is unfortunately rare. Our country people do not in this respect at all appreciate their opportunities. Many a man strips the hilltop of its native decoration, builds his house, and then plants soft maples or box-alders about his door for shade.

But for the vastly greater number of homes in our prairie states, if we are to have outdoor art at all, it must be planted, and the question what to plant is all-important. As just remarked, we have planted soft maples or box-alders because these have the advantage of rapid growth. They have certainly fulfilled their purpose and have been an invaluable aid to the civilization of the west. But it is time they gave way to something better. Beauty here depends, in part at least, upon variety. And now then our native forest flora comes to afford us the variety we seek. Simply to enumerate the species ready to our hand would take too much, far too much, time. We may here call attention to but a very few.

Of evergreen, which for decorative purposes perhaps claim attention first, we have three species native to the whole Northern Mississippi Valley: the white pine, the juniper, commonly called the red cedar, and the balsam. Than the first there is no nobler tree. Its long, straight arms, its pale soft foliage, lend a grace to any landscape, and where, as often we find in nature, the pine forms background for the other species named, whether over the snow of winter or the verdure of summer, the harmonies of color are unexcelled. Evergreens look best when grouped, and the three conifers named may be grouped with surprising effectiveness. Isolated trees upon a lawn possess their attraction, but our rural homes, affording ampler space, should reach the more magnificent effects attained by grouping.

Among deciduous trees, the American elm is deservedly a universal favorite. No other tree comes near it in certain situations. For instance, it is almost the only street tree that we have. No other is at once so hardy and so graceful. When the long branches touch their tips from either side above the smooth and gravelled road, the privileged traveler passes on beneath a Gothic archway, more elegant and airy than architects can dream. Henry Seventh's Chapel is a forest of elms turned to stone, with pendant, stony lamps. The living tree makes real temples, aisles of beauty, the floating clouds are incense, the birds are choirs. Now the American elm may take its proper place as a street tree in every county in Iowa; that means in all this imperial valley.

Happily most of our native trees will grow anywhere if planted together and protected until they shade the ground, although some affect special soil and conditions. The hard maple, *Acer saccharum*, for instance, our most delightful tree, is difficult to manage for this reason. The beauty of the tree has ever tempted people to plant it, and this one species failing, they have tried no other. It has ever been planted along the street. But the hard maple is a forest tree and demands forest conditions. But there are other trees that will grow rapidly in good soil. The linden, the

wild cherry, the walnut, all do finely, grow fast, and flourish well together. You want a park? Start a grove with a variety of our trees and the variety will tend to increase. Nature will make the park for you; winds and birds will serve, and you will presently have something of primeval wealth, and all the richness of changing and varied foliage which natural conditions insure. You may later change and shape at will. There is more than the surface meaning in Emerson's remark that the "forest is God's plantation." But let us carry this idea a little further.

The wild apples of the Mississippi valley constitute a group of entirely neglected trees, and yet in the whole world there is nothing more delicately beautiful than a crab-apple thicket in full flower. Whether we consider the effect of the solid mass of fragrant bloom, or whether we are more attracted by the delicate shades of red which tinge the single petals, there is nowhere in the gardens of the old world or in the tropics of the new anything finer or sweeter than the simple, old-fashioned crab-apple. The various thorn trees follow hard after. These are beautiful, both in spring and in fall; for the coral red fruit is one of the charms of autumn. Next to the crab-apple, both in Nature and science, stand the wild plums and cherries. Surely no one need be told how beautiful are these; yet they are slipping from our attention and becoming rapidly extinct. Like pleasant memories of early years comes the sweet breath of the plum thicket in its April whiteness. The choke cherry is an elegant, graceful little tree. If cared for it is exceedingly shapely, and in spring its pendant clusters of white bloom contrast with the rich green leaves. Later on, the shining black fruit is equally handsome and feeds the happy birds. With these must be mentioned in shrubs for the dooryard, the bladder-nut, with its abundant, persistent, honey-laden bloom, yielding in autumn the curious white inflated pods with rattling seeds; Wahoo, whose myriads of early appearing purple bloom suggest the popular name, "burning-bush;" its scarlet fruits, long after the leaves have fallen, shine above November snow and tempt the lingering waxwing or belated thrush; the witch-hazel, with beautiful yellow blossoms, all the more welcome for the time at which they come, October, putting on the garb of summer when everything else is brown and sear, and actually ripening its fruit in the following spring, setting at defiance the whole calendar of flowers—a wonderful shrub. All these are beautiful, and when planted together, make an elegant effect. All are hardy, because all are native.

Another shrub which deserves a place on the list of every planter is the so-called wolf-berry, *symphoricarpos occidentalis*. This is one of the handsomest of little shrubs; its foliage is of delicate refreshing tint, its flowers of lovely color and finish, profuse in July and August, its white berries are the decorations of the autumn border. I am glad to see this planted in Milwaukee parks, but it is native far into South Dakota.

As to vines, we have the Ampelopsis, the Virgin's Bower, the Bittersweet, the wild grape; nothing more vigorous than the first, more beautiful in flower and fruit than the second, finer in autumn than the third, delicately perfumed and in every way desirable than the fourth. The list might be instantly doubled did time suffice. The point is as stated—that in the prairie

states we may hope for most successful decorative art only as we use the materials which nature has placed ready to our hands.

One word more. Woods and shrubs alike are unfortunately passing from our sight. They will soon be known only by the dry, fragmentary mummies of the herbarium. We claim to be a patriotic people, and to some extent we are; but shall we allow the whole natural beauty of our country to be swept out of sight forever, meanwhile attempting to decorate our landscape with plants of foreign origin? Failing in this, we suffer present dearth of beauty, and our children will grow up ignorant of one of the most potent charms which ever bound a man to home and native land—perennial, natural loveliness.

NOTES ON NATURALISTIC PLANTING.

From Bulletin No. 11, New England Association of Park Superintendents.

As a study for naturalistic planting there is nothing better than to go into the fields and woods and there make observations of the natural arrangement of plant life. It is well for a person seeking technical information to make the observations not only in a large and comprehensive way, but also to make them minute and detailed; to make lists of plants composing the scenery, and to note the grouping and spacing of them, to find out why the same scene in one light is exquisitely charming, and in another dull and uninteresting.

The matter of light and shade effect is one which demands much attention, more perhaps than is ordinarily given it by planters. Most plantings, no matter how well arranged, if displayed before the observer so that the shadows are not visible, and with the sun blazing into every nook and crevice, are extremely uninteresting. On the other hand, there is hardly any planting, even if badly arranged, which does not take on some charm as the light and shade effect becomes apparent. A person may see a grouping of trees and shrubs which impresses him delightfully from the place where he stands, let us say a point to the north of the scene, from where shadows can be seen all day long. He wishes to produce a similar effect somewhere else, and copies the planting of his ideal picture literally, but perhaps makes the fatal mistake of placing it so that it can be seen only from the south. The result is disappointing, and the planter wonders what the matter is.

The outlines of plantings ought to be continuously broken, instead of continuously unbroken, as is often the case. Deep bays, and large projections will look hard and stiff if their outlines are planted exactly in accordance with the hard sinuous lines by which such plantings are usually represented on working drawings. Where it is intended to give a high degree of polish and finish to a small place hard lines may possibly be admissible. Where they will be likely to be seen, it is necessary to guard against straight lines, triangles and other geometrical suggestions which are

apt to creep in during the execution of plantings. In the interior of large shrub plantations which will be viewed only from the outside, it does not pay to be too particular in this respect, however.

Oftentimes much material for planting can be dug up in the neighboring fields and woods. During the past three planting seasons something like seventy thousand plants so obtained have been used in Keney Park, and have given results more satisfactory than anything we could have bought. To have grown plants of a similar size in the nursery from seeds and cuttings would have put us behind from five to ten years. Also, either buying or growing would have been much more expensive. This collected stock is dug up with a disk of soil which, on account of its sod-like character, is very tough and will stand lots of rough handling before going to pieces. Where the haul has been short the teaming was done with a two-horse tip cart, and the load dumped like so much dirt.

A careful handing out plant by plant was not necessary, except in the case of mountain laurels, pines and hemlocks. The average cost of our collected plants, landed on the spot where they were to be planted, was about eight cents a piece. Some were collected on parts of the park where clearings and thinnings were called for, and the rest were obtained in the surrounding country. So far, not much difficulty has been experienced in buying up desirable lots of plants from property owners at a nominal sum. The locating of all plants, except those which are herbaceous, is best done in the winter when the plants are laid bare to view by the absence of leaves.

A partial list of the kinds of plants collected are as follows: *Amelanchier Canadensis*, *Ilex verticillata*, and *laevigata*, *Viburnum cassinoides*, *dentatum*, *Azalea nudiflora*, and *viscosa*, *Rhodora Canadensis*, *Andromeda ligustrina*, *Nemopanthes Canadensis*, *Aronia nigra*, *Corylus Americana*, *Carpinus Americana*, *Ostrya Virginica*, *Vaccinium corymbosum*, *Kalmia latifolia*, and *angustifolia*, *Betula lutea*, *Quercus rubra*, *alba*, *tinctoria*, *coccinea*, *palustris*, *Alnus incana*, *Rhus typhina*, *Lindera Benzoin*, *Nyssa sylvatica*, *Sassafras officinale*, *Fagus ferruginea* *Ulmus Americana*, *Acer rubrum*, *Pinus Strobus*, *Tsuga Canadensis*, ferns of various kinds and other things.

Some of the *Amelanchiers* were twelve feet high and bushy. There were fifteen thousand pines, ranging in height from one to seven feet, and ten thousand hemlocks. Of *Kalmia latifolia* there must have been at least ten thousand. Some native plants we find it more profitable to grow in the nursery from seeds and hardwood cuttings, for instance, *Cornus stolonifera* and *sericea*, *Rosa lucida*, *Carolina* and *blanda*, *Cephananthus occidentalis*, *Spiraea opulifolia*, and some of the trees.

HANS. J. KOEHLER,
Forester Keney Park, Hartford, Conn.

GARDEN PLANTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—LXVIII.

EUPHORBIALES.

The Euphorbia, Buxus and Croton Alliance.

The "Unisexuales" are too numerous and diverse for a manageable garden group. I therefore divide them into three, using the well known names, Euphorbiales, Urticales and Quernales to distinguish them.



EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA

Euphorbiales have six tribes, 212 genera and 3,000 species.

Botanically, the group has been considerably entangled with others. One set of men think it is polypetalous and give it various names. Another, more reasonable I think, consider it apetalous with a tendency to form petals; and why should not nature introduce petals in any group? Why not as well as succulency for instance. As a matter of fact she does such things and laughs at the apetalous conceits of humanity, even though they are more convenient than Choripetalous ones. Should it ever be possible to search the tropics for abnormal forms, many people will be at their wits end for descriptive terms; a consummation not altogether undesirable. Nature will ridicule them in every square mile.

The general physiology of the Euphorbia group has considerable uniformity, Choripetalae notwithstanding. They are unisexual, they usually have consolidated pistils and tricoccus fruit. In habit they are sometimes large trees, but more frequently small trees or shrubs. In Africa and India they often become succulents mimicking *Cereus*, while in cold temperate regions they are mostly herbs. Very few are climbers.

They often abound in venomous milky juice. Several have stinging properties. The bark, leaves and seeds of many are medicinal. *Hippomane mancinella*, *Excæcaria*, *Agallocha*, *Hura crepitans*, *Sapium au-*

cuparium and others are dangerous. *Hevea Guianensis* and its varieties are the Para rubber trees. *Manihot utilissima* is full of poisonous acrid juice in the raw state, but the roots, after rasping, washing and heating, produce the highly farinaceous tapioca. The group abounds with useful plants. In warm regions a large proportion of the species and their varieties are highly ornamental in flower, foliage or form. In the cold regions, however, these gradually become fewer and fewer.

Euphorbia has 635 or more species in tropical, sub-tropical and temperate regions. *E. pulcherrima* is distinguished by its gorgeous crimson involucres which, in suitable climates, become expansive as sombreros. It is now grown all over the tropics, but does best within those latitudes at elevations of from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. It is a native of Mexico and was introduced to cultivation in the states by Dr. Poinsett, of Charleston, S. C., and called *E. Poinsettiana* in his honor, by the late Robert Buist, a famous Scotch plantsman, resident at Philadelphia. By him it was sent to Europe, and there erected into a distinct genus by botanists, who thus confused the nomenclature. Now "*Poinsettia*" is a section of *Euphorbia*. There is a double form, and a creamy white variety. They do well in southern California. *E. heterophylla*, found from Iowa and Missouri southwestward, belongs the same section. It is treated as a tender annual northward, but scarcely perfects its partly red leaves before frost. Several other tender species of the *Poinsettia* section are worthy attention. *E. splendens* and *E.*

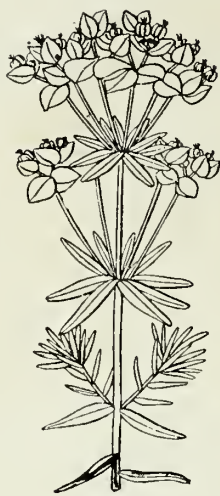


JATROPHA STIMULOSA.

"jacquiniflora," though of very different habit, do well in parts of southern California. One or two of the succulent stemmed plants, used as hedge plants in the West Indies are met with at Key West and other parts



EUPHORBIA MARGINATA.



E. CYPARISSIAS.

of extreme South Florida. In Central Africa some of the succulents become candelabriform trees of forty feet high. At the north a few of the perennial and annual herbs are used in gardens.

Sarcococa Hookeriana is a Himalayan shrub, hardy in the south of England. JAMES MACPHERSON.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

—*Styrax Obassia* will be in every collection of trees as soon as nurserymen can supply them. Its very large leaves, beautiful growth and racemes of white flowers are its recommendations.

—Seeds of shrubs and trees are beginning to ripen. Save what are wanted for sowing, keeping them till autumn in some cool place in slightly damp soil.

—Chinquapin chestnut is a pretty shrub. It fruits when but two feet high. Its black, shining nuts are not only ornamental, but edible as well.

—*Pterostyrax hispidum*, from Japan, is one of the grandest of flowering trees. Hardly any one seems to possess this hardy and lovely tree. Botanically, it is close to *Halesia*, but the general observer would see no indication of it.

—Blue *Hydrangea Hortensia* cannot well be made. The plant will keep its pink color or lose it as it pleases, it seems. But a natural blue one exists in one which is listed on nursery catalogues as *Hydrangea Thunbergii*, and it is hardier than *Hortensia*.

—English gardening papers are noting the death of birch trees in England, so it would seem that instead of the loss being confined to this country it is partly world-wide. The papers mentioned ascribe the loss to a fungus. *Betula alba* and its varieties and *B. populifolia* are the only ones recorded as suffering.

—*Rhododendron maximum*, one of our natives, is not only desirable as flowering in July, but the flowers, though classed as white, are in some cases of a good pink, and when in bud the most of them are.

—*Cedrela Sinensis*, which has much of the good points of the *Ailanthus* without the bad one of having smelling flowers, is one of the coming trees. It resembles *Ailanthus* in foliage, but not in manner of flowering. In growth the tree is much more round headed than the *Ailanthus*.

—*Nephrolepis tuberosa* is one of the best of ferns for out doors. It has not the dislike to sunlight that characterizes almost every known kind. It grows fast, and has beautiful fronds.

—Nurserymen who have been propagating "double red horsechestnut" for some years have concluded that such a thing does not exist. In all cases, now that flowering has taken place, it proves to be the double white. A double *rubicunda*, which is the single red, would be very nice.

—News is now rife that oaks are being bored as well as maple and other trees. The oak twig borer is by no means new, but one attacking the bark has been unknown here. Wire netting about the trunks of trees would keep out many insects.

—The variety of *Magnolia grandiflora* with the deep cinnamon underleaf is said to be somewhat hardier than the others, though blooming not so early. There is great variety in the leaves of this magnolia.

—For late summer flowering the various *hypericums* are most valuable. The species *aureum* is very fine; so is *prolificum*, both being more of a shrub nature than the *Moserianum*, which also bears very large yellow flowers.

—The complaints sometimes heard that "my Colorado blue spruce is not blue" simply means that one of the green leaved sorts has been obtained. The species varies greatly. To have the real blue one, many nurserymen graft the true blue, using Norway spruce for the stock.

—Among showy perennials, the double *Hemerocallis fulva* should not be overlooked. Besides that double flowers are more lasting, the golden orange yellow of this one makes it most conspicuous.

—The Allegheny hollyhock is indeed a very beautiful strain. The difference between it and the old one lies in its fringed petals; and there are quite a variety of color in this strain now.

—The hardy orange *Lemonia trifoliata* is worthy of its name about Philadelphia, standing all the winters of the past fifteen years. The oranges are small, but very ornamental. Unfortunately they are too bitter to be eaten.

—*Rubus odoratus* is a good one for massing, as it suckers freely. The rosy red flowers are produced in June and July, not numerous, but enough to give it value.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents will be held at Pittsburg, Pa., September 17, 18, 19. The headquarters of the association will be at the Hotel Schenley, rates \$2 a day, European plan. The date of the convention is one week later than at first intended, and announced on the printed programs, owing to the difficulty of getting hotel accommodations on the first dates selected. The rest of the program, however, will be carried out as printed, and will consist of interesting papers and addresses, visits to cemeteries, entertainments, etc.

The program is as follows:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17th, 9:30 A. M.

Session Opened with Prayer.

Welcome City Recorder

President's Address.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer. 1

Appointment of Committees.

Question Box—Discussion of Questions.

Afternoon 2 P. M.—Visit Phipps' Conservatory, Carnegie Library, and Museum, in carriages.

Evening 7:30 P. M.—Address.....Chancellor Holland

1st Paper.—Why Should We Encourage the Membership of this Association?.....M. Jensen

2d Paper.—Why I Joined the Association.....C. W. Modie

3d Paper.—The Influence of Modern Well-Kept Cemeteries in the Community.....Jno. E. Miller

Question Box—Discussion.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18th, 9:30 A. M.

Roll Call.

4th Paper.—New Cemeteries and Their Management.....

.....Bellett Lawson, Jr.

5th Paper.—Progression.....N. C. Wilder

6th Paper.—Burial Parks.....Bellett Lawson, Sr.

Question Box—Discussion.

Afternoon 2 P. M.—Carriage ride to Calvary and Homewood Cemeteries.

Evening.—Nomination of Officers.

Paper with Stereopticon Views—"Before and After, or the Evolution of the Graveyard".....Sid. J. Hare

.....By Mr. Falconer, Supt. of Schenley Park

8th Paper—Resume of the Information Collected from Cemeteries by Means of Special Blanks. Frank Eurich

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19th, 9:30 A. M.

Report of Committees. Appointment of Committee—selecting next place of meeting. Election of Officers.

Afternoon.—Visit Highland Park and Allegheny Cemetery in carriages.

Evening.—Banquet tendered by the local Cemetery Associations.

An invitation is extended to all cemetery corporations to send representatives to the convention. Information relative to the cost of membership in the association may be had by addressing Mr. H. Wilson Ross, secretary, Newton Center, Mass.

PROHIBITING BURIALS WITHIN CITY LIMITS.

The supreme court of Oregon says, in the case of Wygant against McLaughlin, 64 Pacific Reporter 867, that a cemetery is not a nuisance, except conditions be present which corrupt or foul the atmosphere by unwholesome or noxious stenches, or impregnate the water of wells or springs in the vicinity by percolation through the soil, thereby endangering the public health. Hence, the authorities agree that a cemetery is not nor can it be regarded a nuisance per se, or of itself. And whether the act of depositing a dead body in its place of sepulture is the commission of a nuisance, the court says, depends entirely upon its proximity to the habitations of the living and the manner in which it is accomplished. Furthermore, holding that a city which is given power by its charter to declare what shall constitute a nuisance is not thereby authorized to declare that to be a nuisance which is neither such of itself nor under the common law, nor made so by statutory enactment, the court thinks it follows that the city council of the city is not authorized to declare generally that to deposit a dead body in any portion of an inhibited district shall constitute a nuisance, when it is conceded, as it was in this case, that such an interment may be made in the usual way in some sections thereof, without giving offense to the senses of any human inhabitant, or endangering in the least measure the health of the community. If, however, the legislature had granted special and express power to exclude burials from within the city limits, the adoption of such an ordinance as the one here in question, which declared the burial of the dead within the city limits, outside of certain excepted districts, to be a nuisance, and provided for the punishment of persons doing the acts thereby declared to be offenses against the city, the court holds would be a legitimate exercise of the power conferred, and no one could question its validity. But when the nature of the power delegated enjoins upon the city the duty of adopting such measures only as are reasonable, as under the circumstances first mentioned, that becomes the measure and limit of the power, and any act in excess thereof is without legal efficacy, and an ordinance being unreasonable thereunder as applied to certain sparsely inhabited portions of the city wherein burials are prohibited, and general in its territorial scope and operation, it is invalid as to the whole, and must fall in its entirety. Again, the court says that, under the general police power incident to all municipal corporation, and under special charter power "to provide for the health, cleanliness, ornament, peace, and good order of the city," the power thus conferred is no doubt ample to authorize the city to adopt reasonable measures prescribing rules and regulations, as it respects the place and manner of burials within the city limits; but the city cannot arbitrarily prohibit them, unless such prohibition be a reasonable exercise of the power.

"TOMB" BROADLY DEFINED.

As a legal echo of the sinking of the French steamer La Bourgogne on July 4, 1898, the supreme court of Louisiana holds, in the matter of the successions of Pauline Langles and Angele Langles, who perished in that disaster, that a provision in a will that the executor should expend a certain amount for a tomb for the testatrix does not lapse because the body of the deceased cannot be recovered and deposited in it. The word "tomb," it declares, 29 Southern Reporter, 739, has a sufficiently broad significance to be held to be a monument in memory of the dead; and as such it should be erected. Here, for example, it considers was a proper occasion to give the word its broadest meaning.

Park Notes

The new state capitol at St. Paul, Minn., is to be surrounded by a park. The Park Board recently passed a resolution instructing the city engineer to prepare maps and plats of the proposed improvements.

* * *

Superintendent of Parks Power, of Indianapolis, has been engaged to design an extensive system of permanent park improvements for Muncie, Ind. The grounds have been surveyed and put in shape for the work of the landscape gardener.

* * *

Director of Public Works Bigelow, Pittsburg, Pa., is to build a chain of lakes in Panther Hollow, Schenley Park. Plans have been prepared for a chain of six lakes, and the work of grading has been begun. The lakes will be flanked on either side by high and barren cliffs; the plans provide that these shall be graded off, and terraced and sodded, or planted with shrubbery.

* * *

La Crosse, Wis., is to have an island park. Mr. A. W. Pettibone, a retired lumberman of that city, is improving a small island in the Mississippi river just opposite La Crosse, and will turn it over to the city as a park when he has beautified it. He has built a driveway around the island, is turning the marshes into lagoons and sodding the ground, and has just given \$50,000 toward further improvements. It will take several years to complete the improvements. The island is 1½ miles long and a mile wide.

* * *

The president has issued a proclamation reserving 58,000 acres of land in the Wichita mountains, Indian Territory, for a national park. The tract is timber land, useless for agricultural purposes, and is to be known as the Wichita Forest Reserve. Initial action in the matter was aroused by Mr. D. C. Burson, who enlisted the aid of the commissioner of forestry, and circulated a petition which was signed by large numbers of people in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

* * *

The Park Board, St. Paul, Minn., has authorized warrants to be drawn on the city treasurer for \$65,000 to pay for land condemned for the enlargement of the parks. The division of the expenditure is as follows: Phalen Park, \$57,000; Como Park, \$5,000; Iris Park, \$3,000. The board of county commissioners is to erect a steel wagon bridge across Phalen creek, with a span of not less than 30 feet. The Park Board is also negotiating for the purchase of 8 acres of land for an addition to Indian Mounds Park.

* * *

Cohasset, Mass., is to construct a park to cost \$65,000 about the head of Cohasset harbor. The work will involve the moving of about 15 unsightly buildings, the dredging of the harbor channel, and the building of a public landing near the center of the town. The plan is to raise most of the money by public subscription, the town appropriating only about \$12,000.

* * *

Attorney General Douglas, of Minnesota, has returned from an inspection of Itasca state park, at Lake Itasca, Minn., and has arranged for the purchase from John S. Pillsbury

of 250 acres of timber land skirting the east arm of the lake, at \$2 per acre, and \$5.50 per thousands for the timber. This will make the cost about \$17,000. Arrangements have also been made to begin condemnation proceedings for the acquiring of 160 acres of land at the outlet of the lake. A force of men is now at work in the park improving the roads.

* * *

Cincinnati is considering the advisability of buying 175 acres of land in Avondale, one of its suburbs, for a public park. The property belongs to the Blachley estate, whose attorney has offered it to the city for \$1,000 an acre. The matter is to be presented to the Board of Public Service, but it is thought an act of the legislature will be necessary in order to allow the city to purchase it.

* * *

The Pennsylvania Forestry Commission is negotiating for the purchase of Mont Alto park and adjoining lands to be set aside as a reservation. The tract consists of 20,000 acres of land with much valuable timber. The expenditure of the commission is limited to about \$7 an acre. The state has purchased many thousand acres of land in the effort to preserve its watershed, of which this land is a part.

* * *

A large collection of outdoor statuary belonging to the Hoffner estate, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been presented to the city and is to be placed in Eden Park. The late Mr. Hoffner was a wealthy and eccentric man who traveled through Europe and collected statuary to ornament the grounds about his home. Some of the works which will be placed in the park are marble statues representing "The Four Seasons," "The Four Continents," Roman and Greek warriors and many smaller figures. Some of the bronze statues are: "Apollo of the Capitol," "Venus de Medici," the "Dancing Faun," the "Winged Mercury," and two griffins.

* * *

In a paper read before the recent convention of the New England Association of Park Superintendents at Hartford, Conn., Mr. John C. Olmsted stated that Hartford had a larger park acreage in proportion to population than any city in the country. That city has an acre of park to every 68 inhabitants; in Boston there is one acre to every 224, and in Providence one to every 321. Hartford has six parks with a total area of 1,014 acres. The annual report of the Hartford commissioners for 1901 shows several substantial additions of territory, by gift, purchase, and action of the City Council, and gives the following financial statements: Receipts for the year, \$106,381.12; expenditures, \$104,511.53. The expenditures from the bond account was \$55,070, leaving to that account, \$24,918.08.

* * *

The estimate of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for the maintenance of the park during the next year has been presented to the city controller. The total amount asked for is \$1,107,940.50, an increase of \$494,000 over last year's estimate. This increase is largely due to the following improvements to be made during the coming year: For beginning the construction of a speedway, \$210,000; for a new bridge over Landsdowne glen, \$100,000; for widening the Wassahickon drive, \$30,000; for a new bridge at Allen's lane, \$35,000. Some of the other items in the estimate are as follows: Maintenance, \$150,000; erection of music pavilion, \$20,000; care of Horticultural Hall, \$20,000; salaries, \$14,550; works of a permanent character, \$150,000; electric and other lighting, \$40,445; maintaining and improving Zoological Garden, \$17,500.

Cemetery Notes.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in favor of the Oakland Cemetery Association in its suit against the city of Yonkers, N. Y., in which the court decided that the cemetery was not liable to assessment for public improvements. An assessment of \$2,000 was levied upon the Oakland Cemetery for building a sewer in Walnut street and Ashburton avenue. The trustees claimed exemption under a law of 1879; the city claimed that the exemption was not applicable to the city of Yonkers, but both the higher and lower courts decided in favor of the cemetery.

* * *

Tranquility Cemetery, Tranquility, N. J., is one of the old and prosperous burying grounds of that state. It was incorporated in 1878, and has had a total of 1,000 interments. It embraces 15 acres of rolling ground in the Lehigh Valley among the sandy hills of Sussex county, near the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad. Interments take place from New York City, Newark, and the counties of Warren and Sussex in New Jersey. Mr. H. S. Wintermute, the present superintendent, has been in charge continuously since the incorporation of the cemetery.

* * *

An interesting case involving the right to erect a monument on a lot or remove a body therefrom is now before the Probate Court at Springfield, Mass. James W. Carney of Galesburg, Ill., executor of the estate of the late Julia Sullivan, of Holyoke, Mass., has brought suit against Michael D. Sullivan, her son. The body of Mrs. Sullivan is buried in a lot in Calvary Cemetery, belonging to her son, the defendant. In her will she directed that a monument be erected over her body, but the son refused to allow the executor to erect the monument or remove the body to another cemetery. The plaintiff asks for the right to erect the monument and an injunction restraining Michael D. Sullivan from interfering. The decision has not yet been handed down.

* * *

The legal right of the Cambridge Cemetery Company, Cambridge, Mass., to transfer land to the Metropolitan Park Commission will be passed upon by the Massachusetts Supreme Court next month. Legislative acts prohibit to a certain extent the transfer of land which has been used for burial purposes, and no transfers can be made without a favorable judgment from the Supreme Court. The present hearing is given in order that the cemetery officials and the park commissioners may exchange pieces of land which will be for their mutual advantage. The state wants two strips of land along the Charles River for a parkway, and the cemetery wants two strips back of the river, which are owned by the state. It is proposed to exchange these pieces of land with the addition that the state is to pay \$1,300 to the city of Cambridge.

* * *

Mr. Geo. Van Atta, superintendent of Cedar Hill Cemetery, Newark, Ohio, writes of a movement toward the abolition of Sunday funerals in two Ohio towns. The Board of Directors of Woodlawn Cemetery, Lima, Ohio, have passed a resolution prohibiting them, and will not issue any permits for that day. The trustees say that Sunday burials are in nearly all instances unnecessary; that they re-

sult in spread and parade, and compel the cemetery force to work on Sunday without any excuse. In Newark the matter is being vigorously agitated by the newspapers and the clergy, and Mr. Van Atta believes that the trustees of Cedar Hill will soon take action to prohibit the Sunday burials.

* * *

The annual report of the Cemetery Board of Boston, Mass., has just been issued, containing the first of a series of historical sketches of Boston burial grounds. Copp's Hill cemetery was the subject of the first sketch. Cotton Mather's tomb, and many of the other gravestones and inscriptions are reproduced. Plans of all the cemeteries, locating lots, graves and tombs, are being prepared. A card catalogue of every tomb and gravestone, showing the inscription and exact location has been prepared. About 65,000 cards were required for the catalogues of Mount Hope and Evergreen cemeteries. The department has 19 cemeteries in its charge, in which there were 2,081 interments during 1900; of these 1766 were in Mount Hope. The expenses for maintenance during the year were \$62,914; receipts from sale of lots, digging and care of graves, etc., amounted to \$30,931.

* * *

Additional territory has been acquired by the following cemeteries: Zion Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn., will purchase the Mount Pleasant Cemetery of seven acres adjoining it. It will cost \$7,000. * * * Langcliffe Cemetery, Avoca, Pa., has purchased an additional plot of ground, 265 x 150 feet, and are grading and improving it. * * * Coffeyville, Kas., has bought a new cemetery of 80 acres about a mile from the city. It is well-drained farm land, and cost \$1,500. * * * St. Lawrence Cemetery, Sayville, L. I., has secured an addition of 8 acres of ground. It will be used by both the Sayville and Bohemia Roman Catholic parishes. * * * The city council of Quincy, Mass., has appropriated \$28,000 for the purchase of additional land for Mt. Wallaston cemetery. There are but 50 lots unsold in Mt. Wallaston, and the addition is imperative. * * * Mt. Home Cemetery, Kalamazoo, Mich., has added six acres to its territory. * * * Elmwood, Montpelier, Vt., has purchased 4 acres of ground, as only a few lots remained in the old grounds. * * * The Fayette Cemetery Improvement Association, Fayette, Mo., will lay out a new cemetery, and has purchased 50 acres of land for the purpose. The price paid was \$1,575.

* * *

The following improvements to cemeteries are noted this month: Oak Grove, Fall River, Mass., has been presented with a fountain by C. P. Stickney; the fountain was made in Paris, and cost \$350. * * * Oakwood Cemetery, Grand Rapids, Mich., is erecting a new memorial entrance, given by the late Josephine Southworth in memory of her husband. It is to be of granite, in the Greek style of architecture. The association is also erecting a steel bridge 150 feet long across a ravine near the entrance. * * * The Charlotte Cemetery, Charlotte, Mich., is to build a receiving vault this summer to cost \$1,200. Several new drives are also being laid out. * * * Pine Grove Cemetery, Leicester, Mass., is to be surrounded by a new wall of block stone, and a new gate will be hung on pillars of Milford granite. * * * Mount Hebron Cemetery, Winchester, Va., is to build a new mortuary chapel and receiving vault after plans by Stewart Barney, of New York. It will be of stone and will cost \$10,000, half of which was contributed by Chas. B. Rouss, of New York. * * * St. Adalbert's cemetery, Niles township, Ill., will build a receiving vault to cost \$20,000. It will be of fireproof construction, 32 x 74 feet, and will have room for 400 bodies.

PARK AND CEMETERY

AND

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

ESTABLISHED 1890.

OBJECT: To advance Art-out-of-Doors, with special reference to the improvement of parks, cemeteries, home grounds, and the promotion of Town and Village Improvement Associations, etc.

DISCUSSIONS of subjects pertinent to these columns by persons practically acquainted with them, are especially desired.

ANNUAL REPORTS of Parks, Cemeteries, Horticultural, Local Improvement and similar societies are solicited.

PHOTOGRAPHS or sketches of specimen trees, new and little known trees and shrubs, landscape effects, entrances, buildings, etc., are solicited.

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents: President, Geo. M. Painter, "West Laurel Hill," Philadelphia; Vice-President, Frank Eurich, "Woodward Lawn," Detroit, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. Wilson Ross, Newton Center, Mass. The Fifteenth Annual Convention will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., September, 10th, 11th, 12th, 1901.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

Publisher's Notes.

The first number of "The American Botanist" has been received. It is edited by Willard N. Clute, editor of the Fein Bulletin, and author of "Ferns in Their Haunts," and describes itself as a "monthly journal for the plant lover." It is intended primarily for the lay reader; common names of plants are used, and the scientific names carefully enclosed in parenthesis so as not to impede the progress of the uninitiated. The following classes of subjects are specified as among those of which The Botanist will treat: "Records of the increase or decrease of any species, of the finding of rare species, the effect of environment upon plants, the uses made of our native species, the names by which they are known to farmers and herb-doctors," and the meaning of such names, experiments in cultivating and propagating our plants, and any subject connected with plant-ecology."

The three original leading articles in the first number are: "Balder's Brow," by C. F. Saunders, a picturesque account of the familiar weed *Anthemis cotula*, and the origin of its name; "Devastation of Nature," by G. Armington Sayre, an appeal for moderation in the gathering of plants by collectors and others; and "Some Phases of Plant Distribution," by the editor, a discussion of some of the peculiarities of plant distribution throughout the country. The Botanist is attractively bound, the articles are interesting and well-written, and should appeal to a wide class of readers. Subscription, \$1.00 a year; 10 cents a copy; Willard Mr. George E. Kessler, Kansas City, N. Clute & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Mo., has been appointed landscape architect to the St. Louis Fair Commission. Mr. Kessler has been prominent in landscape work since 1882, when he returned from an extensive study of European parks. He planned the entire park system of Kansas City which was developed at a cost of \$2,500,000, and a large part of the Baltimore park system.

Mr. C. M. Loring, Minneapolis, Minn., writes as follows:

Enclosed please find P. O. order for renewal of subscription to Park and Cemetery. I would not be without it for many times the cost. I wish a copy of it could be placed in every family in the country. It is an educator too many need.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Century Supplement to "Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening," Vol. II. Price \$5.00 per volume; George T. King, Hyde Park, Mass. The second and concluding volume of the Supplement to the Dictionary and Cyclopaedia of Horticulture by Geo. Nicholson, Curator Royal Gardens, Kew, and a staff of scientific specialists, is now ready, and together with the four original volumes constitutes a work that no one interested in any branch of horticulture can afford to be without. The completion of the supplement to this work, for many years the standard authority in its field, means that it has been brought down to date with the same elaborate care and scientific accuracy that characterized the earlier volumes of the book, and the first volume of the supplement which was reviewed at length in Park and Cemetery in September, 1900. The latest discoveries in new plants, in hybridizing, in cultivation, in plant diseases and their treatment, which have been going on since the first publication of the dictionary, have been collected and incorporated in the Supplement, with the same admirable method and arrangement, which have made the book both a practical working guide and a storehouse of information. It constitutes also an interesting chapter in the history of horticulture by comparing it with the earlier volumes, and noting the changes in nomenclature, and the advance in horticultural science that have taken place. That it is a supplement that really supplements, can be readily seen by examining a few examples of well-known plants taken at random from the last volume. Under *Nymphaea* are given twenty-two different species and varieties in addition to those found in Vol. II; of *Gladiolus* there were 55 new names; under *Lilium* there were 88, under *Quercus*, 97, and under *Iris* 110.

Vol. II from G to Z contains 747 pages, profusely illustrated with half-tone engravings and many full page colored plates, and is well fitted both in form and substance to stand at the end of such a valuable work.

"Laws of Cemetery Associations," by John Power, comprising the law as to cemeteries, undertakers, embalmers, and burials in the state of New York, with statutory amendments down to

and including the session of 1901. Albany, N. Y.; W. C. Little & Co.; price, \$1.00. This book contains the entire body of law of the state of New York, case law as well as the unrepealed legislation, and prominent decisions from other states. It is designed not merely for the use of lawyers, but for cemetery and town officials, religious corporations, clergymen, undertakers, embalmers, physicians, dealers in monuments, lot owners and others. Technical terms have been avoided, but close references to the section of the legal code are always given, so that the exact wording of the laws can be readily ascertained. There are 15 chapters with references to 90 cases, and a useful series of legal forms annexed, such as: Certificates of Incorporation, Deed of Cemetery lots, Transfer of lot, Forms of Devise or Bequest, etc. Some of the chapters are: Incorporation of Cemeteries, Eminent Domain, Government and Management of Cemeteries, Sale, Mortgage and Lease of Cemetery Property, Opening Highways Through Cemeteries, Desecration of Cemeteries, Transfer of Lots, etc. The book contains 150 pages, and is well written and readable, as well as full of valuable legal information.

Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., Bulletin 103—"Studies of Some Shade Tree and Timber Destroying Fungi," by Geo. F. Atkinson.

Forty-first Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Hartford, Conn., for the year ending April 30, 1901. Illustrated with half-tone views of park scenery, and a diagram of Goodwin Park and interesting statistics.

Oakland Cemetery, Princeton, Ill. Ordinances, Rules and Regulations and Description of Grounds; illustrated with half-tones.

Belleville Cemetery Co., Belleville, Ont. Organization, Record of Officers, By-Laws, Rules, and Tariff.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., 1900; 228 pages, illustrated.

Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Des Moines, Ia., for the year ending April 1, 1901. Contains the state laws in regard to parks, Reports of officials, and discussions of park matters by specialists. A neatly bound book of 78 pages with many half-tone views of park scenery.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Boston, Mass. A comprehensive report, giving full statistics and information concerning the Boston park system. Excellent half-tone illustrations, and map of Olmsted Park.

Articles of Association with the revised By-Laws and Rules of Oakland Cemetery Association, St. Paul, Minn. Neatly bound and handsomely illustrated with half-tones.

Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y. Address to the Lot-Owners relative to perpetual care. List of Lot Owners. Neatly illustrated.

Rules and Regulations of Wyoming Cemetery, Melrose, Mass. Also specimens of official forms, neatly printed and conveniently arranged, used by the Wyoming Cemetery.

Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

Summer Bulb List, 1901. Wholesale Prices of Hardy American Bulbs and Plants at the Highlands Nursery of Harlan P. Kelsey, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. Also circular of "Stuartia Pentagyna," a rare hardy Carolina mountain shrub, recommended by Mr. Kelsey.

Smith & Menzel, Nurserymen, Aldgate, South Australia. Descriptive Catalogue of Hardy Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs, Herbaceous plants, flower and vegetable seeds, etc.

Michell's Preliminary Wholesale Price List of Forcing Bulbs, Seeds and Supplies for the Florist, July, August, 1901. Henry F. Michell, 1018 Market St., Philadelphia.

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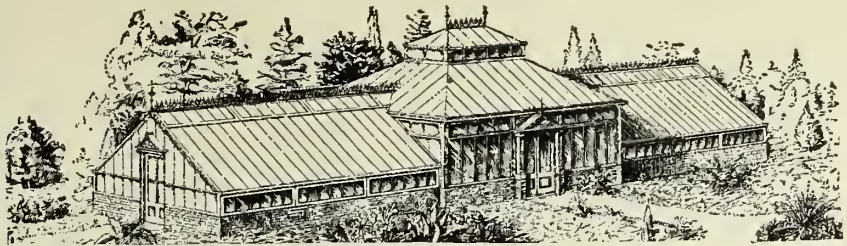
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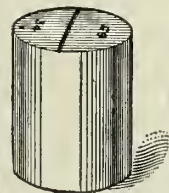
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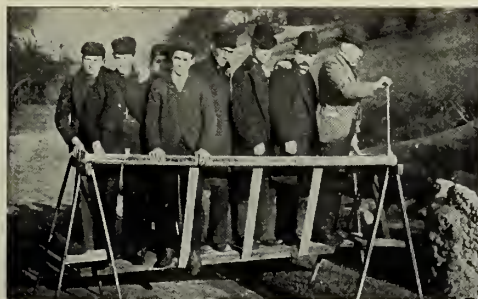
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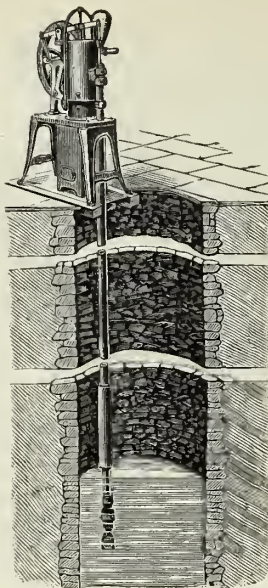
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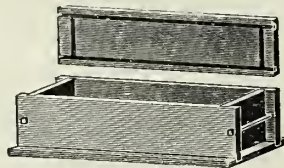
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Characteristic of western ideas, one finds things done here on a scale so large as at times to seem almost incredible; nursery rows a half mile long, many of them planted to one variety of a tree, and block after block, each containing thousands of the better known varieties of ornamental trees at various periods of development confronts the visitor as he is driven over the twelve miles of well-kept roads that traverse the grounds. Thoroughness seems to be the watchword of the proprietors in the conduct of these extensive and scientifically conducted grounds. The frequent fertilizing and intense cultivation of the nursery rows has produced a condition of soil conducive to the most favorable results.

The thrifty appearance of foliage on recently transplanted trees and shrubs, despite the recent drought, shows how readily the fibrous roots, even of imported stock respond to the favorable environment. The services of from thirty-five to seventy men are required

venient intervals throughout the grounds.

An interesting feature, and one that possesses advantages not common, even in the largest nurseries in this country, is the natural forest of eighty acres lying entirely within the limits of the



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PETERSON'S NURSERIES, LOOKING EAST FROM WATER TOWER.

the year round according to the season to plant, transplant, cultivate, propagate and handle the large quantities of nursery stock that are shipped during the spring and fall. Families of a number of the employes reside within the limits of the nursery, and the fact that many of these have remained here continuously for from five to twenty-three years is evidence of their efficiency.

A water system of modern equipment that would be adequate for the requirements of a town of 3,000 people is in operation for the exclusive use of the nursery. The power house, 83 feet steel tower and reservoir with capacity of 30,000 gallons are seen in one of the illustrations. Water is forced through two miles of pipes which are connected with patent hydrants at con-

nursery on either side of the north branch of the Chicago River. Through this delightfully wild stretch of woods one follows a tortuous Indian trail, once trod by the Pottawatomies on their way to and from the Indian settlement at the mouth of the river, from which has risen the metropolis of the west. This tract should be preserved in its present condition of sylvan beauty and be made a part of Chicago's park system. In the rich soil of this virgin forest such natives as the sassafras, nanny-berry (sheep-berry) and strawberry tree grow most luxuriantly. Majestic elms 150 feet in height, grand old oaks and many others of the numerous indigenous trees and shrubs and native flora are to be seen. From here the native stock is transplanted and propagated, and the seeds of the finest speci-



A FIELD OF PAEONIAS, PETERSON'S NURSERIES, CHICAGO.

mens carefully collected for planting, thus insuring a uniformity of stock that can always be relied upon.

It would tax the limits of these columns to enumerate the varieties of native and foreign trees, shrubs, her-

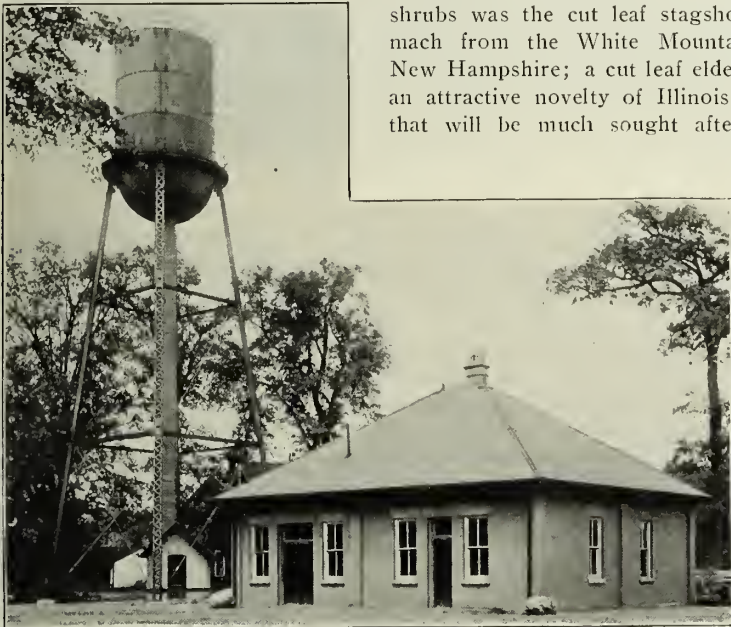
dance, is another street or lawn tree that has come to be regarded with great favor because of its ability to withstand drought. A Nebraska experiment station recommends it above all other trees for this reason.

Noticeable among the ornamental shrubs was the cut leaf stagshorn sumach from the White Mountains of New Hampshire; a cut leaf elderberry, an attractive novelty of Illinois origin that will be much sought after; the

made with every promising variety that comes to Mr. Peterson's attention, and he has been successful in bringing the plant to its highest degree of perfection. The varying destinations of shipments of roots now being made from here for fall planting evidences an increasing popularity of this old-time favorite.

The transplanting of large trees for parks and boulevards has for years been a special feature of these nurseries. Prior to the World's Fair in Chicago several trees, some of them nearly two feet in diameter, were removed from here to Jackson Park, where as an exhibition they received a diploma and bronze medal. Several years ago the Petersons planted 540 five-inch nursery grown elms on Ridge avenue in Rogers Park, of which not a single tree was lost. This is a record that is probably without an equal.

The frequent demands for planting plans for beautifying public and private grounds have induced Messrs. Peterson & Son to take up the business of landscape gardening. The plans for the embellishment of the middle parkway on Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, some two miles in length, were furnished and the work carried out by them. Ten thousand plants were required, embracing a comprehensive collection of material known to be hardy in this trying climate and suitable for such a scheme of embellishment. Among the noteworthy private grounds in Chicago for which they furnished the plans and did the planting are those of Martin A. Ryerson, S. W. Rawson, Chas. L. Counselman, John J. Mitchell, and time to time. An account of the nurseries would not be complete without some mention of the proprietor's extensive library of rare books, and his interesting "museum" of Indian relics. Mr. Peterson has for many years been an ardent collector of flints, baskets, and other curios, principally Indian and Swedish, and now numbers not less than ten thousand objects of various kinds, many of them exceedingly rare treasures, which he takes great pleasure in showing to his visitors.



WATER TOWER, POWER HOUSE, BLACKSMITH SHOP—PETERSON & SON'S NURSERIES.

baceous and flowering plants, vines and fruits that one finds here, for in the half century that has passed hundreds of varieties from every clime have been experimented with, and the most desirable retained and propagated.

Millions of elms, from the smallest seedling to the finest of specimens, catalpas by the hundred thousand, maples, ash, linden, poplar, hackberry and all of the better known street and lawn trees are grown in abundance. Peterson's bronze ash and the Geneva maple were particularly noticeable. The leaves of the latter take on a rich purple color in the fall, making it a desirable tree for the landscape gardener in planting for fall effects. Mr. Peterson regards the Schwedler variety of the Norway maple one of the best trees for lawn planting.

The hackberry, grown here in abun-

highbush cranberry, with its beautiful clusters of bright berries that are so effective through the winter months; Tamerisk Odessana, with its graceful, feathery foliage, useful in ornamental shrubberies, and scores of others.

Mr. Wm. A. Peterson is a recognized authority in paeonia culture, and that part of the nursery set apart for the cultivation of this beautiful and deservedly popular flower is of peculiar interest. The field of paeonies seen in the illustration, ranging in color from purest white to deepest crimson, is a magnificent display that annually attracts large numbers of visitors. There is approximately six hundred varieties in this collection, although probably not more than one-third of that number are regarded as being sufficiently distinct to be placed on sale. By means of a conveniently arranged card system a very accurate record is kept of experiments



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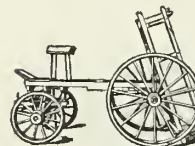
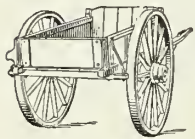
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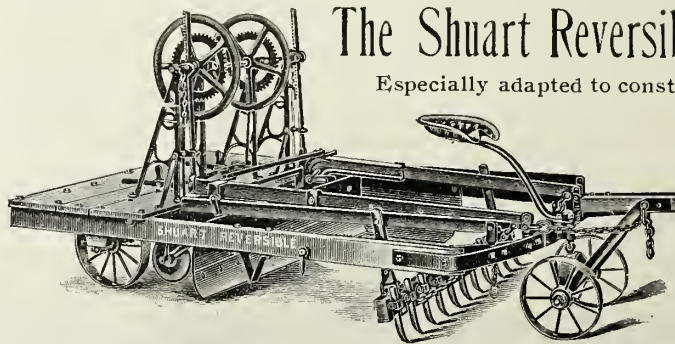
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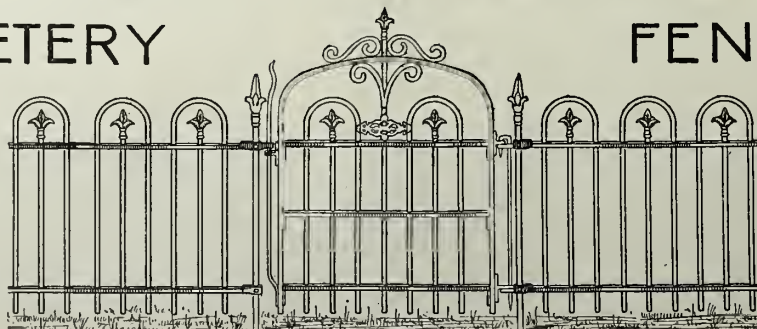


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CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS' CONVENTION.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents will be held at the Hotel Schenley, Pittsburg, Pa., September 17, 18, 19. The programme given in detail in our last issue gives promise of an interesting occasion. The excellent results that have been accomplished through the efforts of this organization commend it to the favorable consideration of all who are interested in the improvement of cemeteries.

AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR CIVIC IMPROVEMENT.

The recent convention of the American League for Civic Improvement, organized last year under the title of the National League of Improvement Associations, at Buffalo, in many respects was a significant gathering. While the attendance was a great disappointment to those upon whom the duty fell of preparing for the occasion, the character of the papers and discussions, and the enthusiasm of those present, made the convention an undoubted success, and prepared the way for an aggressive campaign in the cause of civic improvement. This term is more comprehensive than the former title of the association implies and affords a larger field of work to which the many representative workers among its members will henceforth address themselves. A feature which attracted considerable attention was expressed in the report of the secretary in connection

with the collection of funds with which to promote the welfare of the association, and should serve as an example among the local societies. It was the successful appeal to business men for subscriptions to the cause, and from this source a large proportion of the funds expended were obtained. This is a pointed suggestion to all improvement associations, and it is not only in the way of funds that representative men should be induced to help, but their names as promoters of improvement ideas in any community, great or small, impart confidence and invite practical consideration. The scope of the work comprised in civic improvement was also well expressed in the convention, and while from certain standpoints it appeared overwhelming in its diversity and extent, the intelligence present and afterwards called to the helm of the undertaking left no doubt that in whatever branch of work improvement was demanded there would be no difficulty in carrying it on when all was ready for the effort. The first year of the existence of the League taxed the energies and experience of its promoters, but it is gratifying to record that the Buffalo convention proved that the work had not been in vain, and that a future of great works has been revealed for the association.

EXHIBIT OF IMPROVE- MENT WORK AT ST. LOUIS.

A most important resolution was adopted at the Buffalo Convention of the American League for Civic Improvement, which will be found in full in another column, looking to an exhibit at the forthcoming St. Louis exposition of the material, plans and methods adopted in the improvement of towns and cities, and in fact all the components of improvement work generally. In the remarks by Mr. Albert Kelsey, president of the Architectural League of America, who introduced the resolution, he stated that at three foreign expositions a department had been made for work of this character, and had had an excellent effect and attracted much attention. It does not require much consideration to conclude that such an exhibit, while improvement work is a leading feature of our national economics, would be very timely, and that it could be made of surprising interest goes without saying. It is to be hoped and expected that the managers of the St. Louis exposition will decide to permit such a department and in ample time to allow of a comprehensive exhibit, practical and educational. Properly arranged and with instructive literature to explain it in detail, it should exert a powerful influence in converting the people to that civic pride which will prompt incessant activity along progressive lines in our city life and living.

**THE NATIONAL
CAPITAL.**

It is a great tribute to the genius of Charles Peter L'Enfant, who made the original plan for the laying out of Washington, D. C., under the directions of George Washington, that the experts, recently appointed a commission by act of congress to devise means of beautifying the city of Washington, have concluded that the best thing to do is to return to the original plan designed by that gentleman. This included a great tree-shaded mall, and in addition the commission suggests the reclaiming of the Anacostia River, the filling in of the flats for park purposes, the use of the Potomac for a comprehensive system of fountains and an artistic treatment of the water front. Washington is magnificently situated for grand treatment, and is already one of the most beautiful cities in the world, notwithstanding that it is a comparatively modern capital. The grand pile of national buildings located so as to command all the surrounding beauties lends itself to a scheme of improvement commensurate with the dignity attaching to the capital city of the United States. In his recent "Impressions of America," Mr. Frederic Harrison, the English writer, says: "It is the only capital which has been laid out from the first entirely on modern lines, with organic unity of plan, unincumbered with any antique limitations and confusions." And upon such a foundation we may well expect surpassing results from the men now commissioned to complete the city.

**WOMAN'S
WORK IN
CIVIC BEAUTY.**

The decision of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association to enter an exhibit comprising photographs of work accomplished, and facts concerning its organization, at the exposition of modern decorative art to be held in Turin, Italy, in 1902, calls to mind the importance of the work done by women in beautifying public places in many localities. Branches of the Auxiliary in Chicago and Milwaukee are applying themselves with commendable zeal and encouraging success to the vast field of usefulness in the two lake cities, and many of the foremost improvement workers throughout the country are women. The "Woman's Board of Trade," of Santa Fe, New Mexico, first organized for the purpose of sending an exhibit to the World's Fair in 1893, has become a permanent organization, and by beautifying the plaza, or public square, has furnished an object lesson that has become contagious throughout the city. Examples of this character could be multiplied indefinitely and are given each month in our department of improvement associations. These few instances will suffice to indicate that woman's native sense of beauty is one of the strongest factors in the present crusade against ugliness and dirt. Her place in politics and business may still be an open question, but there can be no manner of question as to the value of

her work in making beautiful our public places and home surroundings.

**A NEW
FIELD FOR
PHILANTHROPY.**

The astonishing growth of philanthropic endeavor which has characterized the closing years of the century just ended has been so strongly evident in the direction of educational institutions that we are prone to overlook the needs and possibilities in other directions. The millions that have been showered upon colleges and universities have dazzled the public eye, and obscured the many private donations of land and money that have been given to public parks. Many cities—especially the smaller ones—have parks which are monuments to the beneficence of their citizens. Some of these that can be readily called to mind are Hubbard Park, Meriden, Conn., Keney Park, Hartford, Conn., Pettibone Park, La Crosse, Wis., and a growing list of those in smaller towns that have been mentioned in *Park and Cemetery* from time to time. That few of such gifts have been made in large cities, is probably due to the fact that the colossal efforts required to duplicate such parks as Fairmount and Prospect have discouraged individual benevolence in that direction. But with the recent movements toward the establishment of small parks and playgrounds in all of the large cities this feeling need no longer be felt, and our public-spirited millionaires can find no more useful way of benefiting humanity than by gifts to the work of park building.

**THE NEW BUREAU
OF FORESTRY.**

The advancement of the Division of Forestry to the rank of the Bureau of Forestry, and the increase of the appropriation for its work from \$88,520 to \$185,440, has met with universal commendation. The work of the forestry department has long since demonstrated its usefulness, and the extension of the scope of its work is eminently in keeping with the rapid increase in the number and area of national and state parks and forest reservations. The national forest reserves now have a total area of 57,000,000 acres, and many states are acquiring new territory for their state parks. The addition of the Appalachian forest reserve in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, which will in all probability be made by the next congress, will furnish an additional field of usefulness for the new bureau. The government can do no more important work than to continue the preservation and development of our forest areas, and the larger financial resources of the Bureau, with the increased scope of its work, give promise of soon placing our hitherto backward industry of forestry on a footing commensurate with our other national enterprises, and on a scale comparable to that of European countries.



ENTRANCE AND WALLED RIVER, BUSHNELL PARK, HARTFORD, CONN.

THE PARKS OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Mr. John C. Olmsted, who planned the excellent park system of Hartford, Conn., read an interesting and instructive paper on the Hartford Parks at the last annual convention of the New England Park Superintendents, extracts from which are given below. The city has six parks, of a total area of 1014 acres, distributed as follows: Keney Park, 522 acres; Goodwin Park, 200 acres; Pope Park, 90.5 acres; Elizabeth Park, 90 acres; Riverside Park, 63 acres; Bushnell Park, 48.5 acres.

Concerning the motives of design in the plans of Keney and Riverside Parks, which offered the greatest problems and possibilities of construction, and therefore furnish the most profitable study for park makers, he speaks as follows:

"Keney Park has been designed with the fundamental idea of making it as different as possible from all the other parks by giving it a predominately natural and rural effect, by planting only trees and shrubs native to the locality, by grading and planting in such a way as to screen out of view all streets, and surrounding houses and their accessories, and by keeping the grass short by pasturing sheep upon it wherever practicable, instead of by lawn mowers. The "keep-off-the-grass" question will not be attempted to be settled by rules and signs. On the contrary, visitors will be as

welcome to walk on the grass as the sheep are. In places where distinct short-cut paths are likely to be formed and on steep banks and in the parts of the woods not set apart for strolling at random and picnicking and in spots that are too shady for grass to grow well upon, the intention is to cover the ground with low bushes and creepers. For purposes of design, Keney Park has been differentiated into four main divisions, following the indications of the existing growths, as follows: The West Open comprises an area of 167 acres, almost all of which was open farm land. Part of the ground at the foot of the hill was decidedly wet until early summer and in some cases swampy, but all the wet portions have been thoroughly underdrained. The woods are composed mainly of stump growth timber, chestnut predominating. The Bushnell division has an area of 69 acres. A small part was wood, but most of it was pasture land mainly covered with bushes more than grass. The design is to preserve and extend this bushy and wild flower effect, avoiding more trees except a few for shade and a border plantation.

"The next division of Keney Park, called Ten Mile Woods, covers an area of 181 acres. The woods can fairly be called tame, undignified and decidedly monotonous. A great deal of study has been given to a scheme for developing effects of variety and contrast

while carefully preserving naturalness and harmony. It is designed to secure variety by causing a certain species of tree, in itself worthy and interesting, to very manifestly predominate in a given locality. The same idea can be extended to the treatment of the undergrowth or ground cover. One part of Ten Mile Woods has a great many ferns. It has been called, therefore, Fernwood, and the bushes are to be reduced in number and the ferns encouraged to increase. Thus there are Gypsy Grove, Nutting Grove and Beech Grove, where grass will cover the ground, and Hazelwood, Hollywood and Greenbriar Wood, where bushes will cover the ground under the trees.

"The East Open is the next division and extends from the woods to Windsor avenue. The soil changes in this division to a stiff clay admirably adapted to permanent pasture. The moisture under the sandy Ten Mile Woods here comes out upon the surface and starts a little brook. This tract is to be left mainly open and is to be pastured with sheep. It will be secluded by a border mound and border plantation and will be diversified by scattering wide-spreading trees and small groups of trees on little ridges and hillocks.

"Riverside Park is one of the best investments the city ever made. It has the great advantage over all the other parks of a great river landscape, fronting as it does along its whole length upon the Connecticut River. This river is unquestionably the most important geographical, topographical and landscape feature of the city and vicinity. Hardly less important, as a characteristic landscape feature of the vicinity of Hartford, are the Connecticut River meadows. These rich, gently rolling green meadows diversified by noble trees in little groves, groups, or standing isolated here and there, form not only one of the most beautiful but also one of the most available and useful types of natural landscape for a public park, since owing to its comparative flatness and to the vigor of its greensward a greater number of people can stroll and play upon a given area of it than on higher, steeper and more broken land whether open or wooded.

"To make accessible and to bring into prominence the principal landscape features of this park, the views of the river and of the meadows, the first improvement to be designed was the broad river walk. The next most important question of design was the treatment of the portion of the meadow land that is under water continuously or several times, and for weeks at a time, during all except the two or three summer months when the river is low. The expense of properly fitting the pond to creditably serve its purpose has been thought prohibitive and the plan has therefore been adopted of filling the pond and its low margins to such height as will enable it to be properly underdrained in summer so as to form a useful as well as beautiful grassy meadow.

"A third question of design which early demanded consideration was that of the improvement of the western boundary and the relocation of Water street to form a boundary road. After prolonged negotiations an exchange of lands was arranged and Water street was relocated further west on a long curving line, thus notably broadening and unifying the meadow scenery of the park."

In comparing the Hartford parks with those of other cities, Mr. Olmsted says:

"Hartford is remarkable for having a larger park area in proportion to population than any other city in this country. While Boston has 224 inhabitants to each acre of parks and Worcester has 307 inhabitants, Springfield 128 inhabitants, Providence 321 inhabitants, Hartford has 68 inhabitants to each acre of parks."

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

The second annual convention of the National League of Improvement Associations, in the future by a change in the constitution, to be known as The American League of Civic Improvement, was held in Buffalo, N. Y., August 12-15. It lacked one important element of being a complete success, that of a large general attendance, but the amount of business transacted and the marked enthusiasm and devotion displayed by the delegates present, left no doubt concerning the vitality of the league or of its equipment and ability to pursue its work in spite of any discouragements it may meet in its way. It was unquestionably a mistake to have selected Buffalo, in its Pan-American year, for a convention of this character, and this was clearly evidenced by the absolute neglect of the Buffalo citizens themselves, who held aloof during the entire sojourn of the convention in their city. Without any broad condemnation of this oversight on the part of Buffalo, it is possible that to the methods adopted by the officials of the league, in neglecting to organize a local committee to secure local amenities, must be attributed some cause for such lack of interest. Apart, however, from all discouraging features, it must be considered a successful convention, destined to exert a beneficent influence not only among its contributing Improvement Associations, but along lines rapidly developing for the spread of the gospel of civic government in all sections of the country. In the course of the following condensed report of the proceedings a general view may be obtained of the scope of improvement work and to what extent its various ramifications are being prospected by this organization.

The meetings were held in the city Convention Home, and the proceedings were inaugurated on Monday evening, August 12, by a stereopticon lec-

ture by Miss Mira Loyd Dock, of Harrisburg, Pa., entitled "An Improvement Pilgrimage." Miss Dock, who has recently been appointed a member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Forestry, described her pictures suggestively and forcibly and her selection of views covered a wide range of outdoor art, her points being emphasized by some vivid contrasts. The meeting opened with an address of welcome by Dr. Matthew D. Mann, of the Buffalo Board of Park Commissioners, which was responded to by Hon. John L. Zimmerman, Springfield, O., president of the League.

The more formal proceedings were inaugurated on Tuesday, August 13, and were opened at 10:30 a. m. by the president. The program called for reports of affiliated associations, and a most instructive and interesting morning session was the result. Reports were read from Keokuk, Ia., Elmira, N. Y., Galveston, Tex., Austin, Tex., Spokane, Wash., Marissa, Ill., Tarpon Springs, Fla., etc. Miss Dock spoke of the work in Harrisburg and its vicinity and gave some details of the working of the several associations. Mrs. Conde Hamlin, St. Paul, Minn., entertained the gathering by a very spirited account of the work of the St. Paul Civic Improvement League, of which she is evidently the moving spirit. The women of this association appear to be well versed in the devious ways of politics and their chief efforts were directed towards the city council. Under the leadership of Mrs. Hamlin the garbage nuisance has been regulated, and a law has been adopted empowering the park department to plant trees and cut grass throughout the city. Last year at a general election the league secured the passage of a new city charter, which while, according to Mrs. Hamlin, it is not perfect, is far in advance of the old one and indeed is based on altogether modern lines. It gives to the city of St. Paul absolute home rule. The league has secured the co-operation of the several departments of the city administration and great improvements have resulted in all directions thus far undertaken. Large powers have been vested in the Health Commissioners, and being an energetic and high-class official, the Ladies League have had a most efficient and public spirited partner. In describing the methods employed to secure such good results Mrs. Hamlin's remarks were eagerly listened to. Before any campaign work is begun every item of information possible to secure is obtained, collated and tabulated, so that with the arraignment of facts at hand no delay is permitted and the work is carried along until success is attained. In the fight on the bill-board nuisance a suggestion was made that they be made artistic productions where permissible at all.

Mr. H. B. Beck, of Austin, Texas, followed and infused genuine humor into his historical description of the march of improvement in that vicinity. The work

is comparatively in its infancy, but he assured his hearers that a progressive spirit was rapidly developing, and there were many practical signs of its presence. But the problems were difficult—climatic conditions as well as those pertaining to population compelled solutions differing from those successful elsewhere.

A pathetic feature was the report of Mrs. H. A. Landes, president of the Women's Health Protective Association of Galveston, Tex., in which suggestions were made concerning the appropriateness of memorial work in connection with improvement in that recently stricken city.

A vigorous address on the improvements carried out at Tarpon Springs, Fla., was made by Mrs. W. F. Meres, who has been the moving spirit in making the desert "blossom as the rose" in that semi-tropical locality. She demonstrated that improvement and beauty were possible of accomplishment even where the population was of so different characteristics. It had taken years of effort, but the school house and the cemetery would contrast favorably with any in the country.

The afternoon session was devoted to short papers and addresses. Mr. E. L. Shuey, Dayton, O., opened the session and spoke of the improvements of home grounds. He was followed by Mr. Starr Cadwallader, Cleveland, O., who, in the absence of Mr. W. H. Moulton, gave a very interesting account of the work of the Cleveland Home Gardening Association and the Goodrich Settlement. He detailed briefly the history of the movement and gave details of the success attending the work in the public schools. Penny packages of easily grown flowering annuals were sold to such pupils as desired to purchase them, the packages being made up by the promoters from wholesale purchases, and comprising some nice varieties. The teachers were also induced to give short talks just about planting time upon preparation of soil, effects of rain and sunshine and proper care and attention necessary. The scheme was an eminent success, 48,866 packages having been sold to the children, and the sales covered all the expenses. Reports of the work of the children were secured and were very gratifying, moreover, and the good did not end with the children, but many institutions were supplied with flowers by the interested little home gardeners. The influence of the undertaking was such that on a suggestion being made that the park authorities might keep up the interest by planting certain squares with early blooming bulbs, these officials cheerfully acquiesced and the great work begun in 1900, is bearing more fruit this current year. In the course of the discussion which followed it was admitted that the distribution of free seeds did not meet with results like the above, and that a small charge was exhilarating.

It was also agreed that quite an influence had been manifested by the parents of the children active in the work.

"The Influence of Neighborhood Improvement Associations in the Embellishment of Cities," was given in the form of a paper by Mr. Charles M. Loring, ex-president American Park and Outdoor Art Association. It touched upon what such an association can do in a practical advisory way in the direction of selecting, planting and caring for trees, shrubs and other planting material, and also in creating sentiment toward the establishment of the important public beauty spots and other features of embellishment which the times demand.

Mr. H. S. Earle, Detroit, Mich., president of the League of American Wheelmen, followed with an address on "Better Highways." Being a representative of his district he touched upon the political view of the question, and also offered a number of suggestions upon methods of improving our country roads, among them the employment of convicts from our state prisons. He expatiated upon the value of good roads and their necessity and denounced present conditions which were unworthy of our communities.

Prof. John Craig, Cornell University, talked upon "University Extension in Its Relation to Civic Improvement," in the course of which he spoke very encouragingly of the work of the association. He was followed by Mr. William Scott, superintendent of floriculture at the Pan-American Exposition, in a paper on the "Relation of the Pan-American Exposition to the Public Beauty Movement." Mr. Scott's paper was among the most practical presented to the Convention. He described his methods of producing the splendid effects seen on the grounds, and giving many details of a useful nature on general principles, he suggested how such results could be obtained elsewhere, and how the horticultural efforts impressed themselves upon the mind and influenced it in all the future. Mr. Scott's work was pronounced to be one of the most educational and farthest reaching lessons of the Pan-American.

"How a Village Was Improved" was the last address of the afternoon, and was delivered by Mr. C. E. Bolton, mayor of East Cleveland, O. Mr. Bolton was a vigorous speaker and gave a graphic description of the work of public improvement in his city, and the means he had encouraged to fight the aggressive tendencies of franchise-grabbing corporations.

The evening session was open to the general public and was presided over by Dr. Matthew D. Mann, whose name is now a household word in connection with his recent splendid surgical operation on President McKinley after the attempted assassination at Buffalo. The feature of the evening was a stereopticon lecture by Prof. Charles Zueblin, of the University

of Chicago, on "The Renaissance of Civic Beauty." The series of beautiful views expressly illustrated the principles conveyed in the lecture, and chiefly demonstrated the harmony which existed in the arrangement of the older cities, and which must be incorporated to an appropriate extent in our efforts at modern city embellishment.

The morning of Wednesday, August 14, was occupied with the formal business of the convention, the president opening the proceeding by a brief account of the origin of the movement. He referred to the fact that 100 years ago, only one family, that of Washington-Curtis was known to possess \$500,000, and he contrasted this with present conditions. Briefly referring to the great exhibitions of the country and their effect upon our development, he suggested the educational value of this association and the wonderful good it will secure to the country. He urged the delegates to stand firmly by the work and success was certain. A brief verbal report was made by Miss Jessie M. Good, Springfield, O., the organizer, whose duties have consisted of distributing literature and taking the platform in the west and northwest in behalf of the movement. The report of the corresponding secretary followed, which gave in considerable detail the work of the organization since its inception, and notwithstanding the comparatively inadequate returns for the amount of labor and means expended, the report was of unusual promise. It concluded as follows: "Beyond question, the civic beauty movement is in line with the dominant thought of the present century. The League has most magnificent opportunities, and its vigorous promotion should be insured by the co-operation of all those who wish to see our country take advantage of its splendid possibilities."

The report of the treasurer showed receipts of \$1,132.73, and expenditures of \$1,130.13, but it was announced that a debt of \$900 incurred for printing, organizing and secretary's services, funds for which had been advanced by certain of the officers remained to be satisfied.

Certain changes in the constitution with a view to facilitating business, changing name as announced in the opening paragraph of this writing, and providing more funds by an increase of dues were passed.

The following officers were elected: President, Charles Zueblin, University of Chicago; first vice-president, E. L. Shuey, Dayton, O.; second vice-president, Mrs. Conde Hamlin, St. Paul, Minn.; third vice-president, Henry Metcalfe, Cold Spring, N. Y.; treasurer, W. H. Moulton, Cleveland, O.; corresponding secretary, E. G. Routzahn, Dayton, O.; recording secretary, Chas. M. Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; organizer, Miss Jessie M. Good, Springfield, O.. The foregoing officers together with the following, form

the executive board: Albert Kelsey, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chas. M. Loring, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. B. Beck, Austin, Tex.; Frank Chapin Bray, Cleveland, O.; John L. Zimmerman, Springfield, O.; Miss Mira Loyd Dock, Harrisburg, Pa.; D. J. Thomas, Springfield, O.

Prof. Zueblin expressed his thanks for the honor bestowed upon him and promised all the assistance he could possibly command to the cause. Upon being called upon for remarks Mr. Loring explained the position of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association on the question of affiliation of the two associations, expressing the desirability of such an union. Mrs. Herman J. Hall, president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the above association, also urged affiliation on the grounds that the League was so organized as to be better able to carry the work on to the masses. She described her interesting trip over some 700 miles of Chicago's streets in her work as one of the judges of the Tribune for gardens and flowers, and spoke of many beauty spots she had seen even in the "Ghetto" and similar localities. Several speakers advocated the affiliation of associations, and Mr. Kelsey suggested inviting allied societies to hold joint meetings in future. Quite a discussion was held on this subject of affiliation, the plan being generally warmly seconded, and it was advocated that efforts should be made to get representative business men interested in the work.

A committee was afterwards appointed to confer with committee of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association on the subject of the union of the two associations.

Invitations for the next annual convention were received from St. Paul, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Chautauqua and were referred to the executive board.

Among the resolutions adopted at the convention the following have special general interest:

Resolved, That this League cooperate with State Forestry Associations and other organizations in their efforts to establish and maintain forest reservations.

Whereas, The improvement of towns and cities, in the judgment of this convention, is a subject of widely recognized importance to the people of the United States; and

Whereas, Civic improvements of a public and permanent character must soon transform many communities, reflecting "man in his full twentieth century development, exhibiting not alone his material, but his social advancement," in a most conspicuous manner; and

Whereas, Municipal art and the science of modern city making has formed the subject of a department exhibit at three international expositions abroad, therefore be it,

Resolved, That the American League for Civic Improvement, in annual convention assembled, petitions the Commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to make provision for an exhibit which shall have this characteristic.

An invitation having been accepted from Dr. Mann to accompany him on a drive through the parks and boulevards of Buffalo, the afternoon was thus delight-

fully spent. There is no more beautiful avenue as a residence street in the country than Delaware avenue, with its wonderful display of ivy-covered residences and otherwise beautiful houses and the parks are of exceptional interest also. Of especial interest were the new playground in the Italian district, provided with a full equipment of gymnastic paraphernalia, and the extensive and attractive wading pool in Humboldt Park. This shallow lake of considerable area is surrounded with formal bedding and is as pretty a picture as one could wish to see.

The evening and last session in Buffalo was given to a lecture entitled, "The City of the Future," by Mr. Albert H. Kelsey, of Philadelphia, president of the Architectural League of America. It was illustrated by numerous stereopticon views from original drawings and photographs, and was a presentation of what the lecturer believes should be the salient features of the city of the future—with designs for carrying them into effect. It was treated in an original and forceful manner.

The last day of the convention was spent at Chautauqua, where the opportunity offered to test the popularity of the work of the League, and although other attractive features tended to reduce the attendance on the program arranged, several hundreds proved by their presence and participation in the proceedings that improvement work is an uppermost topic in our general intelligence. The first session was devoted to the subject of how to make use of the children in the effort to improve our surroundings, which was conducted by Mr. E. G. Routzahn, corresponding secretary of the League. He related his experience connected with the work among children and invited discussion and experience from the audience, which was fully responded to and a profitable hour spent. The consensus of opinion being that much help can be thus obtained and a strong influence exerted to maintain activity.

A lecture was next in order by Prof. Charles Zueblin, president of the League, on "Public Beauty," and for an hour he held his audience deeply attentive to an eloquent exposition of what comprised public beauty, and the relations of the citizens to the subject. The lecture was a profound appeal from both the aesthetic and practical standpoints to the latent pride of the people with a view to develop a permanent sentiment towards city embellishment and care. It was well received and was a striking feature of the convention.

Miss Jessie M. Good, the national organizer, who has been a most efficient and active worker in the cause, treated the subject, "The How of Improvement Work—Means and Methods," and in the evening Mr. Edwin L. Shuey, in a stereopticon lecture described "Practical Efforts for Home Improvement." Undoubtedly the day at Chautauqua made a successful

PARK AND CEMETERY.

close to a very active and instructive convention, and its influence is sure to be far reaching.

The thanks of all interested are unquestionably due

to the late officers of the League to whose indefatigable exertions are due, in large measure, the increasing interest in the Improvement Society work.



VIEW FROM INSIDE THE GROUNDS.

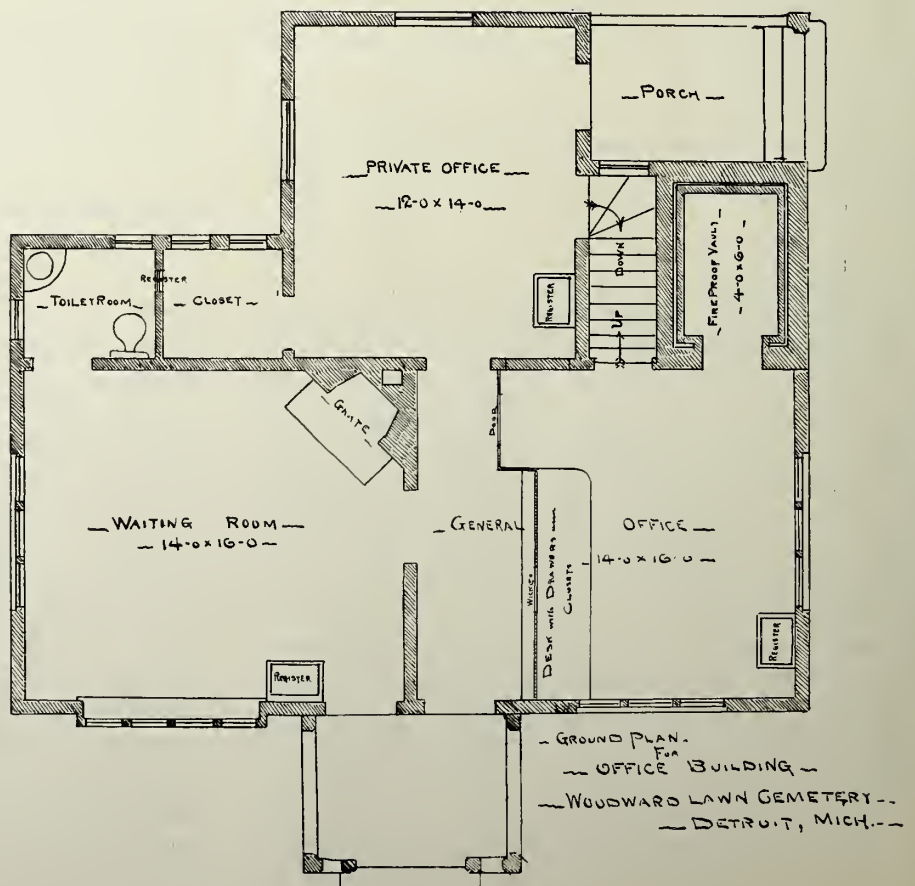


VIEW FROM OUTSIDE THE GATEWAY.

OFFICE BUILDING, WOODWARD LAWN CEMETERY, DETROIT, MICH.

The office building at Woodward Lawn cemetery, Detroit, Mich., shown in our illustration, is an interesting example of cemetery architecture in design, construction and economy of cost.

It is a frame cottage with an exterior paneling of adamant plaster, which has successfully withstood the alternate freezing and thawing of winter. The interior is finished in Georgia pine, and is divided into a waiting room, a general and a private office, with the necessary closets, toilet room and fireproof vault. The offices are well lighted, fitted with modern office furniture and heated by a furnace. The attic is used as a storage room. The building stands just inside the cemetery gates, and is well set off by shrubbery and trees. The entire cost was about \$1,200.



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FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

THE WORK OF FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS.

Improvement workers may derive great benefit from a careful survey of the undertakings of various foreign organizations. Consideration of the means they have used and of the work they have accomplished should be suggestive and helpful here, for, while the conditions are essentially different in various countries, and

in hand, but its advanced stage is due to the vigor rather than to the length of duration of the work, for one is rather surprised to find that the most of it has been accomplished within a generation. Indeed, most of the founders of present active foreign organizations are said to be still in the enjoyment of the results of their foresight. Regulations regarding the pollution of streams and unsightly dumping on their banks have only been in force in England for about twenty-five years, yet the changes wrought are manifest to even the casual visitor, and no measure has done more for the health of the people or added so materially to the appearance of the country.



ST. BLASIEN, BLACK FOREST, GERMANY.

A typical German "Cur," showing hotel, church and cotton mills. This is quite a fashionable resort and also a factory and lumber town. It is surrounded by almost pure spruce forests, all of the younger growth having been planted, as the region is under control of the admirable forestry laws in force throughout the Black Forest and other parts of the country.

the means employed must vary, the results desired are practically the same over all the world.

These, in a large sense, are first, wholesome surroundings; second, accessibility; third, the opportunity for healthful rest and recreation; fourth, neatness of aspect; and fifth, the preservation and creation of beauty.

Abroad, the share taken by such organizations in work involved in the first proposition includes (a) attention to the disposition of garbage, (b) the control of dumping, and (c) the protection of running streams.

In most foreign countries work of this sort is well

In England and in Germany clean streets, good roads, neat fences, the absence of unsightly and unsavory rubbish heaps, attractive bridges, and charmingly treated river banks are the rule. They are so universal that travelers get the impression that the excellent condition is wholly due to the "government," but American improvement organizations should find much encouragement in the fact that investigation shows the advanced state of foreign civics to be in most cases originally due to the efforts of public spirited citizens through very much the same channels now in vogue in this country. It is really inspiring to know

that while in England and in Germany one now passes from neatly kept streets directly to well kept country roads, things used to be just the same across the water as with us to-day in these respects.

To reach similar ends we have only to be up and doing. It is especially necessary to fix the attention of the rising generation on the desirability of better things, and specifically on the heathenish methods now generally practiced by those who claim to have civilization and even "culture."

Is it civilized to walk along a pavement leaving a trail of apple cores, banana and grape skins, and filthy expectoration in one's wake? Is it even common decency to so pollute the path and endanger the lives and limbs of those who must come after? Is it not, in fact, only another form of "after us the deluge" spirit which the present generation vehemently deplores in notorious members of a generation past and gone?



KRONENBRÜCKE, OR CROWN BRIDGE, FREIBERGLOZ.

A fine object lesson for residents of river towns in this country, as it shows shaded roads and paths (country roads and paths as this is not in a park, turfed river banks, a splendid avenue of trees and a substantial and attractive bridge.

By sliming the path and poisoning the air of contemporaneous travelers along the path of life, one is certainly doing one's best to make the world a disagreeable place and to people it with a miserable, halting, hacking, coughing multitude. These are not overdrawn conclusions. People *do* break bones and even become paralyzed by falling over the non-conventionalized patterns spread over pavements by selfish, self-centered people; and science has decided that the spread of the national disease, consumption, is largely due to the wholesale distribution of germs through the "freedom of spitting" of the great American public. A habit that is so filthy, so thoroughly disgusting, and such an infringement of the laws of common decency, that its practice on public pavements, in cars, corridors,

vestibules, churches, and public buildings in general, should be sufficient to bar those who practice it from reasonably polite society. As for the remotest claims to culture—but words fail. To properly express a skirt wearer's opinion on this subject clearly involves impropriety. Only a man, or the free use of a carefully chosen Swedish vocabulary, could equal the emergency.

After wholesome surroundings, the next question in importance would seem to be streets and roads so good that all the people of every community may readily get about. Places of business, pleasure and beauty should be made accessible, otherwise they are unavailable and might about as well be non-existent.

The ordinary country roads of England are said to compare favorably with our Park roads, and roadside paths (several inches higher than the road beds) are maintained along many of them, especially in the vicinity of towns and villages. These

are frequently shaded by trees or by the justly celebrated "hedge-rows" which are kept in order on the outer side by the authorities, who also place seats at intervals along the paths. In the Black Forest of Germany, the great Schwarzwald Verein, a large and active improvement society, which was "founded in 1864 by sixty-six members and which now numbers about 3,500, chiefly business men and officials," cares for roads, surveys routes to inaccessible attractions, furnishes seats or little sheltering buildings at points that control fine views, sets up finger posts to guide visitors, and even indicates by color marks the character of ascents to such coigns of vantage. In short, it concerns itself with the material and the aes-

thetic sides of tourist life, for the material advancement of its own practical advantage. It makes beauty pay dividends.

Miss Dock, of Harrisburg, Pa., to whom we are under obligations for facts about foreign societies, through her pamphlet "A Summer's Work Abroad", which appeared as Bulletin No. 62 of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, says of such places in the Black Forest region as are shown in the accompanying illustrations, that it is "hopeless to attempt to describe the fresh cleanliness and beauty of the little mountain villages with their net-work of irrigating ditches, smiling meadows, and good roads and paths."

The Appalachian Society of New England has done similar work in this country, and there is plenty of

work that corresponds in a way with it, to be done in every community. To appreciate, open up, and take steps to preserve and make known every bit of ground possessing natural beauty, or historic and traditional interest in a neighborhood is to add material value to surrounding property, increase the dignity of a community and add interest to the life of each resident. Our country abounds in such places and objects, which for the most part are being neglected and gradually forgotten. Materialists should be the first to consider such matters, for they tend to produce that most materialistic substance—money.

Everyone prefers to live in a place that offers material advantages; likewise everyone wishes to invest in property that will advance in value, and both of these interests are fostered by improvement work. This is so well understood abroad that business and professional and moneyed men are its staunchest supporters. They are the men to interest in it in this country, as well as all other classes. No one is too great or too humble to be overlooked. Each can add his mite to the grand total of results. These observations apply to

and really include the other points enumerated. Each is, indeed, but a small part of all the rest. All are involved and all are fundamental.

The work of such foreign societies as the Black Forest Association in Germany and the Leamington Association in England should serve to arouse a spirit of emulation among American improvement organizations.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.



NIEDERMÜHLEN OR LOWER MILL, IN ALBTAL.

Niedermühlen is said by Miss Dock, who visited all the places shown in these views, to be very like some Pennsylvania towns in respect to location, scenery and opportunities for the advantageous application of scientific forestry and improvement work. Note the charming effect of the well kept and planted river banks as seen in a glimpse in the foreground.



HEIGHT, 22'-6". WIDTH, 36'-0". DEPTH, 6'-0". CENTER ARCH, 14'-0". SIDE ARCHES, 5'-0" WIDE EACH.

THE LOSEY MEMORIAL

SCHICK AND ROTH, ARCHTS.

MEMORIAL ARCHWAY.

The Losey Memorial Archway, designed by Schick & Roth, architects, La Crosse, Wis., is a fitting monument to the late E. E. Losey, of that city. Mr. Losey took an active interest in the affairs of the city and particularly in the local cemetery at the entrance to which the monument is to stand. The structure will be built of Wisconsin stone; its principal dimensions are as follows: Height 22 feet 6 inches, width 36 feet. Central arch 14 feet, side arches 5 feet. The money to defray the cost of erecting the memorial was raised by public subscription. It will cost about \$6,000.

GARDEN PLANTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—LXIX.

EUPHORBIALES—Continued.

BUXUS AND CROTON ALLIANCE.

Buxus has twenty species and a number of varieties in the Northern Hemisphere, South Africa, and Madagascar. "Boxwoods" are hardy to the lower lakes, beyond which they soon become tender. *B. sempervirens* has perhaps a score of varieties, tree like, and dwarf, some of them prettily variegated. Used in good proportion they are quite effective. *B. Wallichiana* is a good sized Himalayan tree. *B. Balnearica* also grows to a good size in suitable climates. *B. Japonica*, *B. microphylla*, and *B. Harlandi*, are Japanese and Chinese kinds. Most of the boxwoods do well under the shade of the lighter trees, and in heavy soils. *B. Macowani* is a South African tree of from forty to eighty feet, with a trunk diameter up to three and one-half or four feet. It should be tried in California. The common vars. planted on a sloping bank would form a fine background for castor oil plants, *Phyllanthus*, and low *Euphorbia*.



BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS SUFFRUTICOSA.

Pachysandra has two species, *procumbens*, a native of the southern Alleghanies, and the Japanese *P. terminalis*, with variegated leaves. Both are excellent dwarf evergreens, and work in excellently as covering plants among boxwoods.

Phyllanthus has 480 species scattered over the world, many of them humble enough. A few of the tropical shrubs with pink and white variegated foliage are among the most handsome of summer bedding plants. It is best to use them when two or three years old. They are not quite easy to propagate under ordinary conditions, and consequently are uncommon, but root cuttings with bottom heat in spring strike very well. They grow well, lift easily and are clean.

Aleurites in three species are natives of the Pacific Islands and Japan. They are among those which form corollas. A species called *A. "Moluccana"* is in south California gardens.

Croton has 530 species in warm and temperate regions other than Europe. Those who desire to know a *Croton* should ask a local botanist to show them *C. capitatus*, a native from New Jersey southward and westward. Along the Mexican border there are a score of species. Most of them are perennial or annual herbs; some are pubescent shrubs. *C. Tigilium* is the croton-oil plant. *C. rosmarinifolius* is an Australian species.

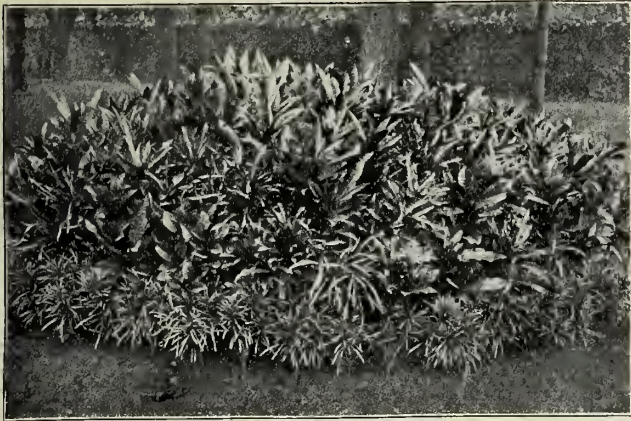
Codiaeum has but three or four species at most and these are from the Malayan Archipelago, Tropical Australia and neighboring Pacific islands. In Ceylon and eastward *C. variegatum* and its varieties are used as hedges, but not on the mountains. From tropical gardens quite a number of varieties have been received in Europe from time to time, beginning early in the nineteenth century with such forms as *crispus*, *medius*, and *pictus*. Then besides these natural variations they have been hybridized until now there is practically no end to their forms of leaf and coloring. They are wonderfully beautiful, stand the sun perfectly in all places I have seen, and sometimes stand through the winters in extreme south Florida, but at the north can only be effectively used by such parks, cemeteries; or individuals as can afford to house them during winter in tropical plant houses. They are subject to insects in such places and require skilful propagation and care, but given these conditions they form exceedingly effective beds during the warmest summer months, and are very appropriate accompaniments of fine sculpture



CODIAEUM, VAR. MACULATUM KATONII.

or architecture. It is best to use good sized plants thickly, as shown in the engraving. When lifting time comes let the *Codiaeums* be among the first to receive attention, for if they become chilled they cannot be

recovered to full beauty. Ornamental Florists and Horticulturists persist in calling them "Crotons," they don't seem able to master diphthongs. It is not uncom-



BED OF CODIAEUMS, IN + VARIETIES,
Girard College, Philadelphia.
From Gardening.

mon at the flower shows for private gardeners to label the older varieties properly, but the newer florists kinds, never.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Cupressus Alumi is a variety of *Lawsoniana* having steel-blue foliage of much beauty. The common form, as well as its several varieties, are hardy about Philadelphia.

Bag worms are terribly destructive, soon stripping whatever tree or shrub they attack. Paris green will fix them, but hand-picking is often as good.

If you have a damp place where some shrub is wanted, plant there an *Azalea viscosa* or *Clethra alnifolia*, both of which love just such a spot.

The common marsh-mallow, *Hibiscus Moscheutos*, is just the plant for some low ground, too wet for many things. Set it there, both the pink and the white one. The flowers are more lasting and produce more abundantly when the plants are in a wet place.

Magnolias are not difficult to raise from seeds. The seeds ripen in September. If washed free of pulp and then placed in slightly damp soil, and be kept in a cool place till spring, it is correct treatment. Sow in boxes, in greenhouse, in March, or in the open ground in April.

A few early flowering shrubs, such as forsytheas, *Deutzias* *Weigelas*, snowballs and flowering almonds potted now and kept in good condition will make excellent subjects for forcing in winter. Many florists use them in this way.

September is a good month for the transplanting and dividing of herbaceous plants. They become well established before winter, giving a good show of flowers the following spring. *Paeonias* disturbed in spring rarely flower the same season.

Stuartias are rare and beautiful shrubs. The species *pentagyna* is rather hardier than the other, *Virginica*, though the latter has the prettier flowers, the base of purple stamens contrasting with the white petals.

Evergreens can be planted safely now wherever the ground is in moist condition or can be made and kept so. Even deciduous things, stripped of their leaves, do very well set out now, better than do those planted later.

Crape myrtle, *Lagerstroemia*, is not uncommon on lawns, but many more could be used. They bloom profusely during August. About Philadelphia they live out all winter after getting of some size, but the general plan is to winter them in a cellar.

The *Verbena* shrub, *Caryopteris*, makes a fine display with its numerous blue flowers during September. It is of a half shrubby nature, dying back about one-half every winter. But this makes it bloom the better.

The various golden and red colored barked trees and shrubs are most valuable for winter effect. Such as the golden, the red twigged dogwood and the yellow and the bronze willow. Many of these take on the colors when winter comes, becoming green with the return of spring.

One of the showiest of all veronicas and one of the best of August flowering perennials is *Veronica sessilis*, also known as *V. Hendersoni*. Its large, showy spikes of blue flowers are produced in great abundance. Give it a place!

The beautiful parasites called Indian pipe, *Monotropa uniflora* and *M. Hypopitys*, are annuals. If the decaying pods with seeds are thrown into one's woods these curious plants may be introduced. The *Hypopitys* is oftener known as Pine Sap or Bird's Nest than Indian Pipe, but in these parts the last name covers both species.

The common catalpa, *bignonioides*, forms a tree of rounded outline, with lower branches sweeping the ground, displaying its grand panicles of white flowers to great advantage. In this respect it is better than *speciosa*, the one to be used for timber purposes.

Public grounds which do not contain specimens of the *Sophora Japonica* and the *Aralia spinosa*, should set out one or more of each. Besides being handsome, they flower in August, the month in which but few trees do. Plant them in late September.

Cratagus coccinea, the scarlet-fruited thorn, ripens its haws in September. They are very large, of the size of small crab apples, and give to the tree a splendid appearance. Usually it appears but as a shrub, but it is not uncommon to see them twenty feet in height. *Rosa microphylla* is a valuable sort, bearing its lovely white flowers later in the season than most other kinds, and having shining bright green leaves. It is to be seen in flower through July and August.

Joseph Meehan.

Park Notes

One of the members of the South Park Commission, Chicago, has suggested the novel plan of transforming 25 acres of Jackson Park, the former site of the World's Fair, into an orchard. He proposes to raise apples, grapes, peaches, pears, plums and cherries, and to devote a part of the plot to raising experimental fruits. The suggestion is regarded as somewhat impracticable, but will be considered by the commission at its meeting this month. A new bridge of red granite and concrete will be built at the south end of the wooded island in Jackson Park. It will cost \$25,000, and is to be a copy of one designed by Richardson for a Boston park.

* * *

The city council of Topeka, Kas., has passed a tax levy ordinance of $\frac{1}{2}$ mill for park purposes in spite of the decision of the city attorney that the act under which it is authorized is unconstitutional. The Park Commissioner act, passed by the legislature in 1899 has been declared unconstitutional because it is special legislation, providing for cities of 32,000 to 42,000 inhabitants, when Topeka is the only city in the state of that size. This is the first levy under that act, the appropriation for parks having been formerly taken from the general improvement fund.

* * *

In a recent opinion of the city attorney of Los Angeles, Cal., that official has decided that the park board has no power to make contracts, since the city's charter vests that power solely in the council. The charter provides that the board shall have power to appoint and remove officers and employes of its department, but shall only perform other duties when authorized by ordinance of the city council. The section of the organic law of California touching this matter reads as follows:

"The city of Los Angeles shall not be, and is not bound by any contract, nor in any way liable therein, unless the same is made in writing by order of the council."

The commissioners are much displeased with this provision, as they believe they should be independent in their department, but can see no remedy except in a revision of the charter.

* * *

The new board of commissioners of Lincoln Park, Chicago, has presented to the assessors an itemized requisition for \$465,850 to meet the expenses of the park for the coming year. Previous boards have been accustomed to ask for over \$1,000,000 and receive less than one-fourth of that sum, but the present board has reduced its figures to the minimum amount necessary to maintain the park, and will insist on getting all of it. The larger items in the estimate are as follows: Pay roll, \$130,000; sinking fund, \$25,000; interest on shore protection fund, \$25,000; power house addition and new machinery, \$75,000; roads, \$40,000; park lawns, \$25,000; supplies, \$45,000; repairing of board walks and benches, \$15,000; fuel, \$13,500; Zoo, general expenses, and replenishing, \$10,000; losses and cost of collection, \$15,000; trees, \$3,000; greenhouse repairs, \$2,500; bathing beaches \$5,000.

* * *

The public parks of the District of Columbia have a total area of 3,335 acres, divided into 25 distinct tracts. Rock Creek Park, embracing 1,605 acres, is the largest single park, the next largest being Potomac Park, with 739 acres. The Soldiers' Home Grounds have 502 acres, and the Zoological Park 170 acres. The monument grounds contain 78 acres, the Smithsonian Institute grounds, 58.02 acres, the President's

Park 63.7 acres, Executive Mansion Grounds, 18.5 acres, and the Capitol Grounds 20 acres. Besides these there are seventeen small parks and public areas aggregating 150 acres, and 302 smaller reservations comprising 407 acres.

* * *

The Wachusett mountain state reservation commission, Worcester county, Mass., has just secured options on 900 acres of land to be added to the reservation, and will expend \$20,000 this year in acquiring it. The Wachusett reservation at present embraces 560 acres, which is controlled and maintained entirely by Worcester county. The county commissioners are authorized to levy a part of the tax each year for the maintenance and improvement of these lands, and the reservation commission is vested with powers equal to those of the Metropolitan Park Commission, including the power to condemn land for park purposes. The sum raised by taxation this year amounted to \$7,500, and the total number of acres now reserved is 1,460. The act creating the commission gives it authority to take as much as 3,000 acres, and maintain it on behalf of the commonwealth. The work of improving the land is progressing rapidly, and numbers of visitors are being attracted.

* * *

Donations of land to cities for park purposes by private individuals are reported this month as follows:

Business men and property owners living in the west end of Cleveland, Ohio, have purchased land to the value of \$50,000, and will build a boulevard to be known as Clifton boulevard, and present it to the city. * * President Barber, of the Diamond Match Co., will present to the town of Barberton, named in his honor, 200 acres of land to be used as a public park. The land adjoins the site for a \$250,000 mansion which he is to build, and give to the town as a hospital after his death. The estate of the late John J. McCracken has presented the city of Muskegon, Mich., with a small triangular park in the center of the city. The gift is nominally to the Phil Kearney Post, G. A. R., of which the deceased was a member. * * The first park ever built in Oklahoma territory has just been dedicated at Oklahoma City. It is a gift from Capt. D. F. Stiles and Major James Geary, and has been named Stiles Park. Capt. Stiles was the military commander there in the early days of the territory.

* * *

Several cities are making preparations to establish new parks, as follows: The city council of Wichita, Kas., has met in special session and ordered the mayor to issue a proclamation calling for a special election for the purpose of voting on a \$50,000 bond issue to be used in constructing a new park. The site embraces ten acres of land along Chisholm creek, well adapted to park purposes. * * Walla Walla, Wash., will dedicate its first park October 15. The planting of trees donated to the park will be a feature of the occasion. The park contains 40 acres. * * East St. Louis, Ill., is to purchase a new park of 150 acres, just north of the city limits. The land will cost \$500 an acre. * * In response to a strong popular demand from citizens of the north side, the park commissioners of Milwaukee, Wis., have advertised for a tract of land north of North Ave., about 40 acres in extent, to be made into a park, and have received offers of tracts varying in size from eight to 159 acres, and in price from \$975 to \$3,000 an acre. The board is also negotiating for the purchase of the Coleman estate for an addition to Kosciusko Park. The property has been offered to the city for \$115,000, but the commissioners consider this too much for the tract, which embraces 22 acres. * * Baltimore, Md., is to buy seven acres of land for a public park at a cost of \$25,000. The tract is a part of the Moale estate, Moale's Point, South Baltimore.

Cemetery Notes.

The commission arranging for the construction of the new city hall in Cleveland, O., is considering the old Erie street cemetery as a site for the building. They have asked the city law department to report on the legal steps involved in getting possession of the property, and the removal of the bodies. The cemetery is centrally located, and the business district is gradually encroaching upon it. It is very old, and has had a total of 25,000 interments.

* * *

The National Cemetery, the military burial ground at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., is rapidly filling up as a result of the frequent deaths due to the late war, and the quartermaster's department is already seeking a new site. There are room for 3,000 more bodies, and it is estimated that the space will be filled in two years. The National Cemetery was laid out in 1885 with a territory of eight and one-half acres, but has since grown to fifteen and one-half acres with a total of 3,250 interments. Owing to the fact that an ordinance forbids further burials within the city limits, the cemetery will have to look for a site outside of the city.

* * *

The Linden and Rosedale Cemetery has just been opened at Linden Park, N. J. The site is naturally adapted to cemetery purposes in both surface and soil, and embraces over 200 acres of land. It is on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railway, 14 miles from New York City, from where it expects to derive much of its patronage. Modern methods of cemetery management will be in force.

* * *

The perpetual care fund held by the cemetery commissioners. Grand Rapids, Mich., now amounts to \$2,330, the improvement fund to \$3,678.08, and the ten per cent fund to \$6,000. The latter is derived from the laying aside of ten per cent of the gross receipts to be used in caring for neglected graves, repairing streets, buildings, etc. The council has been asked for permission to consolidate Valley City and Oak Hill cemeteries, under the name of Oak Hill. As soon as the two cemeteries are consolidated, the commissioners will begin a system of extensive improvements.

* * *

The Supervisors' Committee on Finance, Buffalo, N. Y., has granted the petition of the Buffalo Burial Park Association to utilize 166 acres of land 7½ miles from the city for cemetery purposes. The board has elected Mr. Bellett Lawson, Jr., formerly of the Paxtang Cemetery, Harrisburg, Pa., secretary and manager, and the work of improvement which contemplates the expenditure of \$30,000 will begin at once. The grounds are conveniently located, being accessible from two street car lines, and a paved street, Delaware ave., from the city. The land is slightly rolling, and will be laid out on modern plans.

* * *

In the case of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic cemeteries against the city of San Francisco to enjoin the city from enforcing an ordinance prohibiting burials within the city limits, Judge Seawell rendered judgment in favor of the city, on the ground that an injunction was not the proper means of redress, since the action is of a quasi-criminal nature. The court held that the proper course for the cemeteries was to wait until an arrest had been made for the violation of the act, and then set up the alleged invalidity of the ordinance as a defense. In another case against the same ordinance in

which the Laurel Hill Cemetery was the plaintiff, Judge Hubbard granted a temporary injunction to the cemetery. This case has not yet been heard upon its merits.

* * *

Cemetery improvements as follows, are reported: Mt. Hope Cemetery, North Attleboro, Mass., is constructing a new office building and tool house. Prairieville Cemetery, Prairieville, Ill., will purchase additional land and construct a number of new driveways and walks, among which will be a nine-foot driveway extending through the middle of the cemetery and circling around the outside. Park Lake Cemetery, Beverly, Mass., will build an artificial lake, 300x100 feet, encircled by a ten-foot walk along the irregular shore line. Woodlawn Cemetery, Nashua, N. H., will erect a greenhouse at a cost of \$500. Rochester Cemetery, Topeka, Kas., will install a new waterworks plant at a cost of \$800.

* * *

The story of regeneration of Oakwood Cemetery, Redwing, Minn., told in another column, should encourage citizens and cemetery officials who see similar conditions in their own towns, to arise to herculean efforts, and do likewise. A copy of a local paper from Redwing gives an inkling of how this improvement was brought about. It contains a well written article by a prominent citizen urging lot owners to contribute to the cemetery work by taking advantage of the perpetual care provision, or pay their annual assessments. This course can not be too strongly urged upon other communities. Constant publicity and agitation will reform many a cemetery, just as it reforms people, cities, and nations.

* * *

The high prices of burial plots in the older cemeteries of New York City has led to the establishment of a number of rural cemeteries both in New York and New Jersey. One of the largest of these undertakings is the purchase by William H. Locke, of Manhattan, of 1,700 acres of land for cemetery purposes at Pine Lawn, L. I. The purchase price was \$60,000, ten per cent of which was paid down, and ten per cent to be paid annually. The land has been re-conveyed to eight different cemetery associations, as the law forbids the establishment of a cemetery larger than 200 acres. The tract lies in the town of Babylon, on the Long Island Railroad, and a station will be built on the ground. Many prominent undertakers of New York are said to be behind the movement. As the newly purchased territory cost only \$35 per acre, charges will be much lower than in many of the large New York cemeteries, where plots 8 by 8 feet it is said have been sold for \$300, and charges of \$8 for opening a grave are common.

* * *

The following new cemeteries have been established: Twenty citizens of Fayette and Howard counties, Missouri, have purchased 50 acres of land for cemetery purposes. The price paid was \$1,575. * * * The city surveyor of Marinette, Wis., is engaged in surveying and plotting a new catholic cemetery to cover an area of about 20 acres. * * * Business men of Lafayette, Ind., have purchased the Shigley property just north of that city, and will establish a modern cemetery. Landscape engineer Herbert Earnshaw, of Earnshaw & Punshon, Cincinnati, O., has been engaged to lay out the grounds. * * * A new cemetery, The Rosedale and Linden Park, in Linden township, New Jersey, fourteen miles from New York City, has just been formally opened. It is on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and embraces about 230 acres of land. It is well-adapted to cemetery purposes, and has been laid out on modern principles by competent landscape gardeners. * * * Maple Hills Cemetery, Princeton, Ind., has been established by the Odd Fellows. It contains 34 acres of rolling ground, and will be developed on strictly modern principles at an expense of \$10,000 for improvements.

PARK AND CEMETERY

AND

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

ESTABLISHED 1890.

OBJECT: To advance Art-out-of-Doors, with special reference to the improvement of parks, cemeteries, home grounds, and the promotion of Town and Village Improvement Associations, etc.

DISCUSSIONS of subjects pertinent to these columns by persons practically acquainted with them, are especially desired.

ANNUAL REPORTS of Parks, Cemeteries, Horticultural, Local Improvement and similar societies are solicited.

PHOTOGRAPHS or sketches of specimen trees, new and little known trees and shrubs, landscape effects, entrances, buildings, etc., are solicited.

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The Fifteenth Annual Convention will be held at Pittsburg, Pa., September, 10th, 11th, 12th, 1901.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

Publisher's Notes.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society will be held at Champaign, Ill., December 10, 11 and 12, and the attention of exhibitors and members is called to the necessity of making early preparations for the meeting. The meeting will be in the large Agricultural Building, and the society is calling on all persons interested in horticultural matters to be present and become members. As a special inducement, ten or twelve of the back reports of the society are offered free of charge to those who become life members. Information concerning rules, premiums, etc., can be obtained by addressing the secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.

Mr. Bellett Lawson, Jr., has been elected secretary and manager of the new Buffalo Park Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y., and will be succeeded in his present position as secretary and comptroller of the Paxtang Cemetery Association, Harrisburg, Pa., by his father, Mr. Bellett Lawson, Sr. Mr. Lawson, Sr., superintendent of Oaklawn Cemetery, Wilkesbarre, Pa., will be succeeded by his son, John A. Lawson.

A Missouri reader desires information relative to the best system of water supply for cemeteries, schedule of changes, etc. This is an important question with cemeteries. Will some one describe a system suitable for a

cemetery of from twenty-five to fifty acres?

That there is much room for improvement in the design of the seats used in our parks cannot be gainsaid. Many of them are not only inartistic, but exceedingly uncomfortable for the weary pedestrian. A Massachusetts subscriber would like to see some really artistic designs illustrated in these columns.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

"Trees I Have Seen." New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1901; price 50c. Trees I Have Seen is not printed to be read—it is a book for the tree lover to write, and embodies 169 pages, blank, with neatly printed headings for recording condensed descriptions and impressions of trees. Two pages are to be devoted to each tree, and the printed topics for recording notes are as follows: Date—Where seen—Characteristics of the locality—The bark—The branches—The leaves, how grouped, size, shape, margin, how veined—Flower—Fruit—Common and scientific names—Family—Remarks. It is attractively and substantially bound in cloth, and its green and gold cover is refreshingly different from the conventional memorandum or note book. It is designed to be used with "How to Know Trees," "Our Native Trees," or some similar work of reference to verify the notes taken in the field. To those who want a systematic and accurate knowledge of our trees—and this should include everybody—this little book will be of great value. It is of convenient pocket size, and deserves a permanent place in the pocket or satchel of every student of trees.

Somerton Hills Cemetery, Philadelphia. Information, Rules and Regulations, 1901. Neatly bound in blue and gold, and illustrated with many excellent half-tones.

Oak Hill Cemetery Company, Owosso, Mich., 1901. Articles of Association, Historical Sketch, Rules and Regulations, etc. Well printed and bound, and contains attractive half-tone illustrations.

Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me. Bulletin No. 75, "Analysis of Miscellaneous Food Materials."

Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y. Bulletin 194, "The Hessian Fly, Its Ravages in New York in 1901."

Mount Olivet Cemetery, San Francisco, Cal. Neatly printed folder of

unique design, containing condensed information concerning the cemetery, and half-tone views of cemetery buildings.

The Appalachian National Park Association, Asheville, N. C. Synopsis of work accomplished, and comments on the movement by prominent newspapers and citizens. Compiled by Dr. C. P. Ambler, Asheville, N. C.

Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

The Tokio Plant and Seed Co., Tokio, Japan. Export price list of flowers, plants, bulbs, seeds and trees.

Henry A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Autumn Catalogue, 1901. Bulbs, Seeds, Plants, etc. 48 pages; profusely illustrated and handsomely bound.

Pinehurst Nurseries, Otto Katzenstein, Mgr., Pinehurst, N. C. Descriptive Catalogue of American Seeds, Conifers, Trees, Shrubs, Palms, Cacti, Herbaceous Plants, etc. Wholesale, 1901. Excellent half-tone illustrations. Also Wholesale Trade List of North Carolina Woody and Herbaceous Plants and other Ornamentals.

T. S. Hubbard Co., Grape Vine Specialists, Fredonia, N. Y. Seventy-first Semi-annual Wholesale Price List of Grape Vines and Small Fruit Plants; Autumn, 1901.

Fruitland Nurseries, P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., No. 1, 1901. Descriptive catalogue of ornamental trees, shrubs, fruit trees, flowering plants, etc. Handsomely covered, and illustrated with numerous half-tones, and other cuts.

Chicago Paeony Farm, Joliet, Illinois. Latest Price List of Paeonies. Neatly printed little book with attractive cover.

Laws of Cemetery Associations of New York.

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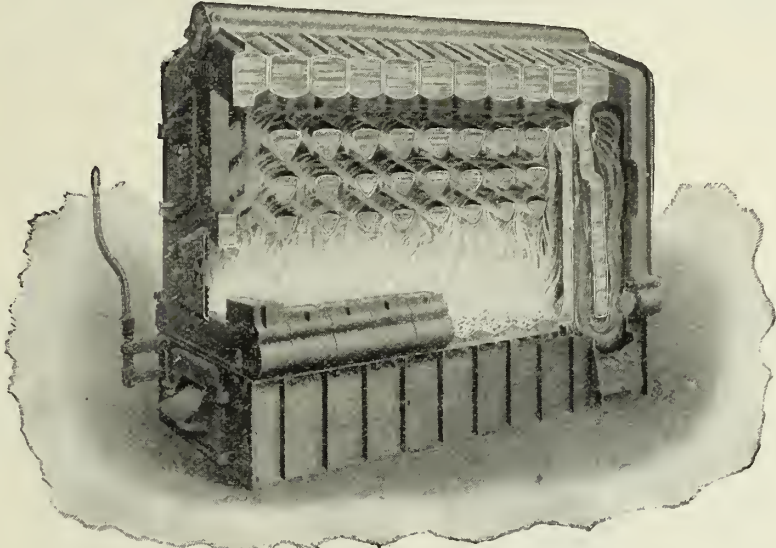
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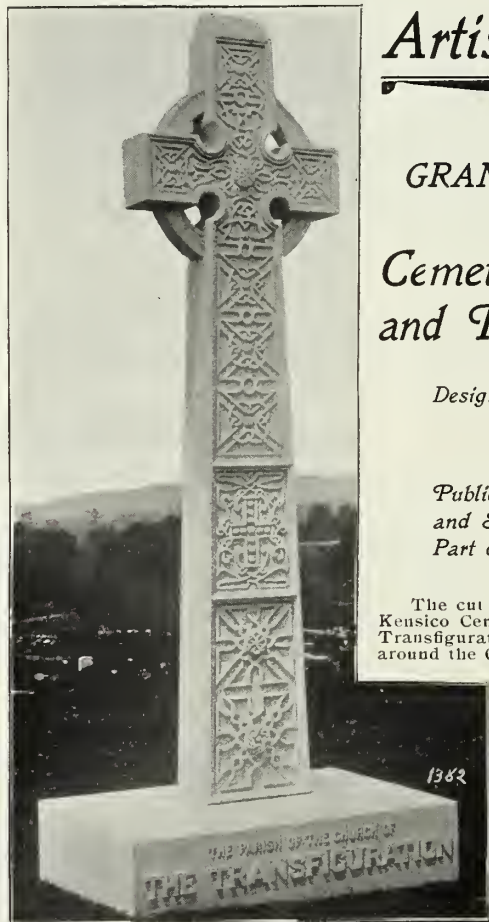
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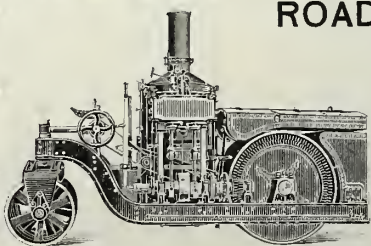
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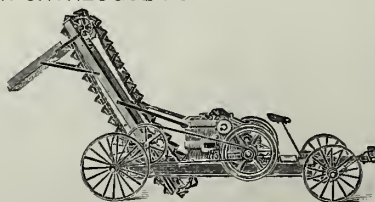
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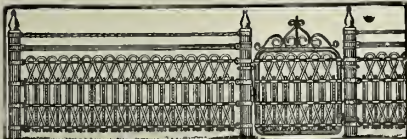
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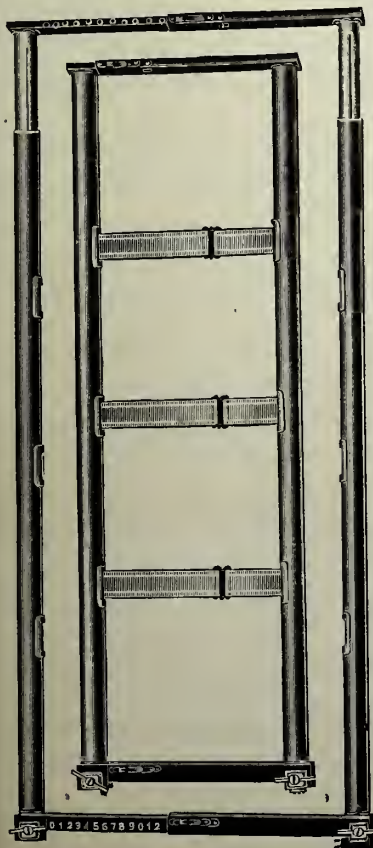
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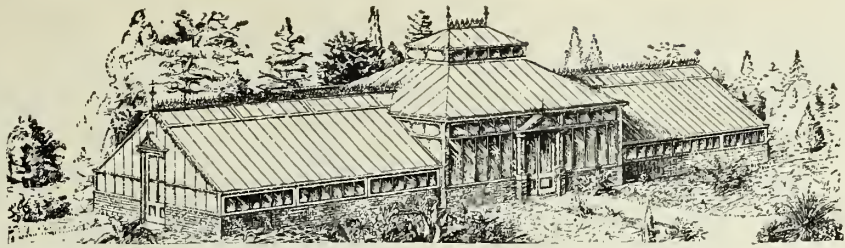
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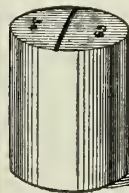
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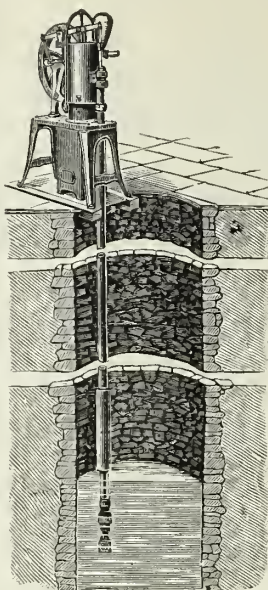
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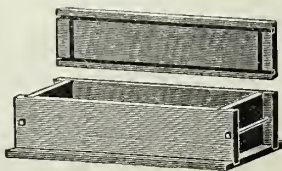
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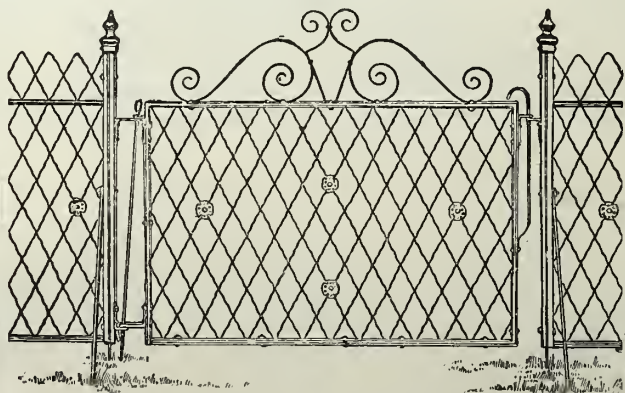


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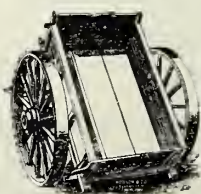
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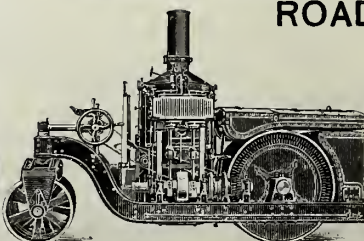
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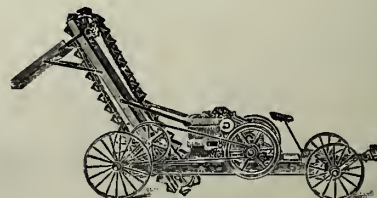
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A DECISION IN THE

BILL BOARD CASE.

The recent report of Master in Chancery G. Fred Rush in the case of the American Post-ing Service vs. City of Chicago et al., which in due course was referred to him, is in many respects a decided victory for the billboard abolitionists. At considerable length and with a large amount of legal reference the master declares the ordinance of July 9, 1900, with the exceptions of sections 4 and 5, to be valid and reasonable and within the powers of the city to enact and administer. Section 4 is excepted to because it discriminates arbitrarily between signs and billboards on private property fronting on parks and boulevards and private property fronting on other streets of the municipality. Section 5 is invalid because the city council has not authority to require any license for the erection or maintenance of signs or billboards. But the invalidity of section 4 and 5 does not affect the validity of the rest of the ordinance of July 9, 1900, because "these invalid sections are separable from the valid provisions of the ordinance, having no essential or necessary connection with them." It may possibly be remembered that in order to make the ordinance of July 9, 1900, more effective a second ordinance was passed by the council, January 28, 1901, and this is declared by the master to be unreasonable, invalid and unconstitutional.

It refers to a "residence street" without giving a definition or method of ascertaining what is meant by the term, and there is no legal rule "whereby the meaning of such term can be ascertained." And it also declares an entire class of things to be "public nuisances whereas only certain members of that class possessing certain features are in fact nuisances." * * * "It depends upon the presence of certain features menacing the safety, health, convenience and good order of the public whether or not certain signs and billboards are nuisances." It further discriminates between places within the municipal limits without sufficient reason therefor, and in prescribing the penalty of destruction within a time limit unless removed it deprives citizens of property without due process of law. The report of the master is a matter of fact, purely legal, business-like document, going into considerable detail regarding the materials used and methods of construction of billboards and public signs, but carefully avoiding all reference to æsthetics. Evidence was given by men and women of acknowledged artistic tastes derogatory to billboards and not alone on æsthetic grounds, but also in relation to their effect upon real estate values; but this as well as the bearing of civic beauty on the general question was dismissed in the following: "Some of the witnesses who are park authorities have laid particular stress on the objectionable character of billboards facing the parks and boulevards. It has been argued that foreign cities regulate improvements of property according to certain municipal art ideas, but this court will require more definite and better authority than this suggestion in order to support an ordinance that seeks to carry out some certain ideas of municipal art in its regulations of private property." We are inclined to the belief that the master had better have omitted this reference from his report. It should have given him an opportunity to incorporate some progressive ideas into his effort, and have helped the cause of municipal art, which in this twentieth century is an essential feature of our national prosperity and progress. Nevertheless the fact of establishing the validity of council control of the billboard is a great stride towards further effective legislation.

CONFERENCE OF IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

A very important and significant meeting was held at the Art Institute, Chicago, Oct. 5, under the title of "Conference of the Improvement

Societies of Cook County," which was well attended and at which important papers and discussions were presented by competent authorities. The reform movement, in the direction of municipal improvement, was considered in connection with art, education, labor, charities, tax reform, public parks, baths, gymnasium and other related issues and the entire day was spent in deliberation on these theories through the medium of fifteen minute papers followed by discussions. The conference was divided into three sessions, the first discussing "Improvements by private initiative," the second, "Improvement through citizenship," and the evening session taking up "Public school extension." This first conference was brought to a successful issue through the efforts of an energetic committee, Mrs. O. T. Bright, Englewood Women's Club, Miss Margaret Haley, Teachers' Federation, and Prof. Charles Zueblin, University of Chicago, School Extension Committee. The confidence of the meeting in the usefulness of such a conference, acting as it has been expressed as a reform and art clearing house, was illustrated by the reappointment of the committee for a continuation of the work. The results of the conference will be far-reaching in due time, from the high standing of those participating, and the importance of the papers presented; but it should also be of immediate practical benefit as suggesting similar meetings in other localities. Co-operation is not a figure of speech today, it stands for more rapid realization of hoped-for results, and is indeed a clearing house for the knowledge and experience of all the individual factors associating. Plans of operation can be more thoroughly consummated and carried into effect by the several local organizations under cooperative associations, which while not destroying individuality, promotes more effective effort.

AT RES?
AT LAST,
WE HOPE.

It will be a source of relief to the entire country to realize that at last the remains of the great martyr-president, Abraham Lincoln, are, after many changes and removals, securely deposited in what it is devoutly to be hoped is their final resting place, beneath the remodeled Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill. It must always be a reproach to the state claiming him, that the work of memorializing and caring for the remains of one of the greatest men the world has ever known, has been in a sense so perfunctorily performed, that over thirty-six years have elapsed between his death and final burial. However, if the vicissitudes which have attended the disposition of all that remains of the great Emancipator, shall have impressed the people with the necessity of properly performing such a duty at the start, they will have served a great purpose, and one

in keeping with the precepts the life of Lincoln so admirably sets forth.

*NATURE
STUDY IN
THE SCHOOLS.*

It may not be recognized to any great extent how appropriate to the present movement in the direction of the improvement of home surroundings, is the introduction of nature study and practical botany into the curriculum of the common schools. Apart from its value in many directions in the development of the young understanding during the early years of education, it harmonizes thoroughly with the educational efforts now extending throughout the country, looking to the development of a taste for outdoor art, and its practical adaptation to the beautifying of the homes of the people, as well as our public places. The permanency of such efforts will be greatly enhanced by some certain knowledge concerning trees, plants and flowers, and there is no surer way of imparting such knowledge to the older folks and fastening it upon their intelligence than through the practical enthusiasm of the children in their active participation in the work of beautifying the home.

*OCTOBER
IN THE
CEMETERY.*

Spring has its charms when nature in her exuberance is impatient to display her wealth of effort and summer follows with her fruition, but in her preparations for the winter's rest, she dons her charming garb of wondrous colorings and compels us to pause and admire. And October is the month in our latitude in which the display is most entrancing. The wild landscape offers an infinite variety of examples to be used in landscape art in our cemeteries, and in the larger grounds where the hand of the artist is to be seen, there is no more imposing month in the year than October, and landscape art has had no finer development anywhere than is expressed in such grounds as those of Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Graceland, Chicago, and several other cemeteries. Such beautiful color schemes as are displayed, however, are not hap-hazard effects, they are wrought out by much study and pains, and by men who are constantly studying nature and the material she offers for such work. Every superintendent of our smaller grounds should make it part of his life work to study and become master of the harmonies of color which nature so bountifully suggests to him, and with an ever increasing knowledge of the materials offered for his use, devote himself to the work of creating landscape pictures in the grounds under his care. October in the cemetery might be made the most attractive month of the year and serve to secure in the minds of the people a practical and helpful respect for its association and an abiding interest in its care.

WESTLAWN CEMETERY, CANTON, O.

The universally lamented death of our late beloved President, William McKinley, and the imposing ceremonies attending his funeral have imparted to the cemetery in which his remains were finally deposited a national importance. More than this, his beautiful and consistent life, emphasized almost beyond the bounds of human appreciation on a death-bed, shall we say, divinely appointed, will undoubtedly make Westlawn Cemetery, Canton, O., a sacred spot in our broad country, toward which a national pilgrimage will be constantly setting.

structed of rock-faced and dressed Massillon sandstone, and built into the hillside, at a cost of some \$5,000.

Westlawn Cemetery is a beautiful tract of rolling country, comprising some sixty-five acres of well diversified ground. Its hills and valleys are accentuated by a fine stream, spanned by rustic stone bridges, and a picturesque waterfall adds to its general attractions. The character of its topography lends itself to diversity of landscape views on every hand. Generally the land is covered with native oak forest, which has been improved by other planting, but artificiality has been avoided as far as possible.



RECEIVING VAULT, WESTLAWN CEMETERY, CANTON, OHIO, SHOWING FLORAL TRIBUTES TO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Our readers will remember that our late President's home for very many years was in Canton, O., and his family burial lot was situated in the above named cemetery, and in this lot his fondest and saddest memories were centered. In accordance with the usual custom of our country, and for the lack, in a certain sense, of a national valhalla, the public receiving vault of the cemetery, for the time being, has become the temporary resting place of the mortal body of William McKinley. Our illustration shows the tomb after the funeral, but gives only a partial idea of the wealth of floral tributes, expressive of the international grief, deposited about the tomb and on the lawn.

The vault was a gift to the association some years ago by Mrs. Frank Mason Werts in memory of her deceased husband. It is of Romanesque design, con-

The cemetery is fifty years old, so that the lawn plan is a matter of progression, and is enforced as far as practicable.

It was the wish of the President that he should be buried in the cemetery wherein lay his children and parents, and it is significant that no implied or expressed desire of his life in respect to the disposition of his body when life had departed has been questioned by the people. The grandly poised character, illumined by an abiding love for his fellow man, culminating in a death which set forth and emphasized the possibility of divinity in man, developed such universal regard that all the ceremonies attending his funeral were performed with a loving service unexcelled in the annals associated with great public men. And Westlawn Cemetery has been given an heritage to be held in perpetual reverence and care.

THE CONVENTION OF CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The annals of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents will have no more memorable page than that which bears the record of the fifteenth annual convention held at Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 17, 18 and 19, 1901. The attendance was good, the papers and discussions profitable, the entertainment left nothing to be desired, but the dark deed of the assassin introduced an unexpected number into the program that will long be remembered. The third day of the meeting being the day of the President's funeral, the convention adjourned, and in a body attended union memorial services at the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, in which the clergy and congregations of three churches took part.

The business sessions were held in the banquet hall of the Hotel Schenley. Mr. George M. Painter

presided. Divine blessing was invoked by Rev. H. T. McClelland, and Mr. James F. Burke, an eloquent young lawyer representing the City Recorder, extended a very cordial greeting to the visitors, to which Mr. William Stone responded.

The keynote of President George M. Painter's annual address was the betterment of individual members in their chosen work and more persistent efforts in the direction of increasing the membership of the organization. He said in part:

When we contemplate the improvements that have taken place in our cemeteries in the period covered by this association, many of which are the results directly or indirectly of its influence, we have cause for congratulation and should be proud to be members of such an organization. * * * It is to be regretted that every cemetery in the United States has not seen the benefits to be derived from an organization of this kind. * * * While we have accomplished a great deal of work there is still much more to do, as we progress along professional lines our individual responsibilities become greater. We owe our trustees, lot holders and the public in general more than the mere giving of merchandise for value. The cemetery official of today must be gentlemanly in his deportment, considerate with his patrons, always looking to the best interest of trustee and patron. If we would have our calling advanced to the point where we desire it, we must conduct ourselves accordingly.

The annual report of H. Wilson Ross, secretary

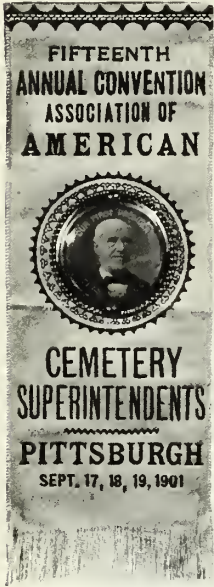


PHOTO BY R. L. SLEETH, JR., WILKINSBURG, PA.

GROUP OF CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS IN HOMEWOOD CEMETERY, PITTSBURG, PA.

and treasurer, showed the finances to be in prosperous condition. Twenty-four new members were added during the year and seven were numbered with the silent majority, viz., E. C. Abdill, Danville, Ill.; Wm. H. Barlow, Sing Sing, N. Y.; A. Clabaugh, Altoona, Pa.; J. H. Doswell, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; J. T. Mellor, Hackensack, N. J.; J. J. Noyes, Newburyport, Mass.; Geo. H. Scott, Chicago. Present membership is 189, including eleven additions made at Pittsburgh.

A telegram of greeting was sent to Mr. Charles Nichols, Newark, N. J., the first president of the association, who was unable to be present. Mr. Nichols' portrait appears on the convention badge, illustrated on the preceding page.

The entertainment for the afternoon included a carriage ride through beautiful Schenley Park, with its broad drives and picturesque landscape, covering 420 acres, a visit to the Phipps conservatories, and the Carnegie Library, Music Hall and Art Museum, whose donor's generosity has made his name a household word in two continents. This magnificent institution, representing an outlay of one and a half million dollars, is to be enlarged to three and one-half times its present size, the plans having been approved by Mr. Carnegie and the funds provided by him.

The Phipps conservatories, representing an outlay of \$140,000 for buildings alone, were presented to the city by Mr. Henry Phipps, Jr., a prosperous citizen of that city, who has "built better than he knew" so great an attraction and so valuable an instructor have these well filled houses of steel and glass become to the people of Pittsburgh, and now Mr. Phipps is still further adding to his gift by building a School of Botany adjoining the conservatories, to cost \$25,000, where the public and private schools of the city and, in fact, all persons so inclined may enjoy the privileges without money and without price. The conservatories are the largest of the kind in this country, the total area of floor space being 72,915 square feet. All parts of the world contribute to the interesting collection of ornamental and useful plants, arranged as nearly as possible as nature would have them and growing as thriftily as if in their native habitat. Mr. William Falconer, superintendent of Schenley Park, is also in full charge of these conservatories, and to his courtesy the visitors are indebted for a very enjoyable afternoon.

At the evening session Mr. W. J. Howard, LL. D., of Pittsburgh, read an interesting address touching upon various phases of cemetery economy. He referred to the menace to public health in crowded cemeteries, and considered "one of the great concerns of those charged with the care of cemeteries should be to secure such a method of drainage as will make it impossible for the living to absorb the dead, even in diluted form." Touching upon the subject of monu-

ments and epitaphs, the Chancellor said: "While as a rule exceptionally good taste has characterized the general conduct of our cemeteries, it has not always proved that those who possess the privilege of erecting memorial stones have succeeded in manifesting as much taste, as is manifested by the general conduct. One of your objects must be to endeavor so far as possible to keep lot holders from intruding into the beautiful spots which your art has adorned things that are incongruous, whether from an artistic standpoint or from a literary standpoint." He cited a case where a cemetery corporation had failed to comply with the requirements of a certain trust fund, and urged that "trusts should be held most sacred and particularly those made by a former generation."

"New Cemeteries and Their Management" was the subject of an interesting paper read by Mr. Bellett Lawson, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Lawson, although one of the young members of the association, has had considerable experience in establishing new cemeteries. Assuming that "under modern conditions the public has come to regard cemeteries as business organizations, they should surely be managed as such." He advocated "advertising, just as other business organizations do," making only such statements as could be substantiated. He urged careful attention to what are ordinarily considered as minor details in cemetery work, but which have to do very largely with gaining the favor or disapproval of lot-holders.

Mr. M. Jensen, Oberlin, O., told in a convincing way "Why we should encourage the membership of this Association." He related what he had accomplished in the way of improvements at his cemetery, Westwood, and attributed much of the inspiration to membership in this association:

The great object is an interchange of ideas and the mutual benefit to be derived from their discussion. To become a good, practical cemetery superintendent a man cannot depend on himself entirely. He may be a man of artistic tendencies, practical as an engineer, thorough as a workman, conscientious in his dealings with the public, and his particular cemetery may be kept up in a very orderly manner, but he will be apt to become a one-idea man, and many things which would not only add to the beauty of his cemetery but which would greatly lessen his labor will be to him as a sealed book. It is to his interest that he hears matters about his particular calling thoroughly discussed by men who are experts in handling a similar business to which he is giving his thought and time.

Mr. John E. Miller, Mattoon, Ill., followed with a paper on "The Influence of Modern Well-Kept Cemeteries in the Community." He pictured the conditions that should exist in a well-kept modern cemetery, and found in them influences that are "educational, stimulating, uplifting and refining in their nature and character."

The morning session of the second day was devoted to the reading of papers and discussions thereon. Appropriate resolutions on the death of President McKinley were adopted by a rising vote, and a copy of the resolutions ordered sent to Mrs. McKinley. Mr. C. N. Wilder, Hartford, sent a paper on "Progression," which was read by Mr. William Stone. The paper outlined the progress made by cemeteries within recent years and the influence that the improved conditions had exerted over communities. Much of the credit, he thought, was due to the progressive association of cemetery superintendents whose influence had been far reaching.

Mr. Wilder suggested that some steps should be taken by the association to encourage young men to qualify themselves for positions as cemetery superintendents.

"Burial Parks" was the subject of a paper by Mr. Bellett Lawson, Sr., Paxtang, Pa. The park-like features of modern cemeteries, caused them to be more appropriately considered as burial parks, said Mr. Lawson.

"The work of constructing a burial park, although it demands a great amount of thought and study to obtain the best landscape effects is the least difficult portion of the work. How to maintain these beautiful effects is the problem. The people appreciate the beauty of the grounds, but invariably fail to see how that beauty will be marred by inappropriate memorials. We must educate our patrons to the proper standard and show them that the rules for the maintenance of the cemetery are for the good of the whole. Monument dealers who have no artistic ideas are the bane of cemetery superintendents. They sow the seeds of discontent in the minds of lot owners in their eagerness to make sales.

Mr. C. W. Modie, Bloomfield, O., told in an interesting paper "Why I Joined This Association," and how the intercourse with its members had benefitted him in his work. His trials in overcoming the practices that had been common in the conduct of the cemetery for three-quarters of a century were made easier because of the knowledge he had gained through the medium of the Superintendents' Association.

"The Burial of the Dead" was the subject of the next paper read by Mr. George Van Atta, Newark, O. He treated the subject from the view of the private citizen, whose duty he considered it to be, to take a more rational view of the subject of death. He advocated less ostentation at funerals, less expensive monuments, and greater consideration for the proper maintenance of the burial lot, which should always be purchased in advance of the time when it became necessary to have one. He urged his hearers to agitate this subject with their lot holders, that out of the spirit of dissatisfaction with present conditions as they prevailed in many places would come a desire for more simplicity and more dignity in the conduct of funerals.

The subject of Sunday funerals was discussed at some length. It was stated that ministers and undertakers were helping in some places to create a sentiment against them. The opinion was expressed and agreed with by several that Sunday observance would not become general at cemeteries until an increased charge was made for burials on that day. Cemeteries at St. Paul, Minn., Lynn, Mass., and Dayton, O., have adopted rules restricting Sunday burials to such cases as were considered necessary for sanitary reasons.

The following resolution was adopted:

"It is the sense of this convention that its members recommend to their trustees and managers the advisability of discouraging Sunday funerals and of making an extra charge for services held on that day."

A paper on "Ancient and Modern Customs of Burial and How Shall We Dispose of the Dead" was read by A. L. Snyder, M. D., Bryan, O. Using as illustration of extremes of present methods of the placing of embalmed bodies in metallic cases and cremation, the one to keep the body as long as possible and the other to reduce it at once to ashes, the Doctor described in an interesting manner the various methods of different countries and ages of the world, and advocated "a new departure that would be as costly as the proud could wish or as inexpensive as the most impecunious would desire, viz., interment in a simple shroud without a case of any kind, unless it be of wire or wicker." An original poem expressed the Doctor's wishes concerning the disposition of his own body, the last verse of which is as follows:

Rather be it cast on a foreign strand
In the ocean deep—on desert sand;
In a silent cave—on barren rocks—
Than bound and sealed in an iron box.

The "Question Box" brought out discussions on posts and markers. Terra cotta, cement, iron and granolithic had their advocates. Mr. Roy described a recently patented improvement on corner posts. Cemetery advertising called forth the following from Mr. John A. Moore: "The managers of a Brooklyn cemetery advertised, 'Graves finely situated, surrounded by the beauties of nature, commanding a fine view of the bay, and, in short, meeting with every requirement of the human family. People who have tried them cannot be persuaded to go elsewhere.'"

The outing for the afternoon gave the visitors a delightful carriage ride over Beechwood Boulevard to Calvary and Homewood cemeteries. From this boulevard, which is eighty feet wide and eleven miles long, magnificent views were had of the Monongahela River and valley and the great works that have made the name of Pittsburg known wherever steel is used. A circuitous drive around beautiful Homewood brought the party to an inviting spot in the woods,

where lunch was served and the party photographed.

At the evening session Mr. William Falconer, superintendent of Schenley Park, read an instructive paper on "Cemetery Planting," which is published elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Falconer's suggestions will be found of peculiar interest to superintendents in their fall planting. Mr. Sid J. Hare, Kansas City, Mo., entertained the convention with a paper entitled "Before and After, or the Evolution of the Graveyard," illustrated with upward of seventy-five stereopicon views: The single grave in the forest, the old family burying ground, the farm and churchyard burying ground, the city cemetery with its thousands of single graves, the cemetery with its aggregation of tombstones, and the park-like modern cemetery with its beautiful lawns and lakes and naturalistic planting were all shown and described as the process of evolution through which cemeteries had passed in the last hundred years.

Mr. Frank Eurich, Detroit, Mich., submitted in the form of a paper and tabulated report a resume of the replies received from nearly two hundred cemeteries from all parts of the union, concerning their general practices. Mr. Eurich's running comment on many of the practices afforded valuable suggestions. The report as a whole will make one of the most valuable contributions to the cemetery literature that has resulted from the efforts of the Superintendents' Association.

Officers elected for the following year were: President, Frank Eurich, "Woodward Lawn," Detroit, Mich.; Vice-President, H. Wilson Ross, "Newton," Newton Center, Mass.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries," Boston, Mass. William Salway and O. C. Simonds were elected as members of the Advisory Committee, and J. C. Scorgie, William Stone, George W. Creesy and T. McCarthy as members of the Executive Committee. Boston was chosen as the next place of meeting.

The outing for the third and last afternoon gave the visitors a delightful ride through residence streets and boulevards to Highland Park, the Zoological Gardens, Allegheny and St. Mary's cemeteries. In the evening a complimentary banquet was tendered the members of the association by the local cemetery associations. The tables were beautifully decorated and sweet music was discoursed while full justice was being done to the tempting menu. Mr. W. S. Woods officiated as toastmaster, and the speeches that followed brought to a happy close the fifteenth annual convention of the A. A. C. S.

Among those present were John Applebee, Ashtabula, O.; R. D. Boice, Geneseo, Ill.; J. M. Boxell, St. Paul, Minn.; Henry Bresser, Toledo, O.; E. G. Carter, Chicago; G. J. Chaffee, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. S. Cline, Dayton, O.; George W. Creesy, Salem, O.; T. Donlan, Wilmington, N. C.; B. H. Dorman, Hartford, Conn.; W. H. Druckemiller, Sunbury, Pa.; Frank Eurich, Detroit, Mich.; Wm. Falconer,

Pittsburg; Wm. Crosbie, Washington, Pa.; D. D. England, Winnipeg, Man.; Emslie, Ravenna, O.; John Butts, Sandusky, O.; L. L. Mason, Perry, L. Goodwin, Jamestown, N. Y.; A. J. Graves, Bloomington, Ill.; G. Gossard, Washington, O.; Sid J. Hare, Kansas City, Mo.; Wm. Harris, Allegheny, Pa.; Mrs. E. E. Hay, Erie, Pa.; A. W. Hobert, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. Jensen, Oberlin, O.; E. L. Kimes, Toledo, O.; J. W. Keller, Rochester, N. Y.; Bellett Lawson, Paxtang, Pa.; Bellett Lawson, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. L. Leesly, Chicago; T. McCarthy, Providence, R. I.; A. B. McGrew, Des Moines, Ia.; A. Marckhoff, Elgin, Ill.; W. H. H. Montgomery, Portsmouth, O.; J. H. Morton, Boston, Mass.; J. E. Miller, Mattoon, Ill.; C. G. Nailor, Wilmington, Del.; Geo. M. Painter, Philadelphia; H. Hulme, New Brighton, Pa.; Philo L. King, Butler, Pa.; R. Gohlke, Findlay, O.; John A. Moore, D. J. Robinson, H. Sampson, Thomas Wightman, David Woods, James A. Devlin, Pittsburg; A. L. Snyder, M. D., Bryan, O.; L. B. Root, Kansas City, Mo.; Clarence B. Scott, Topeka, Kan.; H. Wilson Ross, Newton Center, Mass.; Wm. Stone, Lynn, Mass.; A. H. Sargent, Akron, O.; J. J. Stephens, Columbus, O.; John Reid, Detroit, Mich.; W. O. Roy, Montreal, Can.; J. H. Shepard, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. N. Rudd, Chicago; Wm. Salway, Cincinnati, O.; G. Scherzinger, Fond du Lac, Wis.; E. A. Sloan, Ironton, O.; A. E. Silcot, Washington, O.; George Van Atta, Newark, O.; T. H. Wright, Covington, Ky.; Jos. Bomgardner, Cleveland, O.; Mr. Voorheis, Ovid, Mich.; Mr. Matheis, Toledo, O.; R. J. Haight, Chicago.

CEMETERY PLANTING.

A paper read by William Falconer, Superintendent of Schenley Park, Pittsburg, before the Convention of Cemetery Superintendents.

It ill becomes me who is in no way connected with a cemetery to speak to you professional men about matters concerning your business, but I do so to satisfy my good friend and neighbor, Mr. David Woods, the superintendent of our Homewood Cemetery. The intimate relationship, however, between park and garden work, with which I have been associated all my lifetime, and your work, may be some excuse for my presumption. But please remember that I do not pretend to dictate to nor advise you in anything. What I have to say is simply the voice or idea of an outsider or layman.

The cemetery can never be a recreation park nor a lounging playground for the indifferent or hilarious; it must always be a sacred field. At the same time it should never present or suggest the appearance of gloom, mourning, horror or desolation. It should be an Edenized garden, beautiful, dignified, inviting, lovely; a place that we should desire to visit; a spot to gladden our hearts that the remains of our departed friends are resting there. And it devolves upon you to make it so.

A new cemetery should be laid out according to a well-studied plan of the whole, when its every feature, present and future, should be considered. This should include driveways, shelter, the grounds to be used for burial purposes now and in the time to come, and the parts to be reserved for landscape planting alone and lawns and flower gardens, also office and other buildings. Then stick to your plan. It may be that you can only do a little at a time, but be this ever so small, let it conform to the plan of the whole.

I believe in the new cemetery, the burial ground where the park or garden effect is required and main-

tained, where graves are filled on the level and railings or copings around the lots are disallowed. Twenty years ago last month I spent some time on a visit to my dear old friend, the late Adolph Strauch, of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, and that opened my eyes to the beauty and utility of the natural or park style of cemetery.

But there are two kinds of this modern cemetery. In one hardy plants alone are used in its decoration; there is an instance of this sort at Brookline, near Boston. In the other, both hardy and tender plants are used, as is the case in most all of our large cemeteries. I lean to the latter because I believe the people want it. There is a place in the cemetery for bedding plants where we can use them appropriately, tastefully, and beautifully, and at the same time have as great a variety of hardy plants in kind and application as can be had in the exclusive cemetery and without the one conflicting with the other.

As a business venture a prosperous cemetery is a liberal cemetery. It is poor business to operate a cemetery on a skimp or stinted basis. Make your cemetery as beautiful and attractive, but always in an appropriate and refined way, as the art of man can devise, and the people will come your way and pay your price. It isn't in the vicinity of the burial lots alone that this beauty and attractiveness must exist; it should be seen from the entrance gates, from the outside, and from those parts that yield no direct revenue. Not only must you interest and hold the people who already have lots in your cemetery, but from observation, conversation and reading, your townspeople not directly interested in your charge should, because of its beauty and attractiveness, have your cemetery so happily and indelibly fixed in their minds that when the question of a burial lot to them requires an answer your cemetery is the first and the uppermost in their minds.

I do not at all decry the use of tender bedding plants, as geraniums, coleus, cannas and heliotrope in cemeteries—in fact, I believe in their brightness and cheerfulness. But they should not be spread broadcast over the grounds. Restrict them to the neighborhood of the entrance gates, the office, or other buildings, or to a piece of ground set apart for a flower garden proper. Then use them with brains and be not over gay or liberal. To make and fill up a lot of big beds with plain geraniums, coleus or cannas is the easiest, cheapest, most glaring and erroneous kind of gardening. Have these heavy masses of color in the background relieved by distance or neighboring shrubbery, and in the foreground let your flower beds consist of a variety of suitable plants so artistically arranged that every person who passes by must stop to look at them. These beds may show panels, loops, chains or other blocks relieved by a tracery or scrollwork, each panel to consist of different plants from the other. Material suitable for this work are rubbers, small palms, crotons, screw pines, century plants, cactuses, and the like for the panels; alternanthera for the scrolls; talinum, variegated ice plant or sweet alyssum, sedums of sorts, othonna and peristrophe for the carpeting, and echeverias and other cotyledons for the beltings. Many more plants than these are also appropriate. But "carpet bedding" consisting of the portrayal of birds and animals, boats and vases and other unnat-

ural objects is repugnant to any refined soul; so are intricate nonsensical patterns.

In addition to formal flower gardening, however, there are many proper ways of using tender plants in the cemetery. For instance, I see nothing amiss in having the white *Vinca rosea* or the purple *Verbena venosa*, or the lilac trailing *lantana* as borders for newly planted shrubberies, or a free use of colonies of *gladiolus*, summer hyacinths, *tigridias*, *tuberoses* or scarlet *cannas* in the open spaces among young shrubs in the same way as we grow hardy lilies earlier in the year.

Hardy perennials should add greatly to the decoration of our cemetery grounds. In such places, however, I am not in sympathy with the stereotyped herbaceous borders. At best a perennial has only a limited season of blooming, and when that period is over there is little comeliness in the plant itself, and in all of our work, in park, garden or cemetery, we must avoid raggedness, uncouthness, unkemptness, and nakedness in our floral planting. We must study permanent places for the different species of hardy plants; for instance, let us have a mass of *pæonias* by themselves, a spread of *columbines*, a carpet of cushion pinks, a group of white day lilies, a bed of *Koempfer's* or German irises, a sod of moss pinks, a blaze of *phlox* and so on, but arranged so that when their bloom is past they may be tapped or cut over without leaving a blank or disfigurement. The foliage of the *pæonia*, the *iris*, day lily and many others remains good after the flowers are past, but that of the oriental poppy and the bleeding heart soon dies to the ground and must be replaced with annuals, as *zinnias*, *nasturtiums*, or white tobacco or other temporary filling, as *tritomas* or *cannas*.

Avoid the conglomerative style of everything together in one bed, and all sizes; it has no effect. If you wish for any good from herbaceous plants have them in masses each kind by itself. Individual plants scattered here and there, for instance a lily in this place, a larkspur in that and a feverfew yonder, have no character whatever in the landscape; they show for nothing. But have a big mass of any one of them and all in bloom together, the effect is catching and striking from whatever point you see it.

One of the most beautiful, interesting and pleasing features in the use of hardy plants is their naturalization in grass and woodland, and one giving little trouble and costing little. *Crocuses*, *snowdrops*, *Siberian blue squills*, blue and white grave hyacinths, *star triteleias*, and *chionodoxa* dribbled thickly but unevenly into the grass bordering shrubbery as an outcropping for the same, are charmingly beautiful in spring; but never spread them over the middle of your lawns. In good ground, particularly if a little shaded, they may last for years, the *crocuses* and *snowdrops* perhaps requiring the most frequent renewal. Decorating the wild woodlands in this way is simply accentuating Nature. We can send into the outside woods and gather great quantities of dog-tooth violets, squirrel corn and spring beauty, and with a fork or pick dig them into the cemetery woods, and get *Solomon's seal*, *lungwort*, *trilliums*, *bloodroot*, *starwort*, *windflower*, *hepaticas*, *lady's slipper orchids*, *pentstemon*, *columbines*, *May apples*, *bellwort*, and many others, and plant colonies of them; and meadow beauty, lilies, meadow rue, fringed or-

chis, violets, rose mallow, and loosestrife in the damp or meadow lands; and the vivid firepink, golden corydalis, and Virginia saxifrage in the exposed parts.

And we have still another field for hardy flowers in the cemetery, namely, the wild garden, and this was suggested to me last Monday by one of your members now present. He has a broad, deep, sloping bank or side hill, around the base of which there is a driveway, and the railway runs close by in front of it, and he wants to plant this as brightly and conspicuously as possible, to give color the whole summer long as an attraction and advertisement to his cemetery. Now, to do this properly will require trees, shrubs, vines and hardy perennials. In the way of small trees I would suggest *Prunus Davidiana*, redbud, shadbush, white dogwood, snowdrop tree, cockspur thorn, English pink and white hawthorn, white fringe tree, crab apples, Pekin and Japan lilacs, yellow wood, *Koelreuteria*, swamp magnesia, Manchurian aralia, Osbeck's sumach, Chinese tamarix and single flowered althaeas. In the way of shrubs, forsythias, Japan quince, crenata deutzias, mock oranges, villosa lilacs, sweet briar, rugosa and single prairie roses, weigelas, Thunberg's, arguta, Van Houtte's, sorbifolia and salicifolia spiraeas, viburnums in variety but no "double" ones, and the "single" flowered form of *Hydrangea paniculata*. Among vines to scramble among and over the bushes and stumps, would recommend the grandiflora and common trumpet creeper, *Mikania scandens*, and our common and flammula and paniculata clematises, and Japanese honeysuckle and Chinese matrimony vine. In the way of perennials choose the brightest, such things as can be seen best from a distance. On the open, rocky places spread moss pink, stone crop, rock cress; in the chinks let firepink and columbines prevail, have colonies of tiger and superb lilies, lots of foxgloves, bleeding heart, German and spring iris. Lamarck's evening primrose, goat's-beard spiraea, meadow rue, single pyrethrum, coreopsis, plume poppy (*Beconia*), orange-colored asclepias, and Japanese anemones. And remember the great variety of wild asters, coneflowers and perennial sunflowers. And if need be, in fall have a big mass of tritoma in bloom, and a few scarlet cannas, if you hide the foliage, will give life to the mass. And don't forget a big group of yuccas. Also add the European and American spindle trees and mountain ash for their showy fruit.

Trees must ever form the chief decoration of your cemetery and serve to construct your landscape pictures. But be careful to select only those that thrive well in your neighborhood and are appropriate to your purpose. In timbered regions where land is good and the rainfall fair, most any kind of hardy tree will thrive; in exposed treeless plains however we may have to depend upon cottonwood and other poplars, box elder and willows. Plant trees for shelter, shade, and lawn effect. Every tree should be of comely form, proportionate in its make-up, and of natural habit, in fact, anything unnatural in shape or color should be excluded from the cemetery. The Babylonian willow, pendulous white birch and weeping beech are pretty trees in themselves and there is a place for them in a limited way in the cemetery, but no more so than in the park or garden. The Kilmarnock willow and Camperdown elm have neither grace nor beauty and the city of the dead is not a home for freaks. Col-

umnar trees as Lombardy poplar or Swedish juniper as marking posts for graves should be eliminated, and I would urge against the use of raw or unnatural foliage as the yellow spotted ash or golden catalpa. We can find a place for them in a park but they are not refined or pure or dignified enough for the cemetery.

The regulation distance between newly planted trees averages 50 feet, and the question of thick planting has been thrashed bare in horticultural journals, and bitter execrations have been hurled at the heads of those who would plant thicker than this, and the never-thinned, neglected plantations in New York and Brooklyn parks have been held forth as living examples of the evils of thick planting and the sins of those who planted them. Indeed Sam Parsons himself told me he'd hang a man who'd plant trees closer than 50 feet. And knowing all this I beseech you to plant thickly and get immediate effect, and afterwards thin early and before any tree can encroach upon to injure its neighbor. Plant your trees as if you yourselves were in perpetual care of them. If your successor be ignorant or fool enough to neglect or ignore the work founded by you, that is no affair of yours.

Planting trees under such adverse conditions as we have here along the Monongahela river may interest some of you. The land is very hilly and precipitous, the foundation shale or "nigger head" rock, and the soil the toughest kind of red or yellowish clay, and the atmosphere vitiated beyond expression from the dense smoke and fumes of railways and miles of foundries, blast furnaces, glass works, copper works and coke ovens, and all of the natural trees are already dead or fast dying.

Our tree holes are 5 to 6 ft. wide and 1½ to 2 ft. deep. In digging them we remove to one side the upper crust or fairly good dirt, bore a hole in the middle and shiver it with dynamite, pick or dig this out to required depth, then if necessary bore again in the bottom of the same hole and shiver it with dynamite. This to allow water in winter to escape and the roots to penetrate. Then return the best part of the clay that has been removed and fill up with fresh soil from somewhere else.

Where the vitiated atmosphere is the worst, the ailanthus is the only tree we get to grow, next comes the yellow locust, and a little further back bird cherry, American white ash, mulberry, soft and Norway maples, Oriental plane, pin oak and heavy locust are holding their own. The sugar maple, scarlet maple, beech and iron wood although native here are total failures.

In planting ailanthus and locust we take 2-year-old plants and cut them back to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground then in soft weather any time between November and April, dibble them into the earth up to the neck with a crowbar, and tamp firmly, setting them 3 to 5 feet apart.

In all our work the lesser trees must take a prominent part. Massed with shrubs they form a fitting fringe to groves of greater trees, a good belting along boundary and shelter lines, and they are indispensable in landscape groups and their variety is so great as to afford us effective ornament in the way of blossoms, bright fruit or tinted leaves from April till November. Among the best of them for their flowers are shadbush, Chinese and Japanese magnolias and our swamp magnolia, dogwood, redbird, double cherry,

PARK AND CEMETERY.

exochorda, snowdrop tree, Japanese and Siberian crab apple, our American fragrant crab, Pekin and Japanese tree lilacs, *Xanthoceras*, *pterostyrax*, cockspur, scarlet and other thorns; white fringe, yellow wood, *Koelreuteria*, Mandschurian *aralia*, Osbeck's sumach and Chinese tamarix. Conspicuous for their fruit are the scarlet haws, mountain ash and euonymus.

From the crimson mezereon in earliest April to the yellow witch hazel in November the whole summer is covered by the flowers of shrubs, and from Standish's bush honeysuckle, the first of June, uninterruptedly through the summer, fall and winter, we have shrubs laden with ornamental berries, those of the winter berry staying into January, those of *Viburnum dilatatum* into March and those of Thunberg's barberry till the new foliage of the next spring pushes them off the bushes. Prominent among pretty flowering shrubs are the golden forsythia, star magnolia, Chinese double plum, tree pæonias, sweet shrub, Kerria, Japan quince, lilacs' deutzias, mock orange, rugosa and other bush roses, mollis azaleas, Thunberg's, Van Houtte's, Reeve's and Bumalda spiræas, common and plicatum

snowballs, weigalias, dwarf buckeye, yuccas, pepper bush, wild senna, althæas, hydrangea, the blue caryopteris, rose purple *Desmodium penduliflorum*, and the fluffy white sea elder (*Baccharis*) whose snowy pappus resembles blossoms.

For planting in shady places I have found the following shrubs to be among the best: Fortune's forsythia, Ibota privet, Japanese and bush honeysuckles, notably fragrantissima, spice bush, fragrant sumach, snowberry, elderberry, the lesser cornuses as *stolonifera* and *sanguinea*, and witch hazel. For dry spots: Bush honeysuckles, *cornus sanguinea*, sweet fern (*Comptonia*), candleberry (*Myrica*), rugosa roses and the privets have behaved well with us.

The following are a few of the extra good shrubby plants I would impress upon you to make much use of: Thunberg's berberis, mollis azaleas, rugosa roses, especially the variety Agnes Emily Carman, yuccas, Knap Hill scarlet and Simoni Japan quince, Eva Rathke weigelia, Lemoine's deutzia, villosa lilac, Fortune's forsythia, Van Houtte's spiræa and *cornus sanguinea*. Every one of them is of sterling merit.



THE IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL
GROUNDS,
MENOMONIE, WISCONSIN.

HIGH SCHOOL AND STOUT MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL, MENOMONIE, WIS., SHOWING TREATMENT OF GROUNDS.

The surroundings of school buildings are often as bare and unattractive as it is possible to imagine. The authorities, as a rule, take good care of the inside of the buildings, but stop at the doors, and leave the school yard to the tender mercies of the police and small boy. "The beautiful is as useful as the useful," and suggests the opportunity to educate both out of doors as well as

indoors. School grounds may be laid out to make an attractive picture, as well as to give opportunities for the study of botany and horticulture. In some places this opportunity has been utilized and good results have been obtained, an excellent example being that of Menomonie, Wis.

In 1897 the Central High School and the Stout Man-

ual Training School were burned, with their contents, and were both rebuilt on a more extensive scale, which gave an opportunity for the school ground improvement which has since been carried out and for which additional land was donated and a street closed.

As president of the school board, Hon. James H. Stout was instrumental in securing the services of Mr. Warren H. Manning, of Boston, to design the grounds. To Mr. Stout is due the execution of the work and its prosecution at the present time. Utility being the first consideration, ample space for a playground is reserved in the rear of two buildings, and as they are located at some distance from the street, a large lawn in front is provided to insure a proper setting, while brick walks give convenient access to them on all sides. A garden is also laid out for the kindergarten.

In the shrubbery, the designer advised planting a collection from which to study instead of the usual ornaments and exotics, which are located around the playground and along the street border. The planting list includes at least one representative of each botanical family, among them "native plants worthy of cultivation and hardy exotics commonly cultivated for ornament." Of course, several varieties were found not hardy and have been taken out and replaced by those of known hardiness. In this way experimental work is done. Each plantation is labeled and numbered so that everyone can find out the names of any of the species used. The numbers refer also to a handbook, entitled "A Handbook for Planning and Planting Home Grounds," issued by the Stout Manual Training School, which is to be used as an additional source of information to those interested. It is intended to be used by the students as well as the citizens of Menomonie in home improvement.

The residents are free to study the collection on the school grounds to see how the different kinds grow, flower, and become desirable ornamentals or otherwise. Through the generosity of Mr. Stout, advice is given them freely by the designer or the gardener in charge of the grounds, and people have shown a commendable

interest in all the work done. The idea of home improvement under all conditions is encouraged, and it has appealed to a good many, and a good number have shown their appreciation by adopting the suggestions offered.

Necessarily the work on small places is limited to the making of a lawn, with enough shrubbery to properly frame it and set off the house, and the separation of the back yard from it, by hedges, plantations or lat-



HOME GROUNDS, MENOMONIE, WIS.—TWO YARDS TREATED AS ONE.

tices. The natural advantages of each place are used when available, while the use of native plants is encouraged on account of their known hardiness, small cost, and desirability.

The influences of this school ground improvement cannot but be far reaching. They will extend from the little kindergartner planting his seeds, the boy and girl with their gardens of vegetables and flowers, the older students in their study of botany or horticulture, to the home builder beautifying his grounds. It is thoroughly in accord with the tendency of the times to get out of doors and enjoy the beauties of Nature about us.

CHARLES H. RAMSDELL.



VIEW OF GROUNDS, LOOKING FROM THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY
FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF SMALL PUBLIC
GROUNDS.

Probably no city, town or hamlet in this wide country is without a barren bit of public ground corresponding to the neglected triangle that for many years served as a dumping place and general depository for tin cans and garbage boxes at the intersection of Rush, Cass and Chestnut streets, Chicago. It serves that purpose no longer, nor is it likely to

Stores face one side of the triangle while dwellings front the other two sides, and its changed aspect is due to Mrs. H. H. Kellogg, who lives at 402 Chestnut street, opposite the now pretty little park. When she came there to live, she objected to the unsightly and unsanitary condition of the bit of ground, which is officially known as Green Bay Park, because it is on the historic old stage coach route between Chicago and northern Wisconsin. She urged the city officials to improve the ground and finally induced them to remove the accumulated debris and sod the space. Seeing no further signs of life, except an occasional call from a Lincoln Park Commissioner (irreverently described by the neighbors as "fat, slow, stupid and lazy") which bore no visible results,



TRIANGLE PARK, OPPOSITE 402 CHESTNUT ST., CHICAGO.—IMPROVED BY MRS. HUDSON H. KELLOGG.

do so again, for it has at last come into its rightful heritage as park ground. It attained this right not through the medium of municipal improvement, but as the direct result of the improvement spirit working through the taste and energy of one woman; and it stands as attractive testimony in favor of improvement work,—perhaps especially of women's great opportunities in such work.

This plot of ground belongs to the north side park system of the city, but the municipality did nothing towards its improvement except sodding it unless it should be credited with planting the wretchedly neglected and abused elm trees that show something of their past sufferings even in their portraits.

Mrs. Kellogg took the matter in hand and with a contribution from her husband as a starter, succeeded in gathering money and material which enabled her, with general personal supervision and steadily applied personal care, to evolve a little park which has become the pride of the neighborhood and an object lesson in applied zeal and taste to everyone interested in civics.

The park does not set itself up as a model in planting. It is merely the best its backers could do under existing conditions. An attempt has been made to keep the grass in order, a semi-tropical effect in caladiums, ricinus and cannas occupies a prominent position, beds of showy geraniums and other tender

plants are scattered about and morning glories have been trained over stumps of dead trees and across wires stretched from tree to tree. The general effect is of a green and blooming oasis.

Improvement workers should note that the general appearance would be improved by the removal of the elm tree in the middle of the picture (its case is evidently hopeless) and by planting permanent vines, such as wild grape, *ampelopsis quinquefolia* (Virginia creeper) a. *Veitchii* (known to many as Boston ivy) and *Celastrus scandens* (bitter-sweet) to clothe the tall bare trunks of some of the other trees. Vines are sometimes difficult to start at the base of living trees, partly because the ground close to the base of such trees is too much shaded, and partly because the trees rob the ground of the moisture and nourishment needed by the vines. These trees, however, have been trimmed to such an abnormal height (perhaps some past Alderman had in mind their future value as timber), that the earth beneath them gets full sunshine. But before planting vines or anything else, such ground should be thoroughly enriched. The trees on this triangle have suffered in various ways but perhaps chiefly from starvation.

In starting the permanent vines named, it is quite possible to start several of them at some distance from the trees they are to climb, and to lead the new shoots across to their intended support. If this method is followed, a better appearance will result from placing the vines as a part of a border or of a group of shrubbery. That is, the vines should form a part of some other planting because massed planting produces a more pleasing effect than polka dotting the turf with too many scattered groups.

The attention of improvement workers is called to the enclosing fence shown in the illustration. In a simple and inexpensive low fence around a small space like this, when gas pipe is used it should be of small diameter, and the posts should be light. In this case, poultry netting has been added (presumably as a protection against dogs) which would make an excellent basis for an informal hedge of certain hardy vines. If such vines are used in a border quite around the inside of a low fence, being clipped on the outside to keep them within bounds but allowed to grow informally on the inside, the result is a pleasing green boundary looking from the outside like a low hedge, but without any of the stiff formality of a clipped hedge of shrubs. When hardy vines are used, the support may be limited to two or three strong wires stretched on low posts.

If the expense of maintenance is an object, small parks, triangles, circles, and play grounds are more appropriately designed when the planting is limited to strictly hardy material throughout—such planting as will require the minimum of care and attention when once established.

Grass as a ground covering is attractive and restful when well kept, but requires constant cutting and watering to keep it in good order; geraniums and other tender bedding plants that must be raised or bought and planted each year, are bright and showy, but they are expensive and leave the ground quite bare during the greater part of the year. To replace such planting, a border bed, say from two to five feet in width, might be made entirely around a small space of this sort and in it might be planted first (next to the fence) hardy vines such as *Lonicera brachypoda* and *L. brachypoda aurea reticulata*, the two Japanese twining honeysuckles; *Clematis paniculata* and *C. flammula*, small flowered fragrant white varieties that bloom at different seasons; *C. coccinea*, bearing oddly shaped red flowers of curious texture throughout the entire summer and fall and which, though making but slender growth for the first year or two, send up numerous vigorous shoots after becoming established; and *Clematis Jackmanii*, which sometimes thrives and sometimes fails, but is well worth striving for, as it is extremely satisfactory where it succeeds at all. These are all for covering the fence, but where allowed to grow freely, some of them will also serve to cover any part of the bed that it is deemed desirable to devote to them. The remainder of the border bed of irregular width may contain a few carefully selected shrubs that will furnish flowers in succession or supply a crop of attractive ornamental fruits in the fall, and the rest of the border space should be devoted to herbaceous flowering perennials and to hardy ferns. Such a border should not only serve as a decorative boundary fence, but should be attractive at all seasons and show something in flowers from the earliest spring flowering bulbs and shrubs until snow flies.

If the care of turf is objectionable on such grounds, it is possible to get excellent results without it by carpeting the entire space with *Euonymus radicans*, *vinca minor*, *phlox subulata* or the variegated Japanese honeysuckle that has been mentioned. In mild climates such spaces, especially if the ground is shaded, are frequently carpeted with English ivy, and similar effects may be secured by using the plants mentioned above as well as some others, all of which must in every case be chosen to fit the prevailing conditions of soil, climate, exposure, etc., etc.

Grounds planted in this way require a little pruning in spring, summer or fall (according to the varieties used), thinning and renewing as needed, top dressing at intervals as indicated by the plants themselves, weeding and watering as conditions demand.

The method of planting and treatment broadly outlined here will never produce the spick and span appearance secured by turf, lawn mower and clipping shears, but it insures attractions that many find equally pleasing, and at far less expense.

GARDEN PLANTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY.—LXX.

EUPHORBIALES—(CONTINUED.)

Baloghia in nine species are from sub-tropical and tropical parts of Australia and Norfolk Island. *B. lucida* is a small tree found in New South Wales.

Cluytia has 28 species in tropical and South Africa. Those in cultivation are white flowered shrubs.

Argythamnia aphroides is a shrubby plant of southern Texas. *Speranskia* is a monotypic plant from northern China which does not appear to be in cultivation, and may not be worth it.

Acalypha has 220 species, many of them ordinary weeds, such as the annual *A. Virginica*, which often colors rather prettily, however. Many of the Polyneesian shrubby kinds are among the most beautiful foliage plants in gardens. They are hardy in extreme south Florida and root hardy in parts of the orange belt. For exquisite coloring these foliage plants run *Codiaeums* hard, but are quite different in character, as will be seen by the engravings. The flowers of the variegated kinds are mostly inconspicuous, but *A. hispida*, which has been but recently disseminated under a florist's name, has *Poinsettia* green foliage and crimson blossoms. It has proven as good a bedder as the variegated kind and a continuous bloomer. There are several species southwestward to Mexico, some with axillary and others with terminal

green to purple or slightly silvery, and the flower spikes and fruit to purple or red.

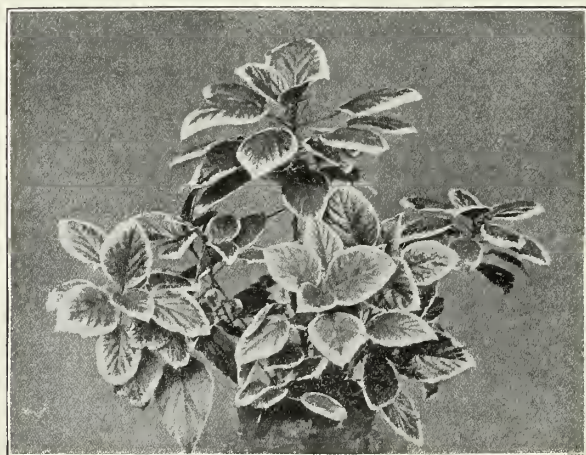


ACALYPHA HISPIDA.—*Vick's Magazine*.

It is supposed the plants keep away mosquitoes, but there is not much verification of the idea. The oily seeds keep for quite a time, and in their pods stand frosts below zero; but can some wise man explain how it happened that on the Coorg mountains, when coffee began to be grown, and the forests felled and burned, the ground became covered with castor oil plants, although certainly no seed bearing plants were within miles, and none known to be in the province? That little question bothered me then, and bothers me now, far more than the appearance of floral leaves and petals where systematists assume they should not be.

Sapium has 25 species distributed over the warm regions. *S. sebiferum*, the "candlenut tree," of China and Japan is naturalized in places along the coasts of the South Atlantic states. *Bischofia Javanica*, and a species of *Cleistanthus* have been introduced to South Florida gardens.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



ACALYPHA GODSEFFIANA.

spikes; it might be worth while to try crossing some of them with the exotics.

Alchornea ilicifolia seems to be the proper name of the curious Australian shrub known in botanical greenhouses as *coelebogyne*. A plant at Kew produced only female flowers for several years, and yet perfected seeds.

Ricinus, "castor oil plant," is probably monotypic, but varies geographically to some extent. *R. communis* in several parts of the tropics up to 5,000 feet becomes a round headed tree of twenty or twenty-five feet high. The foliage varies in size and in color from

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Southern collectors often send north *Yucca aloifolia*, the Spanish Bayonet, for *Y. gloriosa*. There is but little resemblance in the two excepting that both are of the trunk-making or arborescent character. The *aloifolia* is not hardy north while *gloriosa* is entirely so, at least in Pennsylvania.

Clerodendron trichotomum is much less known than it should be. A beautiful hardy, large shrub. it flowers profusely in the month of September, in loose spreading panicles. The flowers are pink in the bud, creamy white when expanded, and are very fragrant.

There are two day lilies which should be planted for September flowering, the *Funkia Japonica*, white,

and *F. lancifolia*, violet purple. There is generally a good deal of yellow in the herbaceous garden in autumn, which such plants as these *Funkias* help to relieve.

There are two species of *Tamarix* which flower in autumn, *Indica* and *Japonica*. The delicate foliage of these shrubs is much admired, besides their sprays of light pink flowers.

Andrōmeda Mariana is not only the prettiest of all native sorts, but it often flowers to some extent in September, as it did this year. While not equal to the spring display, it is quite pretty.

As mentioned before, the Colorado evergreens are among the best for northern planters. The Silver Fir, Blue Spruce, Douglas Spruce, *Pinus ponderosa* and *P. flexilis* all do well here, while their representatives from the Pacific coast do not succeed satisfactorily.

The Scotch pine, admirable as it is when young, is really less so than when it is older. It then takes on a quite red colored bark, which contrasts nicely with its silvery foliage, and adds to the interest of the grounds on which it is.

Privet hedges set in the fall should be well mulched before winter sets in, and if the plants are well cut back, so much the better.

Mulching of all fresh planted stock is very desirable, feeding the plants and keeping out the frost—both great helps toward success.

Clematis paniculata seeds will soon be ripe. Sown in midwinter, in boxes, in a greenhouse, they germinate in spring. If kept in a cool place, not dry, and sown outdoors, they will usually come up the same season, though sometimes not till the next.

Among golden-leaved plants, beautiful in late summer, few are as good as the golden *Ptelea* and the golden elder. They need setting in clumps to make the best display. When well pruned in spring, and in rich ground, their young growth is particularly handsome.

Magnolia Kobus is perhaps more noticed for its curiously contorted seed pods than for its early white flowers. The contortions take on the shape of newly hatched birds and many other odd shapes.

Rhus Osbeckii, one of the Chinese Sumachs, produces its large heads of yellowish white flowers in August, for which reason it is much planted. If its foliage changed to a rich crimson, as our sumachs do, it would add to its value very much, but this it does not do.

The three varieties of *Vitex agnus-castus* should be planted for September flowers. These shrubs die back partly in winter. When spring comes it is better to cut them down still lower, as they flower from the shoots of the same season.

Althæa, the Rose of Sharon, exists now in many varieties, and they enliven the lawn greatly in late

summer. They flower better when well pruned in winter or early spring. The two sorts with variegated leaves are much used for ornamental hedges, being kept in shape by annual pruning. *Althæas* are easily raised from hard wood cuttings.

More attention might be given to *Spiræas* for autumn blooming. At this writing, the close of September, there are in flower the following kinds: *Bumalda*, *A. Waterer*, *Regeliana*, *Douglasii* and others. When thrifty plants are cut back in spring, the flowering is profuse now. This is the case with *Bumalda* and *A. Waterer*, which have more flowers now than at any other time this season.

The seed-bearing *Ailanthus*, besides having less objectionable odor than the male, is quite ornamental when hanging full of its large clusters of seeds. It is propagated by root cuttings.

When planting this fall keep in mind that the beautiful *Cornus Mas* is among the very first to flower in spring, and set out one or more of it. A foreign species, *C. officinalis*, resembles it a good deal, and flowers at the same time.

Ziziphus vulgaris, a quite scarce tree in collections, and one noted for its beautiful glossy green leaves, can be increased by root cuttings, as well as by seeds. It is sometimes erroneously called Christ thorn, a name properly belonging to *Paliurus aculeatus*.

Aralia spinosa is greatly admired for its profuse display of flowers and fruit in September. Its closely allied genus, *Dimorphanthus*, helps along the display, as it flowers a few weeks in advance of *Aralia*.

The usefulness of *Aster Novae-anglia* has often been referred to, but not too often. There is no better aster for September display, nor indeed a better flower of any kind. Its flowers are purple. Its variety, *rosea*, has lovely rose colored flowers, and should be added to all collections. These asters grow readily from seeds sown in spring.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

WEED KILLER.

Editor Park and Cemetery: In response to many requests for the formula for the weed killer mentioned by me at Pittsburg, I give the recipe as follows:

Twenty pounds arsenic in 15 gallons cold water. Boil, stirring well. Add 35 gallons cold water and 40 lbs. caustic soda and boil and stir again. One part of this mixture is diluted for use with 4 parts of water. If the weeds are very large and deep rooted, 1 part to 3½ may be better, while for very small weeds 1 part to 5 will be effective. It is best applied a few hours after a rain. If the weather is very hot and dry, the roads to be treated should be sprinkled, say a half hour before the killer is applied. Care should be used not to wet the borders with the solution.

It is a deadly poison and should be kept in a safe place, its nature being carefully explained to all who are to handle it.

W. N. RUDD.

Park Notes

The salary account of Lincoln Park, Chicago, under the new reform commission, shows for the month of September a decrease of \$2,701.80 from the figures for September of last year, the total pay-roll amounting to \$12,759.70. Six thousand daffodils have just been planted in the park as an attraction for next spring.

* * *

The South Park Commissioners, Chicago, have changed the name of the recently established Brighton Park to McKinley Park. It is on the western border of the city, and embraces 40 acres of territory. The board has also adopted a resolution setting aside ground in four parks as sites for statues to the men after whom they were named, including Washington, Grant, Jackson, and McKinley. Definite steps for the erection of the monuments have not been made, but it is expected that public-spirited citizens will supply the funds.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Quincy Boulevard and Park Association, Quincy, Ill., the report of the finance committee made by Mr. E. J. Parker showed that 32,000 trees, shrubs, and vines have been planted in the parks of that city during the past year, largely from native stock of Illinois and Missouri. The cost of the entire stock was \$802.30, making an average of 2½ cents apiece, and the expenditure for labor was \$2,517.43. In parks where watering could be done, only 5 per cent of the planting of the last two years was unsuccessful.

* * *

Visitors to Buffalo this fall, should not allow their eagerness to see all the sights of the Exposition deter them from going through "The Park," just south and east of the grounds. It was designed by Frederick Law Olmstead, and its smooth roads and drives laid out on the striking "Olmsted curves," the admirable arrangement of the planting and open spaces will be of much interest to those who love a good park. It has broad meadows for all athletic games and sports, and a "Zoo," with cages of unique, rustic design.

* * *

The Appalachian National Park Association has issued a little booklet giving a synopsis of the work accomplished by the association since its organization in 1899, and endorsements of prominent people, newspapers and associations; compiled by Dr. C. P. Ambler, secretary, Asheville, N. C. The bill introduced by Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, for the establishment of a National Forest Reserve in the Southern Appalachian mountains to comprise about 2,000,000 acres, and asking for an appropriation of \$5,000,000, was reported back with the approval of the committee on agriculture at the last session of congress, and as it has practically no opposition, will in all probability be passed during the next session.

* * *

Movements to make small parks out of grounds around public buildings are reported as follows: A triangular park, bounded by a circular driveway is to be constructed on the grounds of the Boston, Mass., statehouse. The work will involve the removal of from eight to 20 feet of earth, and the regrading of a street. The County Commissioners, Pittsburg, Pa., are considering the parking of vacant grounds adjoining the jail. "Federal Park," Nashville, Tenn., is to be laid out around the Federal building, and thrown open to the pub-

lic. The national government has turned the ground over to the city park commission, and improvements have already begun. The Board of Trustees of the Northern Illinois State Normal Schools has received an appropriation of \$10,000 from the Legislature for the purpose of beautifying the campus of that institution. They will employ a competent landscape gardener to plan the improvements, which will include the building of a steel bridge across the Kishwaukee river.

* * *

In the injunction suit of Henry H. Werdes and John Bergherm to restrain the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. from using Forest Park as a site for the St. Louis Exposition in 1903, decision has been rendered against the plaintiffs. The court holds that they are not the proper parties to bring suit, and that since the damage is to all citizens alike, the suit should be brought by the legal representative of the state. There is no private injury, says the court, and hence there can be no private action. The attorney for the plaintiffs says that the case will be taken to the Appellate Court.

* * *

Milwaukee, Wis., is fortunate in possessing a dozen or more small parks, not far removed from the more densely settled areas, which were presented to the municipality or acquired when the city was young. The three founders of Milwaukee, Solomon Juneau, Byron Kilbourn, and George H. Walker, have each made monuments for themselves by gifts of small parks to the city. Part of the court house square is a gift from Juneau; Kilbourn gave part of a thirty-acre tract near the reservoir, now known as Kilbourn Park, and Walker gave a block from Walker's Point addition on the south side. Clark Park, in the twenty-third ward, was also donated by the owner of a real estate addition. Chase Park, a triangle bounded by Clinton street, Mitchell street, and Kinnickinnic avenue, is surrounded on all sides by street railways lines, and was presented to the city in 1835 by Mayor Horace Chase. There are four other triangles on the south side, which are well-kept and popular. In the downtown district, the most frequented of the public breathing places are the Fourth Ward Park, facing the Union Station, Grand Avenue Park, and Juneau Park. The Flushing Tunnel Park, and three others on the east side, complete a list which will be of immense value to the city when it is more densely populated.

* * *

The following movements for acquiring land for park purposes are reported: At a special election recently held in Wichita, Kansas, it was voted by a majority of 1,217 to purchase ten acres of land at \$50,000 for a public park at the corner of 15th street and Ohio avenue. * * * The trustees of the Billings estate, Sheboygan, Wis., have offered to donate to the city for a public park a tract of land of 34 acres in the center of the city. * * * The Board of Viewers, Pittsburg, Pa., is engaged in proceedings for the condemnation of a large tract of land adjoining the Carnegie library. * * * The work of turning the state capitol grounds of South Carolina into a park is proceeding on definite plans. The legislature is to be asked for an appropriation of \$25,000 to aid the work. * * * The parking about the Auditorium and city building, Topeka, Kan., will include the construction of driveways, curbing and a fountain, and the laying out of flower-beds and grass-plots. * * * Henry Clay Park, a tract surrounding the statue of Henry Clay at Pottsville, Pa., is to be beautified according to plans prepared by Thomas Meehan & Sons, Philadelphia. The specifications call for artistic grading and planting that will cost about \$5,000.

Cemetery Notes.

Mr. O. C. Simonds, Chicago, has furnished plans for the new Oakland Cemetery at Freeport, Ill. The work of constructing the drainage system, the drives, and the sexton's residence will be begun at once, and will involve an expenditure of from \$6,000 to \$10,000.

* * *

Rochester Cemetery, Topeka, Kas., is a rural cemetery of 20 acres laid out in 1885. Eight acres of this territory is a recent addition, comprising an elevated plateau with picturesque surroundings. This is to be improved on the lawn plan under the direction of superintendent C. P. Scott.

* * *

The first interment has just been made in the new Greenlawn Cemetery at Warren, N. Y. The grounds embrace 200 acres of land under the control of the syndicate of cemeteries in different parts of the state. The work of parking the site has been under way for two years; a new chapel and railway station have been constructed, and a mortuary vault is now being built.

* * *

Spring Grove Cemetery, Hartford, Conn., is to make extensive improvements, including the utilizing of the land occupied by an old reservoir for burial purposes, which it is estimated will add \$3,000 to the cemetery's income. Twenty-five thousand dollars has been spent in improvements, among which are the new office building and the acquiring of the Allyn memorial chapel. The perpetual care fund now amounts to \$18,000.

* * *

The work of transforming Washington Park, midway between Kansas City and Independence, Mo., into Mount Washington Cemetery is progressing. The new cemetery embraces 400 acres of ground within fifteen minutes' ride of Kansas City. The plans contemplate the building of three miles of macadam roads, the building of a stone railway station at the grounds, and a receiving vault. Arrangements are to be made for the running of a funeral car on the electric line from Kansas City and Independence.

* * *

The city cemetery at Carlisle, Pa., was recently inundated by the heavy rains in that vicinity. Many newly excavated graves were filled with water, and much inconvenience to funerals was experienced. * * * St. Joseph's Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, also suffered from a recent flood caused by the overflow of a brook running through it. Many of the flowerbeds and lawns were covered with mud, headstones were overturned, and about thirty graves along the bank of the stream were washed open, the bodies in several instances being wrenched from the coffins and carried away.

* * *

The report of the Secretary of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1901, shows the following statistics: Total receipts, \$108,179.52, comprising the following chief items: Sale of lots, \$36,726.95; interments, foundations, single graves, \$23,695; improvement of lots by gardener, \$12,746.91; trust fund perpetual care of lots, \$9,562.36; ground rents, \$4,540. The total disbursements amounted to \$94,849.76, made up chiefly as follows: Labor and material, \$31,687.07; interments and foundations, \$8,450.02; salaries, \$11,650; repairs, \$2,105.69;

new barns, \$12,972.40; lots repurchased, \$1,157.60; purchase of U. S. government bonds, \$13,400. The lot holders number 10,334, and the total interments are 66,670. There were 97 lots sold during the year, and 1,439 burial permits issued, of which 29 were for removals from other graves.

* * *

The Board of Selectmen of Brookline, Mass., have been petitioned to place the old Brookline Cemetery under the management of Walnut Hills Cemetery so as to provide for perpetual care. The petitioners say in their address: "The old cemetery is practically a public heirloom. In many instances the descendants of the original proprietors have moved out of town, or are extinct, and the lots no longer receive the proper individual attention. In consideration of its venerable relics, its natural beauties and its beneficial influence upon future generations, systematic and skillful control should now be inaugurated."

* * *

The cemetery committee of the Common Council, Norfolk, Va., has reported that one of the cemeteries in the city is full, and that only 300 lots are left in the other. As burials average about 100 a year, the city will be without a burial place in about three years. The committee has further discovered that capitalists have already scented such an emergency, and have secured options on all the property near Norfolk that is available for cemetery purposes. This includes all the property surrounding the present cemeteries, and all that is located near the car lines leading to the surrounding country, so that whether the city decides to extend the present cemeteries, or lay out a new one, it will in all probability have to pay well for its land.

* * *

The following cemetery improvements are noted this month: Hillside Cemetery, Antwerp, N. Y., has finished grading work necessitating the removal of 4,000 yards of dirt, and built a retaining wall 350 feet long and from five to eleven feet high. * * * Mt. Olivet, Dubuque, Ia., is constructing a new system of water works. * * * Evergreen Cemetery, Nashua, N. H., has completed a new gateway eight feet wide, of Grecian design, having an oval top and scroll, at a cost of \$600. * * * Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis, Minn., has purchased a greenhouse for \$18,500 and has stocked it with plants valued at \$3,500. * * * Pueblo Lodge No. 17 of Masons, Pueblo, Col., will expend several thousand dollars in parking the grounds of the Masonic cemetery, planting of trees, and building a new fence. * * * Linwood Cemetery, Columbus, Ga., is to reclaim six acres of marsh land for burial purposes. * * * Ashland Cemetery, Ashland, O., is to build a new entrance gateway of Berea stone and ornamental iron work. * * * Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Wheeling, W. Va., has built a reservoir, 20x25 feet and 30 feet deep, installed a waterworks system, and enlarged the cemetery. * * * The Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, Newark, N. J., has added five acres of additional territory, and will erect a granite arch entrance with wrought iron gates. * * * The Albany Cemetery Association, Albany, N. Y., has purchased additional territory at a cost of \$10,500. * * * The Rural Cemetery at Bloomfield, Ohio, has just completed a new iron fence 732 feet long, at a cost of \$622.56, and built an arched entrance over the main driveway. Grading work is also being done.

Woodbine Cemetery has just been laid out by Masonic Lodge No. 7, Valley City, N. Dak. It comprises twelve acres, and was surveyed by Governor Frank White and laid out on modern plans by Prof. C. B. Waldron of the Fargo, N. D. Agricultural College.

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THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

Publisher's Notes.

The Kansas City Times quotes Mr. Sid. J. Hare, of that city, at considerable length on the subject of the modern cemetery and illustrates the interview with several views of Forest Hills Cemetery, which under Mr. Hare's supervision has been changed from "an almost prairie to a beautiful garden."

Mr. William C. Pirie has been elected secretary of Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wis., to succeed the late Capt. Edward L. Ferguson. Mr. Pirie has served as assistant secretary for seven years.

Obituary.

Mr. Charles Creesy, for 33 years superintendent of Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., died recently at his home in Beverly, Mass., at the age of 84 years. He was born and educated in Beverly, and obtained his first experience as superintendent of Kernwood, the Francis Peabody Estate, in North Salem. He was superintendent of Harmony Grove from 1847 to 1880, when he was succeeded by his son, George W. Creesy. He was the oldest member of Essex Lodge, I. O. O. F., and leaves three sons, three daughters, ten grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Improvement of Towns and Cities, or The Practical Basis of Civic Aes-

thetics, by Charles Mulford Robinson. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$1.25, net.

It is quite evident that the first step to be taken in comprehending and assisting the awakening sense of civic improvement is to survey the field to see what has been done, and how it has been done, in order that we may better know what to avoid and what to strive for. In this process of getting acquainted with the vast field of improvement effort, the worker and the general reader can find no more valuable guide or pleasant companion than Mr. Robinson's book. As the author says in his preface, volumes have been written on the subject of any one of the chapters, and the work makes no pretense of being an exhaustive treatise. It differs from such a work as an exquisite painting differs from a plotted diagram. It is not burdened with tables of statistics or official documents, but is everywhere readable and interesting, clear and concise in statement, and thoroughly competent in both form and matter. For the close student and the specialist there is always reference to societies, workers, publications, and official documents, so that statistics and details may be readily obtained at first hand. The book thus has every effect of thoroughness without becoming burdensome to the general reader. In stating its purpose Mr. Robinson says: "It does not pretend to say all that can be said of the work for beauty in cities and villages; but reviewing the whole broad field of the modern effort, it tries to pick out the salient points, to declare the best that has been done along every line, and how, and when and where it was done—encouraging by showing the progress attainable because somewhere attained * * * It has seemed well, in the great new awakening of enthusiasm and concern for city beauty in a score of directions, at least to grasp them all, to group them logically in a single volume, and show the relative positions."

Some of the chapters that will be of especial interest to readers of Park and Cemetery are the following: The Advertisement Problem, Making Utilities Beautiful. The Tree's Importance, Possibilities of Gardening, Parks and Drives, Squares and Playgrounds, Function and Placing of Sculpture, Popular Education in Art, Work of Individuals and Societies, Work of Officials. The book is admirably adapted to its dual purpose as a work of reference and handbook for workers, and an inspiration and incentive to all who are interested in the modern warfare against dirt and ugliness in our cities and towns. As an entertaining

story of the movement toward civic beauty, and a comprehensive guide to further efforts, it should attract a wide circle of readers.

Forest Extension in the Middle West, by William L. Hall, Assistant Superintendent of Tree Planting, Bureau of Forestry. Reprint from Yearbook of Department of Agriculture. An interesting and valuable discussion of tree planting for commercial purposes in the middle West. The writer considers the past success in planting, the future prospects, and the adaptability to certain sections of the country of such trees as the oak, catalpa, osage orange, locust, cedar, mulberry, black walnut, and tamarack. He points out that profit is the only basis on which planting can be carried on, and takes as the purpose of his article "to show that the time has arrived for the extensive development of forest plantations throughout the middle West, to indicate the sphere of general planting, and suggest a plan of procedure in carrying out the work." Concerning the possibilities of forestry he says:

"From every reasonable point of view, it appears that great profits are to be made in the growing of forest trees in the next twenty-five years. Every condition is so favorable that the matter passes from probability to certainty. That operations should begin in the middle West is due to the fact that there the supply of natural products is most nearly exhausted, prices are highest, soil most fertile, and people most familiar with the process of developing plantations."

Oakland Cemetery Association, St. Paul, Minn. Articles of Association with Revised By-Laws and Rules; 1901. Artistically bound and illustrated with excellent half-tone views of cemetery scenery.

American Association of Nurserymen. Report of the twenty-sixth annual meeting, containing constitution and by-laws, full proceedings of the meeting, and list of members.

Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

Williams & Sons, Batavia, Ill., Wholesale List of Florists' and Nursery Supplies; fall and winter 1901, 1902. Also sample of tree and plant labels.

Fred'k W. Kelsey, 150 Broadway, New York. Catalogue of Specialties in choice, hardy Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs, etc., for fall planting; No. 47, Autumn, 1901. Half-tone illustrations. Also Supplemental List, Autumn, 1901, and Spring, 1902.

Phoenix Nursery Company, Bloomington, Ill. Price List of Trees, Plants, Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs, Greenhouse and

Harlan P. Kelsey, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass., Highlands Nursery, Kavana, N. C. Kelsey's Hardy American Plants and Carolina Mountain Flowers. Wholesale; 1901, 1902. Half-tone illustrations, showing stock in Highlands Nursery.

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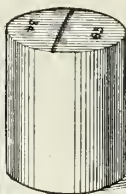
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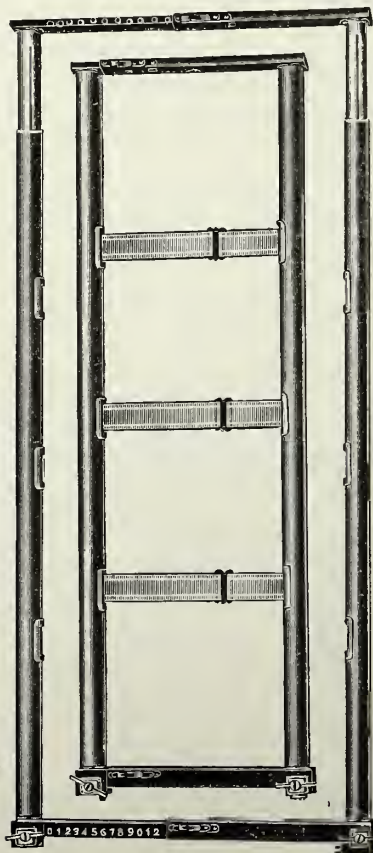
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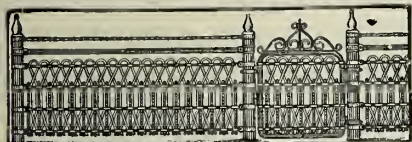
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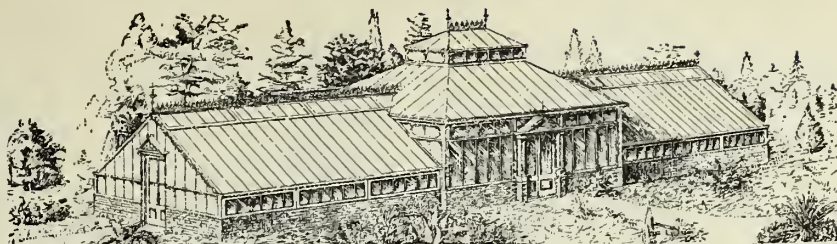


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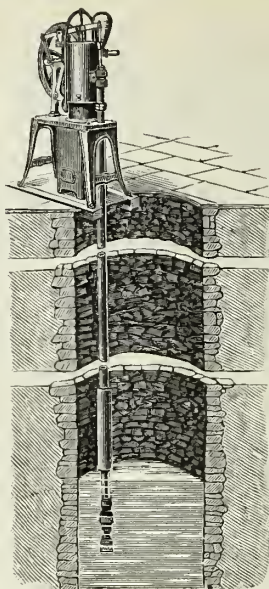
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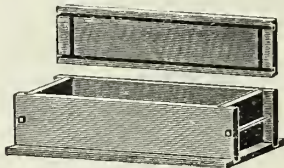
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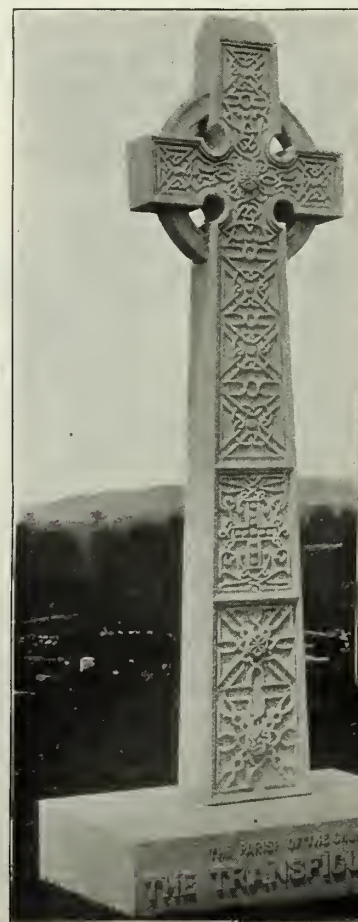
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CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1901.

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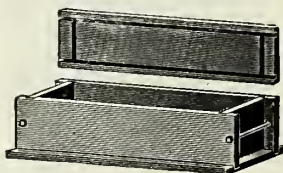
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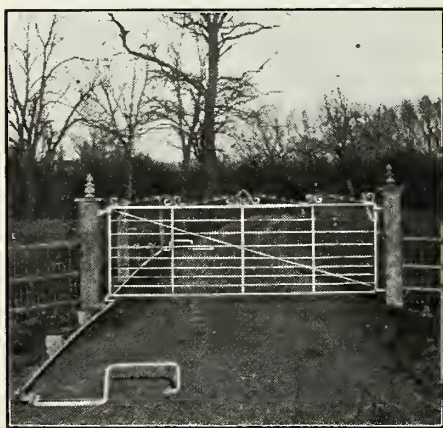
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PARK AND CEMETERY

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Vol. XI

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 9

Entered at the Postoffice at Chicago as Second Class Matter.

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SCARCITY OF GOOD GARDENERS.

The Bulletin of the New England Park Superintendents' Association refers to reports in the daily press which recorded that out of fifty-one gardeners certified as competent by the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission, in a practical trial in the Boston Parks at pruning trees and potting plants, only one was found to be a competent gardener. This statement by the public press the bulletin corrects, and gives the facts as follows: The fifty-one gardeners were not examined by the commission, but were only listed on their own representation in their applications, which were vouched for by two persons. Mr. J. A. Pettigrew says that "civil service examinations do not bring out all there is in a candidate, yet they bring a fraud up short." Good gardeners are scarce.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR CIVIC IMPROVEMENT.

The remarkably successful convention of the National League of Improvement Associations at Buffalo in August, which culminated in the change of name and a renewed enthusiasm for a more extended and forceful campaign in the interests of civic improvement, is being emphasized by a far-reaching activity. Every department of work is being systematically organized, lecture courses are arranged, public speakers listed, and a plan of educational effort inaugurated which cannot fail to invite the co-operation of all intelligently interested in the improvement of the en-

vironment of community life, and the movement is attracting wide attention throughout the country, encouraged by the distribution of well digested printed matter describing the aims and possible results of the issue. A recent circular received from the corresponding secretary, Mr. E. G. Routzahn, Dayton, O., gives details of the proposed lecture lists and requests information regarding material available for illustrating, such as the following: Water supply and sewerage; roads; famous parks at home and abroad, public utilities, etc.; home and school grounds; landscape and municipal architecture; school buildings, home and abroad; factories and workshops, etc. Reports and information, drawings and blue prints, in connection with the foregoing and kindred topics, as well as such lantern slides as it is possible to secure, will be highly appreciated. Co-operation in the work of the league will be a paying investment and is earnestly presented for the consideration of the business men of any community.

MEMORIAL TREES

There have been a number of suggestions from various parts of the country in connection with the planting of memorial trees in honor of our late President, Wm. McKinley. The character of the man in many phases might be suggestively typified by memorial trees, and such trees planted in public places, and especially about the public schools, afford texts of infinite power and expressiveness. Properly and permanently labeled, they become not only sources of instruction to both young and old, in a moral sense, establishing and building up personal character, but also form intensely interesting object lessons, and serve to maintain in the public eye a historical connection with the prominent incidents associated with the person memorialized. Next Arbor Day ought to see numbers of trees dedicated to William McKinley, planted with the utmost care as to soil and site, that in vigor and position it will remain a life-long ornament and blessing.

PROPOSED JOINT MEETING.

In connection with the next convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, to be held in Boston in 1902, steps were taken at the last meeting to promote a joint meeting of the various improvement associations at that time. This important question was also further favorably considered at the Buffalo convention of the American League for Civic Improvement. The value of a joint conference of the

earnest workers along kindred lines of improvement work can hardly be realized, and the Boston meeting of 1902 should mark the beginning in earnest of a new phase of American civilization. Mr. Warren H. Manning, secretary of the A. P. & O. A. A., in an article in the Chicago Tribune on the "Science and Art of Modern City Making," says of this joint meeting: "Such a meeting will not alone accomplish the object for which the various earnest men and women who attend are working. The results of their deliberations and experiences must be placed before the public in such a simple, direct and forcible way as to attract the attention of every one, lead them to comprehend the purposes in view clearly, and so interest them that they will act upon the suggestions thus received upon their return home." We would suggest that this does not altogether convey the idea of what should be expected of such a meeting, for it applies to any meeting of the particular individual associations. But more than this should and will result from such co-operation. It should bring into harmonious relations the theoretical and practical phase of the general question of improvement, a most important and vital point in the campaign of education, and it should also establish a common base upon which all workers in the cause could stand for mutual support, encouragement and enlightenment in the adoption of ways and means for the successful prosecution of the reform. In union there is strength, and that on a broader basis.

SUNDAY FUNERALS.

With good reason the Sunday funeral again came up for discussion at the recent convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents held at Pittsburgh, and the following resolution was passed: "It is the sense of this convention that its members recommend to their trustees and managers the advisability of discouraging Sunday funerals and of making an extra charge for services held on that day." The objections to the Sunday funeral have been frequently referred to in these columns, and the more the question is considered the more force do these objections obtain. The opinion that the making of extra charges for Sunday services was the only way to discourage the custom was concurred in by many present, and that this would result in decreasing the number of such funerals there can be no doubt. But after all, it is only begging the question, for all who found it desirable or expedient to bury their dead on Sunday would not be deterred by extra fees, while the cemetery force would have to be regularly maintained in expectation of Sunday work. There is really no necessity of discussing the matter of extra Sunday charges, which from one point of view would call into question the motives of the cemetery management, for it is within the province of every cemetery board to regu-

late this objectionable feature of cemetery practice. The authorities of Calvary Cemetery, Cleveland, O.; Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, O.; Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn., and doubtless many others, have adopted rules prohibiting funerals on Sunday, unless by compulsory edict of boards of health, and these rules are enforced. It is the duty of cemetery officials to take similar action, and where they are apathetic the superintendent should agitate the subject until such action is taken. It is a needed reform and one that enlists the sympathy and support of all thinking people.

MODERN CITY MAKING AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

In our September issue we warmly endorsed the resolution adopted at the Buffalo convention of the American League for Civic Improvement which advocated an exhibit of municipal art and the science of modern city making at the forthcoming Louisiana Purchase exhibition at St. Louis, and it is gratifying to note the very general endorsement of the resolution by both press and public. Such an exhibit will undoubtedly form a most important step in the improvement of our cities and towns. No surer indication of the trend of public sentiment in the cause of outdoor improvement could be hoped for than the very general accord with the purposes of the resolution expressed from so many different sources. The Boston Herald, in a very favorable editorial, uses the term "a magnificent idea"; the Philadelphia Press, in a lengthy article, discusses possible developments of the plan, and the Chicago Tribune says "it would contribute great intellectual stimulus to a pre-eminently important line of our social development." Mr. Albert Kelsey, a prominent Philadelphia architect, and the introducer of the resolution, says "the purpose of the project is to bring about an exhibition upon a scale large enough to illustrate modern city making in all countries and in all its phases." The plan, to carry it out to its most useful proportions, will require considerable space, wise and liberal co-operation of the exposition authorities in the project, a large amount of enthusiastic energy to secure the wide range of materials necessary to give as nearly as possible a complete representation of the status of modern city building, and the harmonious and disinterested assistance of all desirous of aiding a scheme fraught with so much promise of helpful education for the general welfare. The fact that it will undoubtedly give an impetus to the municipal development of the country should be of sufficient importance to practically interest all officialdom, and it can hardly be doubted but that the authorities of the St. Louis Exposition will give the matter that consideration which its importance demands, in view of the fact that the success of the project will mean an enduring credit for St. Louis.

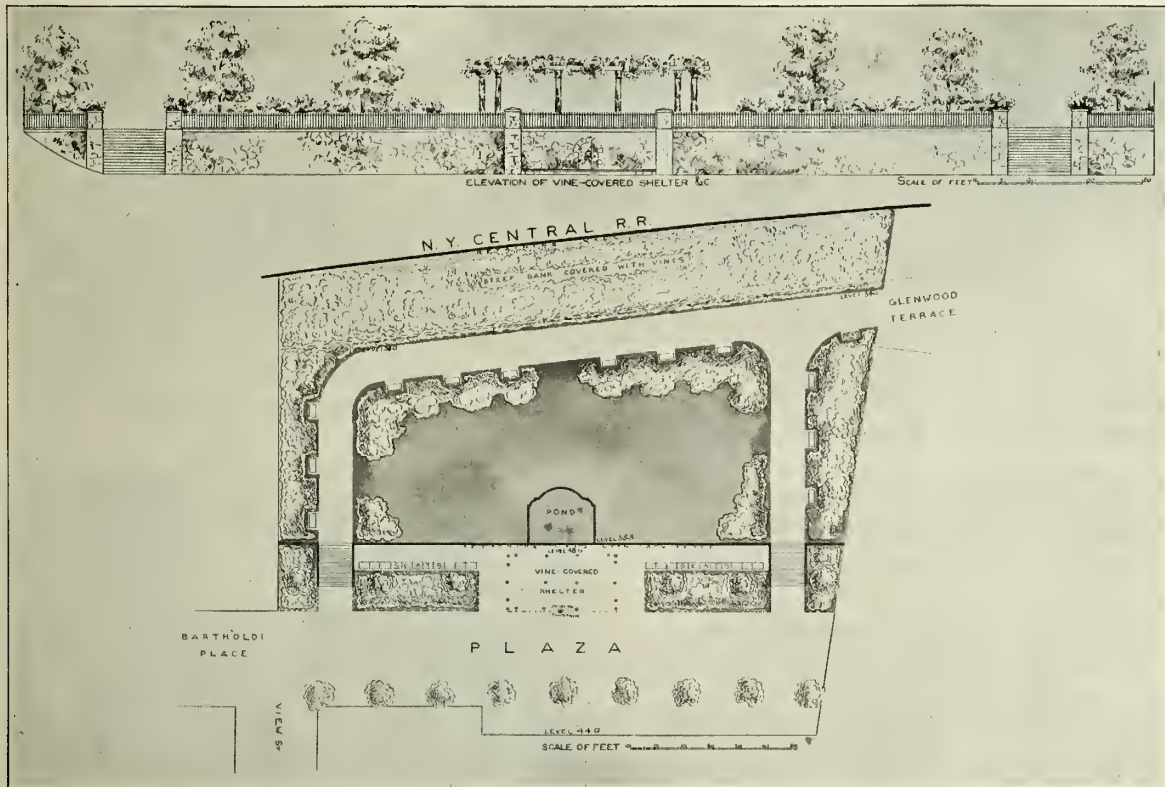
DESIGN FOR IRVING PARK, YONKERS, N. Y.

This design is the result of an attempt to get the greatest number of uses, scenic and physical, out of a very limited piece of ground. The site is a small collection of city lots, steep in grade, desolate and untidy in aspect, the despair of the Park Commissioners, but with a fine view of the River Hudson and the opposite Palisades. The ground was too steep for the uses of a small park, which requires spaces level, or approximately so; it is therefore to be separated into two levels, one eight feet above the other, by a retaining wall of the locally familiar random work in "niggerhead" stone, to be built of materials taken from an old wall

DECORATIVE PLANTING CONTESTS IN CHICAGO.

The praiseworthy act of the Chicago Tribune in offering prizes for the best kept gardens and window-boxes within the city limits has been very successful. Over 500 contestants submitted their names at the time set and but few withdrew before the final time for judging arrived.

Notwithstanding the numerous disappointments that met the judges on their extended trip through far-spreading cosmopolitan Chicago—in which over 800 miles were covered—there was many a pretty garden spot well worthy of such public spirited efforts.



DESIGN FOR IRVING PARK, YONKERS, N. Y., BY H. A. CAPARN.

in Washington Park in the same town. The shelter, or pergola will be a pleasant place to sit in and see the river, and the pond below with its lilies and gentle splash of water and its frame of lawn and bushes will be a soothing object to look down upon; and the pond will be easily and economically supplied from the drinking fountain above. The pergola would be very effective extended along the whole retaining wall, but it is thought that the trees will ultimately become more valuable objects. Plenty of space is devoted to macadam in paths and plaza, so that the lawn and shrubberies may tempt intrusion and attrition as little as possible. The construction work will be carried on as far this year as the funds available permit.

H. A. CAPARN.

Many gardens showed a deplorable lack of neatness, others again had planted flowers of all varieties together in one great happy family only leaving a narrow path to give access to the house and alley, and again those showing their fondness for trees had planted every available space with giants of the forest, where perhaps not sufficient room existed for one well-grown Elm.

The tendency to overcrowding was prevalent in the majority of gardens visited and how fascinating a sea of flowers looked from the rear porch or kitchen window! The real beauty and usefulness of the usual 25x50 ft. space, or less, was lost. Different were the porch or veranda decorations. That the majority of amateurs were here masters was plainly seen, and

where climbers had been used to adorn the portico, the outhouses, fence, or to screen the back yard, the most beautiful and useful results had been attained and many good points could be learned, even by the professional.

So varied and so interesting were the many uses to which climbers of all kinds had been put, that it is al-



FIRST PRIZE, WINDOW BOXES,
W. L. B. Jenney, 60 Bittersweet Pl., Chicago.

most impossible to describe them, but I shall never forget a house of southern style, entirely covered with wild grape vine, the whole looking like one great mount of foliage. The house was not a small one, by any means, and perhaps the most interesting part of it was its venerable owner, showing her southern hospitality to the tired and dust-covered judges. At another place part of the entire lot had been covered over with *Ampelopsis quinquefolia* and used as a playground for the children on hot and sunny days. Bittersweet and Trumpet creeper held a prominent place in porch decoration. But little taste was shown in selecting planting material for color effect, but perhaps as much skill was displayed here as by the average flower-box planted by the florist. Here the scarlet geranium and variegated vinca were in evidence everywhere, and it certainly would be a boon to outdoor art to have a change from this monotonous planting. The craving for loud colors was more evident in the garden of the rich—perhaps because the poor could not afford the more expensive geranium. So pronounced was the habit of planting scarlet geraniums that, especially in one instance, their number reached the thousands and practically made one's eyes water to look at them.

Considerable individuality was shown, often tending to really pleasing and artistic designs, but also showing erratic notions, perhaps not worse than seen in many public parks.

Many a contestant had been first spurred to active gardening through the generous offers, and though his

initial attempt in practical horticulture did look crude to the professional, how bright and cheerful did not this well cared for spot appear surrounded by piles of brick and mortar, breathing dust and soot and air polluted with poisonous gases, and under such conditions well worth receiving the greatest praise.

Nothing but good can result from this garden contest. Thus in many instances the fences had been lowered or entirely done away with, to permit adjoining neighbors a peep into the delightful garden spot of an enthusiastic amateur, which in turn showed unmistakable effects on their own yards. Whole blocks had gradually changed their environment from weedy plots to cheerful gardens.

In awarding the prizes no inflexible rules or scale was used. This would have been almost impossible, under the many adverse conditions presented to the judges in a city like Chicago. Such facts as the locality of the garden, its influence on surrounding owners and the wealth of its cultivator were always considered. Neatness and composition received an equal share of attention.

Window-boxes were judged from an entirely artistic standpoint, both in the selection of planting material and its arrangement, as well as its effect in relation to the house.

On the South Side of the city the first prize for window-boxes was awarded to a porch decoration,



FIRST PRIZE, GARDEN AND ENTIRE EFFECT OF PLANTING,
House of John Whiteway, 316 Giddings St., Chicago.

there being no window-boxes worthy of the prize, and even the second prize was accorded to a box far inferior to those receiving an equal prize on the North and West Sides. That green lawns and luxurious flower-beds can be cultivated in the very heart of Chi-

cago was clearly demonstrated and it was astonishing to see well-kept gardens under the shadow of a large factory or amid dust and soot-covered railroad yards, and how beneficent and cheerful these are, only those can appreciate who spend their lives in the heart of a great city.

To others who desire to beautify their homes on these lines, I would recommend the planting of more permanent plants, such as shrubby, climbing plants, and herbaceous perennials, at the same time not disregarding the many pretty and interesting annuals whose ideal home is the border along the walk or fence. Fruit bearing vines and trees for economic purposes should be introduced along the rear and side walls and over the portico, where there is sufficient room. They not only give an abundant shade, but supply the table with a luxury

J. J.



HONORABLE MENTION TRIBUNE GARDEN CONTEST.

Yard of Charles M. Miller, 1161 W. Congress St., Chicago. This design has since received a prize of \$100 offered by the Ladies' Home Journal.

TREE MOVING—I.

Large trees are sometimes moved as an alternative to waiting for a small tree to develop to approximately its ultimate proportions. As an expedient for securing an early and more effective result the moving of large trees has distinct merits. A successful operation implies that after a tree has been moved it will continue to thrive.

Moving large trees is expensive and costs varyingly from \$15 to \$25 as a minimum to \$250 to \$800 as a maximum for each. Prices range according to the size of the tree, conditions attending the moving, distance of transportation, the party conducting the operation, etc. The former price applies to specimens from four to five inches in trunk diameter, the latter to trees twelve to thirty inches or more.

To possess isolated specimens or for the formation of groups the moving of large trees is sometimes advisable. But for use as street trees or in certain other formal surroundings where uniformity is essential, they may be undesirable. Some specimens in a row may die or thrive less vigorously than others and a suitable duplicate may not be planted or proper means to obtain a correction of uneven growth may be neglected, to the injury of the resultant effect. Advantage is gained, however, by the use of large specimens, because trees with approximately uniform thrift and shape are apt to be selected, whereas if the sizes usually purchased from nurseries are planted, the rate of growth and form may vary to a large degree and

may not be known until it would involve exorbitant cost to correct it.

Considerable importance should be attached to the selection of the trees. If a tree is to be moved to a dry clay soil on a steep slope, one growing under similar circumstances is desirable. Special emphasis attaches itself to careful inspection while making a selection. Thus a tree growing on a slope may be supplied with water from a water table about a foot beneath the surface of the ground. The depth to which its roots would penetrate or the distance they spread would vary under such circumstances from what might occur were the water table much lower.

A tree growing in forest density is apt to have thinner and softer bark and would therefore be less suitable for removal to an isolated and wind swept location than one growing in isolation and subject to conditions and circumstances more nearly approximating those by which it would be influenced in its new position.

Growing in a sandy, porous, or fertile loam, it may have developed a root system not well suited to the poorer aereated and heavier clay soil to which it is to be transplanted.

Due consideration would be given to the characteristics of the natural development of the sort of tree it is contemplated to move. Some, as for instance the hickory and white oak, form a top root which, if cut just before moving, will materially weaken the recuperative power of the tree.

The successful moving of such trees may be assisted

by root pruning two or more years before removal is undertaken, or by selecting specimens grown in a shallow soil over a rock stratum.

Trees growing in a very fertile, well drained or cultivated loam are apt to have a denser mat of fibrous roots close to the butt, whereas others growing in meadow or pasture land tend to extend their roots deeper and have less small fibre and more larger sized and tougher roots. The bearing of these characteristics on the amount of roots which can be taken unbruised and plump with the tree is apparent. There may be a limit to the size of tree which can be successfully moved. Thrift in a tree is essential; a stunted specimen should always be avoided. Some



A NORWAY MAPLE LOADED FOR MOVING ON A HICKS TREE MOVER NO. 5.

The roots and limbs are tied in, to prevent breaking.

trees having an open, loose crown, are less desirable than others of the same species having a dense, sturdy and more upright head. Preparatory measures, method of digging, method and distance of transportation should be regarded in making the selection.

It is sometimes an advantage to procure a tree growing in a soil approximately of the same mechanical character as that to which the tree is to be moved. If both soils are not virtually alike or do not very closely resemble each other, it may be preferable that their texture be decidedly different. Were a tree to be removed to a flat meadow it may be advisable to make the selection from another flat meadow and strive to secure a tree growing at about the same elevation above the water table as that at its new location.

Sandy soil is not always imbedded among the roots so as to permit of a "ball" of it being taken with the tree. It is often difficult to properly replace the soil fallen out from among the roots at the butt of the trunk, especially if the soil is stiff and clayey.

A removal from a stiff clay to sandy, porous loam is more likely to result satisfactorily than if the change

had been vice versa. Serious consequences are apt to result if a tree is planted in a soil recently filled in to a depth of several feet or when a cut of an equal depth has been made.

The fertility of the soil has a close inter-relation to the available moisture. Unless artificially watered a tree growing in a very fertile soil and having a compact system of roots could not obtain as much moisture from a dry soil during droughts as another having grown in more unfertile soil, and in consequence having a wider spread of roots and therefore penetrating a larger body of soil. However, moisture, aeration and mechanical texture of the soil influence the availability of nutriment in it.

If the soil is not naturally well drained it may be provided by installing an agricultural tile system to serve the purposes of drainage and sub-irrigation. These tiles are preferably laid with collars on a six-inch bed of screened cinders so that the water will rise up through the cinders. Draining lowers the water table and may lessen, at least temporarily, the degree of saturation in the upper stratum of soil. It is advisable to consider this in the frequency of watering and in the selection of a tree for a particular location.

Draining light textured soil abundant in vegetable matter, as for instance peat, tends to cause a shrinkage and perceptible settling and a firm compacting of the soil particles. Soil so influenced does not readily become saturated with applied liquid, and by reason of this peculiarity may cause serious injury to a tree planted in it.

Lowering the water table incident to the draining ultimately affects a tree beneficially by inducing the roots to penetrate to a greater depth and thus making it less dependent upon periodic rains. The temporary effect may, however, be baneful. Draining often extends the depth or thoroughness of aeration, assists to disintegrate hard and compact soil, and makes available plant food which would not otherwise be in a form enabling the plant to assimilate it.

By the suitable arrangement of stop cocks in it a system of tile drains may be used on flat land for sub-irrigation, though this tends to increase the liability of certain roots, as those of red maples, to obstruct the effective operation of the drains.

The season of moving is somewhat dependent upon method employed. Evergreens should be moved either in early spring, when the plants are about to start into growth; in August, after they have made their growth and in time for new roots to become well established in the warm soil, thereby enabling a proper amount of moisture to be absorbed through the roots during the winter; or in late winter after the severe weather is past, but before the soil thaws.

Evergreens are seriously affected if, during moving, the fibrous roots become dry or are subjected to frosts while exposed.

Deciduous trees may be moved at any season, the attendant success depending largely upon the care taken during and after the operation. If a frozen ball is to be taken it is advisable to do the necessary excavation before the soil freezes, and in weather when the mercury is above freezing. Into the excavation dry straw or leaves are loosely packed, and when the soil is thoroughly frozen the tree may be moved to its new location and the filling made with unfrozen soil.

Midsummer or autumn are usually the best seasons for moving deciduous trees. In the autumn the sap does not flow freely and bruises are less likely to occur at the points of contact with the tree mover.

The warm soil acts beneficially in that it encourages a rapid root growth before winter. Midsummer is desirable by reason of the growing state of the tree

when done on trees having a tap root like that found on hickories and some oaks.

Among the more notable, successful and commendable methods is one adopted in the vicinity of New York, and another occasionally practiced on private estates, and recently adopted in a Massachusetts operation. If carefully and intelligently conducted the former fulfills every essential requirement which approved theory would demand as being necessary to securing a successful result. Use is made of a special wagon having a rectangular wooden frame fitted to the axle of the rear truck. The frame is attached at the vortex of one of its angles. In preparing to operate the appliance the frame and rear truck are separated from the front truck and moved so that a linear side of the frame is parallel to and against the



UPROOTING THE TREE; ROOTS SUPPORTED BY POLES.

and its fully developed leaves encouraging root action to occur soon and cause rapid advance toward normal conditions of root action, absorption and transpiration. Unless carefully manipulated the summer moving is critically dangerous.

Besides the simpler methods, such as by stone boats, derricks, etc., special appliances, some patented, have varying degrees of merit. Special preparation for moving bears upon the success with which the tree may be moved. Unless done three or four years before the time of moving we do not assert that root pruning is a wise preparatory measure. Such pruning should be done with a view to securing a mass of small fibrous roots in a restricted area and the method of moving should then be such as will unearth and virtually move all of these without damage. Root pruning as a preparatory measure finds some justifica-

tion around the trunk of the tree. It is then made fast to the trunk, and pulleys and screw bars are attached preparatory to digging. Excavation starts at a distance from the trunk of the tree equal to that to which the branches extend. A narrow trench encircling the tree is opened and the roots undermined. As the mining proceeds the soil between the roots is picked out or caved down by a narrow pointed iron bar. The soil is thrown out from beneath and the roots wrapped in wet burlap and tied up and back toward the tree and out of the way. This method proceeds until a distance of about three to six feet from the trunk is reached. If the tenacity of the soil allows, this central ball of earth is left undisturbed as a convenience in moving and by reason of the difficulty in properly replacing it when once removed. The center ball is undermined at a depth of from two to five feet beneath the surface and with the tree lifted

and pulled over until it is in a horizontal position. The remaining portion of the wagon is then attached. Drying of the roots during transit is prevented by a covering of wet burlaps. In planting these stages of procedure are undertaken in reverse order and the tree supported in a vertical position until filling and tamping of the soil has advanced to a stage when the truck may be removed without causing the tree to settle or tilt.

A second method is especially suitable if transportation is for but a short distance. Expense probably deters to a large extent its more general adoption. When properly utilized it is the best method with which we are familiar. It consists of excavating a trench encircling the tree at the distance from the trunk in a manner to leave all the roots undisturbed. Six tunnels are then dug underneath the ball of earth attached to the roots. Three of these extend transversely to the others. Timbers long enough to reach from one end to the other are then placed in these tunnels. After shoring the timbers the unsupported area of the base of the ball are securely blocked up, using timbers for supports of this blocking. Tree, earth and blockings are then elevated by ordinary building movers' jack screws. The moving is done by rollers or "shoes," and a windlass exactly like a house is ordinarily moved. A mulch of straw or other suitable material is spread over the surface of the ball of earth and the sides protected by moist canvas.

EMIL T. MISCHÉ.

THE SPARROW.

From Bulletin No. 8, New England Association of Park Superintendents.

Last spring there came to our Beardsley Park several varieties of very beautiful birds, ranging in size from the Oriole to the Wren, most of them with bright and varied hues and pretty songs. But they disappeared in three or four weeks, killed or driven away, I believe, by that most pestiferous, pugnacious, dirty-looking, offal-eating sparrow. It is to be regretted that something is not being done to destroy this vicious little land pirate. Remedies have been tried, but many of them are open to objections. Destroying the nests of these birds, and a judicious use of poisoned wheat would greatly diminish their numbers and the summer birds would return to our parks and open and live upon their natural food, the insect, which is playing such havoc with our vegetation.—Chas. E. Keith, Bridgeport, Conn.

Our merry Bridgeport friend certainly is out on the warpath—he means it for the park loafer, not the poor, little, hard-working sparrow. Don't blame it to the sparrow; it is the climate of Bridgeport. Probably none of the birds missed by Mr. Keith would stay in

Bridgeport in summer, even if the sparrows could be banished and the freedom of the city thrown in; or, perhaps the sparrows leave such poor pickings that they are driven to the north. Now the Boston sparrow can be seen at almost any time struggling with big moths, or picking up "any old thing" in the way of a creeper or a crawler. When looking for the little fellow's virtues, don't put the large end of the glass to your eye. He is courageous, cheerful, industrious, companionable; he stays to help brighten our winter days with his friendly chatter; he is a devoted mate and parent; more important than all, he eats and destroys insects or eggs of insects injurious to vegetation. Long live the sparrow!—J. A. Pettigrew, Boston, Mass.

* * *

I cordially agree with Mr. Pettigrew that the English sparrow is more sinned against than sinning. They say he drives away the singing birds. I don't believe it. Certainly not in the arboretum where the sparrows, robins, thrushes, blue birds, quail and all birds work in perfect harmony with one another, all doing their particular part. While he polices the roadway he also does his share in the grub business. I often see them tackling large grubs and even caterpillars of large size. I like to see this hardy little fellow who stays with us winter and summer amid storm and sunshine, always seemingly contented with his lot and doing his part of the work. He reminds me of those hardy pioneers who first came to this country who had the perseverance and pluck to winter out the storms and hardships and build up a nation like no other on earth. They came to stay.

Jackson Dawson, Boston, Mass.

* * * * *

Apropos of the above discussion, Dr. Sylvester Judd, Biologist of the Department of Agriculture, has developed some interesting facts from a study of more than 4,000 English and American sparrows, which are published in a pamphlet of the Department. He has come to the conclusion that the native sparrow is a valuable bird, and should be sheltered and protected, but that his English cousin is a pernicious and useless consumer of valuable grain and useful bugs. An examination of the stomachs of the two birds, shows that the American sparrow selects his food largely from noxious weeds and insect pests, while the taste of the English bird runs toward fruit, grain, and other things that man is trying to cultivate. Mr. Judd says that there are 22 species of sparrows in this country which have valuable traits, and calls the American sparrow the farmer's friend.

His economic value, says Dr. Judd, is greater than that of any other bird whose commercial usefulness has been investigated by the department.

HOW AN OLD CEMETERY WAS IMPROVED.

Oakwood Cemetery of Redwing, Minn., has acquired a reputation for beauty. It has no magnificent, costly structures. Its beauty comes solely from those common homely items of hill and dale, tree and lawn, and—chiefest of all—cleanliness.

The white settlers began their burials there in 1854. In 1864 it was platted into lots. Records of burials began to be made in 1868—not the scratch of a pen or pencil before. Wearied of the all manner of slovenliness and vicious methods existing in the cemetery, the city put it under the care of a board of trustees in 1889. The thirty-five years of go-as-you-please had left their mark on everything. Over 800 lots were graded up

too much leaning to wrong end up. Fully two wagon loads of tin cans—tomato to gunpowder—were fished up and sent to the dump—to be mourned by some even to this day. How in the world did you effect this great change? asks the surprised visitor. We simply took the matter of plan and ornamentation into our own hands to secure uniformity, trimmed the trees, smoothed the bristling earthworks into undulating lawns, induced grass to grow everywhere, and—primest of all efforts—tried to keep everything clean. Seventy of those copings have disappeared under gentle though much pleadings—and yet we have retained the power of speech. Further, all those fourteen years of missing



VIEWS IN OAKWOOD CEMETERY, REDWING, MINN.

like army earthworks. A lot was not acceptably "fixed" until it had a forest tree at each corner—one lot 12 by 25 feet sported twelve fir trees. There were seventy-two copings, of all conceivable designs and dilapidations. When Mr. X would grade his lot he got earth by digging a hole in Y's lot. Y in due time would recoup himself out of X or Z, leaving in exchange arm loads of roots and litter. Moles, gophers, woodchucks and the town dogs put in their time on the other holes. If there was a bright plat of good grass, why, that was just the place to burn brush and truck,—and no plat escaped. One hundred and twenty-six monuments postured through all the degrees of slant from a little

burials, picked from contemporaneous records and other available sources, have been brought into the register in their regular order together with distance measurements of all known graves.

We do not like to venture on the topic of how little money we have expended yearly, for the intense study of economy is painful,—hurts the feelings. But, while city cemeteries commonly have yearly pay-rolls ranging into the thousands ours have reached only the same numerical notch in the hundreds. Yet, as a result, we have more exactly the beautiful rural cemetery.

One of the Board.

TREE WARDENS VERSUS RAILWAY INTERESTS.

An interesting example of the official guardianship of trees has recently presented itself in the town of Andover, Mass. The offices of the wardens are created by state statutes. Andover has availed itself of the law and appointed one. A principal highway connecting Boston with Concord, New Hampshire, leads through Andover, where it is locally known as Main street. Flanking one side of the street are about a dozen stately old Elms—those priceless and traditional concomitants of New England's beautiful and characteristic scenery.

It is held that the narrowness of the street and the danger of awkwardly arranged drive entrances leading to private estates from the streets will be elements of danger to the public after the proposed laying of electric railway tracks on Main street.

The tree warden "spiked" the trees and thereby made it a penal offense to injure or destroy them. Exerting his official power, he retained experts to submit a plan and advise him how the transit company might consummate their design of transit without the present danger to life or property and without destroying the trees.

The tree warden called a public hearing and at the meeting it was found that by sacrificing one foot in the width of the street the trees might be saved. Popular sentiment was expressed in favor of their retention. The selectmen who had given the transit company the necessary permission to remove the trees

failed, through imbecility, puerility or possibly through a sinister motive, to reverse their decision. Construction was undertaken and the grade around the trees and the profile of the street so altered that as an only alternative and as a means of removing an element of danger the trees had to be destroyed.

Unfortunately the unsalaried official was not given the public support or needed advice to combat the powerful opposition, an opposition supposed to be composed principally of railway interests. Local pressure, and possibly a certain personal temerity, caused the warden to lose, by default, an opportunity of timely appeal to the Attorney General of the commonwealth to define his power in the premises. The unique position presented itself of a town official combating the town selectmen. The deciding power was probably vested in the warden, the selectmen having power to protest, alter or annul.

Reflecting on the episode, it is well to bear in mind that a sharp distinction should be observed between public necessity and the pretext of public demand foisted and abetted by parties with minor or unjust claims on a feature of public beauty.

Were the street to be widened to 70 or 80 ft, instead of to 60, from 58, the destruction of the trees might be viewed as an undertaking of ultimate necessity, but the adopted method savors of one party's inefficiency or base abuse of the interests committed to the responsible public representatives. It is to be regretted that some of the public spirited bodies promulgating the preservation of beautiful scenery had not interested itself to make the Andover tree warden's case its own.

PRIVATE STATION AT A CEMETERY.

CEMETERY STATION.

This new station is now being built at the point where the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad touches the cemetery, eight miles from Allegheny, Pa. It is being constructed of Allegheny county sand stone, and will be ornate in appearance and design, with all modern appliances, containing retiring rooms with space sufficient in one of the rooms for chapel or funeral services.



PRIVATE STATION, MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, PITTSBURG, PA.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

A PROMISING FIELD.

Established improvement associations everywhere are evincing a laudable ambition to accomplish work of permanent value. To such the improvement of school houses and grounds offers a promising field. Few communities possess grounds where no alteration for the better can be made, and in most school grounds the poverty of conditions suggests a positive embarrassment of opportunities for the expenditure of ingenuity, energy, taste, time and money.

The accompanying illustration, "A Cheerless Prospect," by no means indicates the worst conditions obtaining in rural schools. It, as well as that of a "Model Country School," is used by courtesy of Mr. Orville T. Bright, Superintendent of Schools for Cook County, Illinois. The building is better than the average in that it has a vestibule (though with its high and tiny windows it must be gloomy and otherwise objectionable), the majority being destitute of this ordinary adjunct to comfort; and although a few young trees are seen, it will be noticed that they are on adjoining property, so that the school officers of this district, as of most others, must be held guiltless of any intention to furnish either shade or beauty. Many worse examples exist even in wealthy district, but this example is chosen for several reasons.

First, because it shows the double outbuildings sometimes seen on school grounds, of which Prof. Bailey, of Cornell University, says "it is indecent to put the two outbuildings together," while Superintendent Bright goes further and boldly asserts in his latest biennial report, "this" (a double outhouse) "is an unqualified abomination, and should be prohibited by law." Second, because it suggests the possibility of materially improving existing buildings of similar type (and their name is legion) by the addition of a spacious and well-lighted vestibule to be used as cloak room, as storage room for a day's supply of fuel, and as a protection against the elements. Third, because it offers an opportunity to suggest that simple planting,

if done according to a carefully planned design, would so transform its cheerless aspect as to astonish even the most indifferent tax payer.

In the first place the outhouse should be sawn apart and the resulting sections set at opposite corners on the rear of the grounds. Second, plow or spade up a large bed to border the entire three sides of the inclosure, something after the plan of the "blackboard diagram," which is intentionally rough to show how slight a preliminary plan may be (on paper) and still serve as a guide to good and effective results, provided it is right in idea. Third, in this thoroughly prepared bed plant tall-growing trees where shade will prove most grateful, low-growing trees or tall shrubs next to the fence and to partly fill out the wider and denser



MODEL SCHOOL BUILDING.

This attractive picture shows one of twelve schoolhouses of the same design in use in Edgar County, Illinois.

The north side of the building has an outward curve and consists of a succession of windows which, with two in the rear, sufficiently light the room from the back and from the left side, as the pupils sit at their desks. There is a vestibule with spacious cloak rooms in the rear. There are good trees on the sunny side. One or two good shrubs set in the angles of the front steps and at the rear in those formed by the walls of main building and fuel room, and a nice clump of them in the blank space in the north wall, would greatly improve the already pleasant appearance of the premises.

parts of the border, and a variety of smaller shrubs to occupy the remainder of the bed. Hardy flowering perennials may also be introduced in places along the inner side of the border. Use low plants or leave an opening at points that command pleasing views.

All of this material, trees, shrubs and flowering plants, should be such as are known to thrive in the neighborhood; indeed much and perhaps all of it may often be collected from adjacent pasture and woodland at no expense except the labor.

Prof. Bailey suggests in one of the Cornell Bulletins that a "bee," somewhat in the fashion of an old-time "barn raising," may be given for improving the school grounds.

On the day set apart for this practical festivity those who are willing to contribute material or services will congregate. One or two men will plow and harrow the ground (if this is necessary) or otherwise prepare the soil; others will collect and bring in the trees, shrubs, etc., which a number may set out under the supervision of the person who understands where they belong and how they should be pruned and planted to insure successful growth. By this means the entire place may be transformed in one day by being graded, planted, neatly cleaned up, and a picnic lunch served in the school building would make it a pleasant social affair.

The important thing is to begin with the plan and not with the plants. Block out the scheme of the grounds. Know definitely where things are to be placed and why they are to go in a given location, and then decide upon suitable plants for producing the desired effects.

In planting school grounds the idea is to preserve an open center for playgrounds. The planting should form a structural mass at the sides and back to form a frame and background for the area. Leave the center hollow, so to speak; put few, if any, plants on the side next to the front street or highway; set a few shrubs of varieties that present a continuously attractive appearance in the angles of the building, and to round out some of its corners, and some hardy vines, such as wild grape, bitter sweet and Virginia creeper

with the best turf that can be secured by proper preparation, fertilization, good seed and attention.

Above all things do not dot trees and plants all over the place. They are in the way and do not look well when scattered about. The small circles on the "Blackboard design" approximately suggest the number and location of trees, though this is a matter that must be decided in each case according to conditions of situation and exposure. Put them where shade is the prime necessity. In the case of brick or stone



A CHEERLESS PROSPECT.

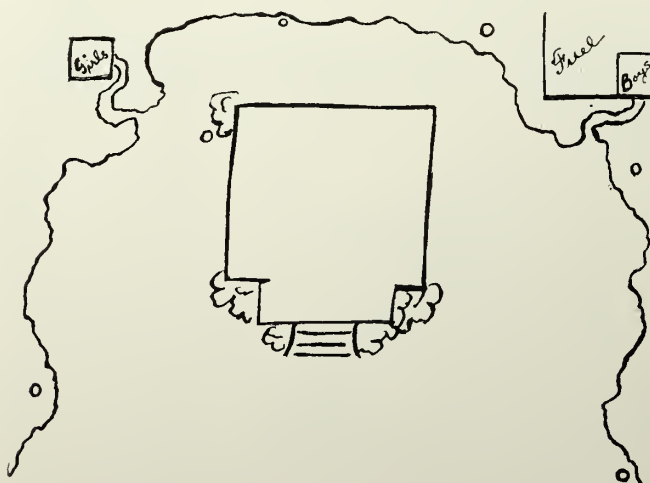
buildings, self-climbing vines, such as varieties of Ampelopsis that climb by "little feet," as the children call them, instead of by tendrils, may be used on the building itself, but it is not well to use vines on frame school buildings.

Frances Copley Seavey.

NOTES.

The Morgan Park Improvement Society celebrated its second annual "Morgan Park Day" in September with a forenoon devoted to a series of interesting athletic contests with numerous prize attachments, and an afternoon program consisting of addresses and music. It was strictly a field day—the entire day being spent in the open air, a plan greatly favored by all, including the Chicago weather man. Mr. Thomas McGrath, of Blue Island, Prof. Chas. Zeublin, of Chicago University, and Mr. Kenfield, president of the society, were the speakers, all of whom were well received. Prof. Zeublin's remarks on the subject of "Public Beauty" were considered so apt and practical that the society intends to use the entire address in the form of a tract in carrying out its improvement missionary work.

Altogether the society feels that its position is as-



"BLACKBOARD DIAGRAM" SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVING
"A CHEERLESS PROSPECT."

against the end of the wood or coal shed to screen its unpicturesque outlines; for the rest, carpet the space

sured; that its fall festival has come to stay, and that its efforts are appreciated and its work certain to be perpetuated. The generous recognition already accorded it by those most interested in its success is sufficient grounds for the expectation of still greater encouragement in the future. The population of the fortunately located suburb of Morgan Park is fully justified in the expectation of another gala day next year.

A deeply interesting and suggestive account of work done during the past year comes from the Village Improvement Association of Bar Harbor, Me. It is in the form of detailed reports from its "Tree and Roadside," "Bicycle Path," "Village," "Sanitary" and "Roads and Paths" committees, and they indicate a wide range and amount of efficient activity that should serve to stimulate other societies to energetic action.

The work includes tree planting in village streets, along neighboring footpaths and to furnish shade for the bicycle path. Care has been taken to plant them thickly and irregularly along the bicycle path for the double purpose of securing immediate effect and to preserve the wildwood effect prevailing on other parts of the route, while flowering plants of low growth have been used to decorate the wayside at certain points where openings have been left at points that command fine views, and vines of wild aspect to cover certain fences along the way.

The Bar Harbor association has made several footpaths to points of interest and lengthened and improved others, while "all the paths and trails have had more or less work done on them," a new "path map" has been published and distributed, and measures have been taken toward the establishment of a bridle path through some of the beautiful scenery adjacent to the town. This society seems to have the combined love of beauty and practical ideas as the members of the celebrated Black Forest association of Germany and to be working to the same end. It appreciates the commercial value of its location and scenery.

Parke Godwin is president, F. C. Lynam treasurer, and A. H. Lynam secretary of the organization, which at a recent meeting voted that the government commissioners on fish and game be urged to totally prohibit the shooting of deer on Mt. Desert Island, and to appropriate \$400 to its committee on paths and roads, \$700 to its village committee, \$700 to the committee on trees and roadsides, and \$75 for Shannon Park. In case this total of \$2,275 is not raised, it was voted to decrease the appropriations proportionately. The treasurer reported \$1,800 on hand, which, it was stated, was raised principally through the energy of Mrs. Calwalader Jones, one of its board of managers.

This association is so fortunate as to number Miss Beatrix Jones, the landscape gardener, among its members.

BERBERIS REPENS OR CREEPING BAR-BERRY.

This is found growing in the open spaces, and often among the rocks in the Black Hills of S. Dakota and the Rockies of Colorado.

Aside from the Russian olive it is one of the most fragrant of bloomers. It is fine for hiding rocks and uneven ground. I have seen them in bloom when they put out great spikes of golden flowers and each one seems a tiny vial of perfume, filling all the air with the most delicious fragrance. The time of blooming is not long, but it is intense while at it. It is sometimes called the Oregon grape. The fruit is like a grape, and is used for tarts and jellies. It is somewhat pungent in taste.



BERBERIS REPENS.

It has leaves like the holly and is an evergreen. With me it does well under shelter, where it blooms and fruits all right. It cannot stand in the shade without burning.

It has been raised in the east, not with gratifying success, because the plants were brought from the Pacific instead of from the eastern slope of the Rockies. We advise people to try this plant. In the prairie states give it some shade. In the Atlantic states I think it will do well anywhere. C. S. HARRISON.

Wild grapes, or Virginia creeper let run over an old tree or shrub, will form a beautiful object in time. Many an old tree has been made useful in that way. The Virginia creeper is most attractive when its festoons change color in late autumn.

J. M.

GARDEN PLANTS.—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—
LXXI.

URTICALES.

The *Ulmus*, *Artocarpus*, and *Platanus* Alliance.

This group has eleven tribes, 114 genera, and 1,577 species. They agree with their series in having sep-



PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS, ULMUS AMERICANA, AND DELTIS OCCIDENTALIS.

arate staminate and pistillate flowers, yet most of the tribes present well marked characters. The compound pistil common in *Euphorbiales* becomes simple. Their flowers are variously arranged but not showy. Some are in fascicled clusters, some in drooping or upright spikes, some seated upon a remarkable stamp-like flattened receptacle as in *Dorstenia*. Some have their flowers clustered within the fruity receptacle, as in figs, or in dense heads as in osage orange and mulberry. In *Platanus*, the round "buttonball" heads are suspended by long footstalks. The *Artocarpeæ* or bread fruit tribe presents several modifications of similar characters. Milkiness is common in some tribes, in others watery juices prevail. Nettles differ more in their stinging hairs and herbaceous habits than in the structure of their flowers, while their foliage often suggests the elms and "nettle trees" of northern regions. They are by no means gardens plants.

Large evergreen trees are more common in this group than among *Euphorbias*, and in tropical countries the variety of habit is great, with plenty of shrubs, climbers and a few good herbs. In temperate

regions quite a variety of forms may be selected for ornamental grounds, but we are entering upon a portion of the system which yields a large proportion of the deciduous forest trees of the northern hemisphere, excellently well adapted to park and woodland planting, while several are of great utility on the prairies.

Ulmus "elm" has sixteen species in three sections. They are found in most parts of the northern hemisphere, have been largely planted, and vary exceedingly. The European and Asiatic species, *U. campestris* and *U. montana* particularly have about thirty well marked varieties each, and some are extreme forms, pyramidal and pendulous, with micropyllas, latifolias, tortuosas, betulifolias and myrtifolias among the *campestris*; and among the *montanas* such as *atropurpurea*, *aurea*, *laciniata*, *macrophylla*, *nana*, *fastigiata* and *pendula*. American kinds probably vary as much, but they have not been so closely selected. Elms are unfortunately liable to insect pests in some parts of the middle Atlantic states, but northward the street avenues are often superb.

Planera aquatica is a monotypic small tree found in wet places along rivers from North Carolina and Southern Illinois southward.

Zelkova has four species in Crete, the Caspian re-



ZELKOVA ACUMINATA.—Garden and Forest.
1, a staminate. 2, a fruiting branch.

regions, and Eastern Asia. Some are good trees, but there is a likelihood of these being visited by the same pests as the elms.

Celtis "nettle trees," have seventy species scattered

over temperate and tropical regions. Those in northern cultivation are chiefly from Mediterranean countries, North America and Japan. The common *C. occidentalis* is a useful elm leaved medium sized or small tree for prairie planting. *C. Davidiana*, a Chinese species, does very well south. Along the Mexican border, too, there are three or four small trees and shrubs of the genus.

Aphananthe has two species, *A. aspera*, from Eastern Asia, is in cultivation; the other is a native of the Philippines and tropical Australia.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

BEAUTIFUL BERRIES OF AUTUMN.

At this time of the year, the close of October, with the trees and shrubs fast dropping their leaves, it is to the berry-bearing and fruit-bearing trees, shrubs and vines that we look to for the chief display taking the place of flowers.

At the present time this class is well represented, there being fully fifty subjects, each one well worthy of being planted for its beauty at this season of the year. Among trees, I would give all these a place:

Aralia spinosa, *Cornus florida*, *Dimorphanthus Mandshuricus*, *Diospyros Virginica*, *Gynocladus Canadensis*, *Lindera Benzoin*, *Maclura aurantiaca*, *Magnolia tripetala*, *Philodendron amurense*, *Photinia villosa*, *Pyrus Americana* and *P. aucuparia*, *Pyrus toringo* and *Pyrus baccata*, *Salisburia adiantifolia*, *Sophora Japonica* and *Zanthoxylon piperitum*.

Shrubs are well represented, as this list will prove:

Berberis vulgaris, *B. sinensis*, and *B. Thunbergii*, *Callicarpa purpurea*, *Conus Mas*, *Cotonesaster Simonsii*, *Cratægus* of several species, but particularly *coccinea*, *cordata* and *oxycantha*, *Eleagnus umbellata*, *Euonymus Americanus*, *E. atropurpurens* and *E. Europæus*, *Ilex decidua* and *I. (Prinos) verticillata*, *Ligustrum vulgare* and *L. Japonicum*, *Limonia trifoliata*, *Pyrus arbutifolia*, *Rhamnus Caroliniana*, *Rosa rugosa*, *R. Carolina*, *R. lucida* and others, *Symphoricarpus vulgaris* and *S. racemosus* and *Viburnum dentatum*, *V. Wrightii* and others.

Among evergreens, I would not wish to omit the *Cratægus Pyracantha*, *Euonymus Sieboldi*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Mahonia Japonica*, *Prinos glabra* and the several kinds of *Taxus*, nor the following vines: *Celastrus scandens*, *C. punctatus*, *Menispermum Canadense* and *Vitis heterophylla variegata*.

Every one of these has fruit of an interesting character, which is well displayed at this season of the year, even if it be but the bean-like pods of the *Gymnocladus* and the large, ball-like "oranges" of the *Maclura*.

But it is to those bearing scarlet or highly colored berries that we look for the most brilliant display, and

if asked to name a number of these, it would be as follows:

The several *Cornus*, *Lindera Benzoin*, *Magnolia*, *Rhotinia*, *Pyrus*, all kinds; *Berberis*, in variety, *Cotoneaster*, *Cratægus*, all kinds; *Euonymus*, all sorts; *Ilex*, *Rosa*, in variety; *Symphoricarpus*, *Taxus*, all varieties, and *Celastrus*.

The various hawthorns are particularly beautiful at this time. Passing through one of our public parks yesterday I saw two very fine English hawthorns, both full of berries, and making a bright display. Children, yes, and grown folks too, had discovered the berries were good eating, and what could be reached were pretty well cleaned from the tree. Not far away was a bush, twenty feet high, of the *C. coccinea*. The fruit of this, almost as large as small crab apples, was lying under it, what had not been carried away, for it too, is quite palatable. It ripens and falls the first of all in these parts. The *C. cordata* bears exceedingly handsome clusters of bright scarlet berries, and it is one of the last to ripen, even at this time not being in perfection of color.

It will be noticed that mention is made of the *Ilex aquifolium*, the English holly. This is quite hardy here, and as you have many readers in the same latitude that we are and farther south, it was named, though probably it could not be relied on much farther north of this. Two weeks ago, in Laurel Hill Cemetery, I passed one at least fifteen feet high, and it was full of berries, something not to be said of every tree, as the holly does not bear berries on every bush.

For beautiful berries, outside of the scarlet color, it would never do to omit calling attention to the *Callicarpa purpurea*, *Rhamnus Caroliniana*, *Vitis heterophylla* and *Limonia trifoliata*, though the latter is an "orange" and not what is in mind as a berry. *Callicarpa* just now, from "stem to stern" of its slender branches, is full of clusters of purplish blue berries, of great beauty. The branches, cut off and placed in vases, are highly ornamental. *Rhamnus Caroliniana* has large, black berries now, but a short time ago these berries were red, having passed to it from green. Then, too, its lustrous green leaves are attractive. The *Limonia* is the "hardy orange." This title fits it here, but it may be a misnomer farther north. It is most ornamental at the present date, hanging full of small oranges. Its hardiness here is unquestioned.

Vitis heterophylla variegata is the Japanese variegated grape, and it would be a very difficult task indeed for anyone to undertake to name as pretty a vine, hardy or tender. It is not alone its lovely foliage, with markings of green, white and rose which attracts; its fruit too, adds a large share towards the whole display. The berries turn from green to black and from black to blue, while the stems which hold them are of a pink color, the whole presenting a combination of charming colors.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Park Notes

Mr. Warren H. Manning, Boston, has been retained by the executive committee of the Harrisburg, Pa., Board of Trade to prepare a plan for a system of parks for that city.

* * *

At the recent state convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Harrisburg, Pa., a committee was appointed to urge the acquisition of Valley Forge as a national or state park. It was estimated that the land could be acquired for \$2,000. Definite plans have not been made.

* * *

The bequest of \$13,000 left to the Park Commission of Philadelphia by the late Henry M. Phillips for the construction of a memorial fountain in one of the parks has been invested for the present, and the Committee on Plans and Improvement is arranging for plans and sites. The Philadelphia Fountain Society has asked for a site on which to construct a fountain to cost \$5,000.

* * *

The Commission for the Improvement of the park system of Washington, D. C., will exhibit plans, drawings and models embodying its ideas for the contemplated park system at the Corcoran Art Gallery in that city during the months of January and February, 1902. This will be the first public view of the commission's plans for beautifying the national capital.

* * *

The work of transforming Forest Park, St. Louis, Mo., into the site for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903 has begun, and workmen are now engaged in cutting down trees preparatory to the process of grading. The water from Forest Park Lake has been piped into the River des Peres, and the lake site will be used for one of the largest buildings of the Fair. The park contains 668 acres.

* * *

At the last session of the Connecticut Legislature an appropriation of \$2,000 was made for a state park to be used as a forest reserve for the purpose of illustrating the proper planting and care of forest trees. Mr. Walter Mulford, of the Agricultural Station at New Haven, Conn., has been appointed state forester to take charge of the work, and is now examining prospective sites for the park. Artificial planting of valuable timber trees will be one of the features of the work in the endeavor to determine the most rapid and profitable growth possible.

* * *

Four towns of South Dakota—Deadwood, Central City, Lead and Terraville—are planning to establish a joint public park on a site about equally distant from all of them. The location proposed is McGovern Hill, a tract of about 75 acres, now owned by private parties, who have expressed a willingness to donate it for park purposes. It is on the line of the survey for the extension of the Elkhorn Railway from Lead to Deadwood, and when it becomes park property the company will build a station on the grounds.

* * *

The secretary of the Park Board of Baltimore, Md., has, by direction of the Board of Estimates, prepared an estimate for a reduced appropriation for next year in order to make up for the deficit of \$34,000 with which the board will close this year. The City Comptroller will require from the board

next year a monthly statement of all its financial transactions, so as to avoid further deficits. The estimate for next year is as follows: Office salaries, \$3,024.00; office expenses, \$1,447.00; parks and squares salaries, \$164,862.48; expenses, \$154,316.52. The receipts for this year up to October 18 amounted to \$309,099.20, and expenditures for the same period, \$288,962.28.

* * *

Additions and improvements to parks are reported as follows: The heirs of the late Col. W. S. King, of Minneapolis, Minn., have deeded to that city forty acres of land to be added to Lyndale Park in consideration of \$5,000. * * The Board of County Commissioners, St. Paul, Minn., has decided to accept the offer of 50 acres of land at Lake Phalen for \$10,000 as an addition to Phalen Park.

* * *

The work of improving McKinley Park, Chicago, the new forty-acre tract recently renamed by the South Park Commissioners, is being rapidly pushed forward, and it is expected that the park will be in good condition by next spring. The improvements comprise grading, planting of grass seed and the constructing of a wading pond and an artificial hill. The West Park Board is also contemplating extensive improvements in the electric lighting system and on the refectories in Garfield, Humboldt and Douglas Parks. They are to co-operate with the Northwest Side Improvement Club for the purpose of establishing a gymnasium and natatorium in Humboldt Park.

NEW PARKS.

New parks are being planned as follows: The Park Board of St. Paul, Minn., is taking steps to acquire a triangular tract of land to be known as Seabury Park. It is centrally located near the capitol grounds and will cost about \$75,000. * * A proposition is soon to be submitted to popular vote to issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring a new park at St. Mary's, Kas. * * The heirs of the late Edward Bain, the millionaire wagon manufacturer, of Kenosha, Wis., will present to that city a park in which a memorial fountain is to be built in memory of their father. * * An ordinance has been passed by the city council of Kansas City, Mo., providing for the purchase of six blocks of ground in the southeastern part of the city for a public park. The tract will cost \$50,000. * * The Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., will present to the City Council of that city a proposition to buy ten acres of land from the Denny estate and transform it into a Central Park. The price asked is \$125,000. The Council is at present taking steps to acquire a tract of land along Lake Washington for park purposes. * * The special committee on parks of the City Council, Worcester, Mass., has recommended the purchase of new park land at New Worcester and Quinsigamond, involving an expenditure of \$65,000. * * A new north side park embracing 100 acres of land is to be presented to the city of Atlanta, Ga., by Mr. G. W. Collier. * * The Samuel Bemis Memorial Park, Spencer, Mass., has been surveyed and plotted, and will shortly be turned over to the board of trustees. A memorial log cabin in memory of Samuel Bemis, the first settler of Spencer, is to be built in the park, and a monument to Elias Howe is also planned. * * A new recreation park is to be opened at Seventh and Harrison streets, San Francisco, for the use of school children, and the supervisors have appropriated \$12,000 for its improvement. * * Everett, Wash., is soon to open its first public park, the gift of one of its citizens. The site extends along a high bluff overlooking Puget Sound, and affords a view of the Cascade Mountains.

Cemetery Notes.

The announcement made on this page last month regarding the opening of the new Greenlawn Cemetery at "Warren," N. Y., should have read Warners, N. Y. Improvements on the grounds have been in progress for two years and are being rapidly pushed to completion.

* * *

An amendment to the charter of the Greenwood Cemetery Company, Nazareth, Pa., providing for an increase of capital stock from \$5,000 to \$10,000, has been approved by the court. The additional stock will be divided into 100 shares of \$50 each.

* * *

An ordinance to repeal an act passed by the municipal assembly of St. Louis, in 1898, providing for the widening of Louisiana avenue by using a thirty-foot strip of the German Evangelical Protestant Cemetery, has been introduced into the assembly and referred to committee. It is in response to the objection of abutting property owners to paying for the removal of 1,300 bodies at an expense of \$15,000, which would be necessary if the street cuts off a part of the cemetery. The cemetery officials oppose the divergence of the street from the direct line, which is across the edge of the cemetery.

* * *

The city council of New Orleans, La., is seeking legal opinion as to its right to make special assessments against cemeteries for pavement around their grounds. A bill of \$500 for paving in front of a cemetery has been presented to the city for payment. The contract provides that the expense shall be met by the abutting property owner, but the abutting property owner is a cemetery and exempt from taxation. The council, however, does not think that the general exemption from taxation includes exemption from special taxes for improvements which enhance the value of the property, and a legal opinion will be necessary to define the status of cemeteries as regards taxation.

* * *

Greenwood Cemetery, Newcastle, Pa., has been formally transferred from the Greenwood Cemetery Company to the lot owners, who will hereafter have full charge of the management. The president of the company turned over to the lot owners \$2,116 in cash and two lots valued at \$1,700. The transfer is the result of a provision in the charter which provides that the lot owners should have possession when the returns from the sale of lots should equal the original investment after the interest on indebtedness and general expenses were deducted. The new management contemplates an extensive system of improvements, to involve the expenditure of about \$40,000.

* * *

Cemetery improvements are reported this month as follows: Rosemond Grove Cemetery, Rosemond, Ill., has built a new entrance gate, consisting of a double wrought-iron gate fourteen feet wide, spanning the driveway, and two side gates for pedestrians, making the total width twenty-eight feet. An arch fourteen feet high rises from the posts. The gate is a gift from Mrs. Mary F. Kitchell in memory of her father. * * The city council of Boston, Mass., has voted an appropriation of \$40,000 for the improvement of Mount Hope Cemetery. The work will comprise the erection of a new administration building, an addition to the

greenhouse and the construction of an iron fence to the end of the cemetery property on Walk Hill street. * * The Riverside Cemetery Association, Anamosa, Ia., has just completed a new receiving vault, which was begun last August. The interior dimensions are 16 by 25 feet, with thirty-five catacombs. The cost was about \$450.

* * *

Additional territory has been added to the following cemeteries: Fairplains, Grand Rapids, Mich., has plotted and laid out a new section of nine acres and will soon open the sale of lots on it. * * The building of a driveway by the Metropolitan Park Commission will give an addition to the cemetery at Cambridge, Mass. The Cambridge Cemetery has a total of 24,000 interments, and very little land remains unsold. * * The Bristol Cemetery Association, Bristol, Vt., has purchased six acres of land from E. H. Daniels for an addition to the cemetery. * * Solomon's Church Cemetery, Macungie, Pa., has acquired two acres of adjoining territory, which will be laid out in about 200 lots. * * Fishkill Rural Cemetery, Fishkill, N. Y., has just added six acres to its territory, which, with nine acres acquired some months ago, makes an increase of fifteen acres. * * The city council of Quincy, Mass., has come to an agreement with the Greenlief Land Associates to purchase land for an addition to Mt. Wollaston Cemetery at an expense of \$25,000. * * The Catholic Church at Richmond, Vt., has purchased seven and a half acres of land for an addition to Riverview Cemetery. * * Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Dubuque, Ia., has been presented with forty-seven acres of adjoining territory by Archbishop Keane.

* * *

NEW CEMETERIES.

A new Catholic cemetery embracing fifteen acres of land between Pascoag and Harrisville, R. I., is being surveyed and plotted and will be consecrated next spring. * * Grand View, the new sixteen-acre cemetery being laid out near Lafayette, Ind., will incorporate, and has engaged Arthur W. Hobart, the Minneapolis landscape gardener, to lay out the grounds. * * A committee of the town council, Wroxeter, Ont., has purchased a site of nine acres for a new cemetery at a cost of \$400. * * The Grandview Park Cemetery Association has purchased land for a cemetery at Hopkins, Minn. The tract is on a knoll said to be the highest point in Hennepin County, and cost \$25,000. * * The city council of Norwich, Conn., is seeking a site for a new cemetery, as there are now but twenty-five lots unsold in the Yantic Cemetery. The Osgood farm of 100 acres, which can be purchased for about \$8,000, is regarded as the most available site. * * Articles of association of the Beech Grove Cemetery Association have been filed at Lebanon, Ind. The capital stock is \$10,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The association controls the Adair farm of 148 acres. * * St. Patrick's Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Brasher Falls, N. Y., for the purpose of conducting a Catholic burying ground. * * The officials of the Catholic cemeteries in and near Canton and Massillon, O., are considering the advisability of consolidating all of them into one large cemetery to be located between the two towns. * * Holy Cross Cemetery Association, Indianapolis, Ind., has purchased a tract of thirty-one acres south of and adjoining the present cemetery, and is now surveying the tract. This association has now the management of the Catholic Cemetery of Indianapolis, and has made many improvements in the past ten years. The lawn plan and other modern methods prevail throughout. * * A forty-acre tract of upland at Lewiston, Me., has been purchased and is being laid out as a cemetery. Citizens of Lewiston and Auburn are behind the organization

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The Sixteenth Annual Convention will be held at Boston, Mass., 1902.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

Publisher's Notes.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society will hold its forty-fourth annual meeting at St. Joseph, Mo., December 3 to 5. Large displays have been arranged, the railways have granted a one and one-third fare for the round trip, and a large attendance is expected.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society will be held in the agricultural building of the State University at Champaign, Ill., December 10 to 12, 1901. The liberal premium list offered and a program of discussions by men prominent in their lines of work give promise of a large attendance and a profitable meeting. Special hotel and railroad rates are offered, and further information can be had from the secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. The three district societies will hold their annual meetings as follows: The Central Society, at Quincy, Nov. 20th and 21st, J. C. Blair, secretary, Urbana, Ill.; the Southern Society, at Carbondale, Nov. 26th and 27th, E. G. Mendenhall, secretary, Kinmundy, Ill.; the Northern Society, at Dixon, Dec. 4th and 5th, Jacob Friend, secretary, Nekoma, Ill.

Frederick M. Ayers, for several years superintendent of Lake View Cemetery, Ithaca, N. Y., has resigned and will be succeeded by R. McDougall.

Mr. J. Clyde Power, superintendent of parks, Indianapolis, Ind., has recently returned from Philadelphia, where he purchased from the Andorra Nurseries at Chestnut Hill about 3,400 young trees for planting in the Indianapolis parks.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

A Quartercentury of Cremation in North America, by John Storer Cobb, Hon. Pres. New England Cremation Society. Boston: Knight & Millet, 1901.

A history of cremation in the United States and Canada must be classed as a new book on a new subject, since the history of that method of disposing of the dead begins in this country with 1876, and in Canada with 1900. The first crematory in this country was established at Washington, Pa., and in 1900 their number had grown to twenty-six, located in fourteen different states. The first crematory at a cemetery was in Los Angeles, Cal., in 1887, and the author's list of public crematoria in the back of the book shows eleven cemeteries that are now maintaining such institutions. The total number of incinerations in the sixteen years of cremation is 13,281, and the annual number shows a steady increase from 25 in 1876 to 2,414 in 1900. These and many other facts are brought out in Mr. Cobb's volume, which, in addition to being a compact and readable history of cremation in America, contains a bibliography, a directory of crematoria and their officers, and a number of tables that combine to make it a compendium of all the sources of information on the subject.

Out of the luxuriance of California comes the first number of the "California Floriculturist," a sprightly little journal in a pink cover, bringing with it many suggestions of the fragrant Pacific state. It introduces itself as "A monthly magazine devoted to all branches of ornamental horticulture, flowers, &c.," and contains twenty-four pages of live and lucid matter about California flora that cannot fail to interest the audience it is intended to reach. (The California Horticulturist, Los Angeles, Cal., Ernest Branton, editor; subscription, \$1.00 a year; single copy, 10 cents.)

West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa. Book of Information, Rules and Regulations, with map and diagram. Neatly printed and handsomely illustrated with many half-tone views of cemetery scenery.

Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

Best Value in Hardy Trees and Plants, Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. An illustrated catalogue of ornamental stock for lawn and avenue planting; full of valuable suggestions as to planting and pruning. Half-tone illustrations.

Descriptive Circular and Price List of Specialties for Cemeteries, Villages, Towns and Greenhouses, manufactured by Leo G. Haase, 76 S. Desplaines ave., Oak Park, Ill.

GOOD BOOKS.

Sent on receipt of price, postpaid, by R. J. Haight, 324 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS. Illustrated. 25c.

SPRAYING FOR PROFIT. A practical hand book of the best methods. 20c.

QUARTER ACRE POSSIBILITIES. Nutter. Illustrates how to improve the home surroundings in an artistic manner. \$1.

THE NURSERY BOOK. By L. H. Bailey. Tells how to propagate 2,000 varieties. 300 pages. Cloth \$1.00.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING. Waugh. A treatise on general principles of out-door art. 150 pages. Illustrated. 50c.

THE WATER GARDEN. Tricker. Describes all operations from growing plants in tubs to the largest water garden. Illustrated. \$2.

HOW TO PLAN THE HOME GROUNDS. Parsons. Sets forth basic principles for beautifying home and other grounds. Practical. Illustrated. 240 pages. \$1.

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WHAT IS A KINDERGARTEN. Hansen. A suggestive book for planning and planting childrens gardens on lots of different sizes. 76 pages, 8 plates, 75c.

ART OUT-OF-DOORS. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. Hints on good taste in gardening. Full of valuable suggestions for the landscape gardener and home builder. \$1.50.

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CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN HORTICULTURE. Vols. 1, 2 and 3 already issued. By Prof. L. H. Bailey. A monumental work of acknowledged authority. It describes and illustrates all the species of flowers, ornamental plants, fruits and vegetables known in the markets of the United States and Canada, and while giving great attention to the practical work of horticulture and horticultural pursuits it is technical enough to afford information and reference to all classes of readers. The work is to be issued in four volumes, three of which are out. The entire work will contain over 2,000 illustrations. Subscriptions taken for the whole work only at \$5 per volume.

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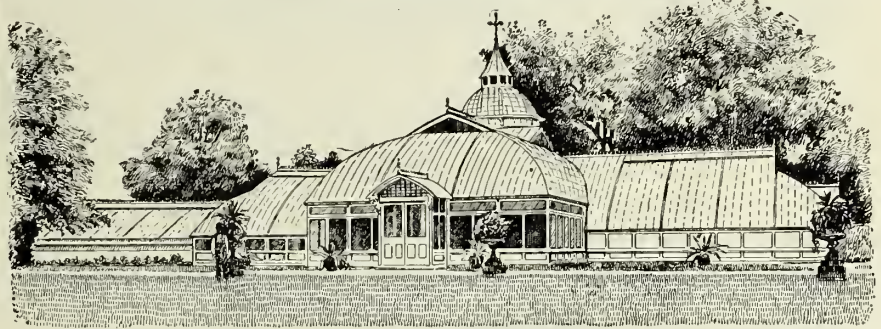
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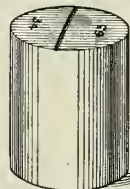
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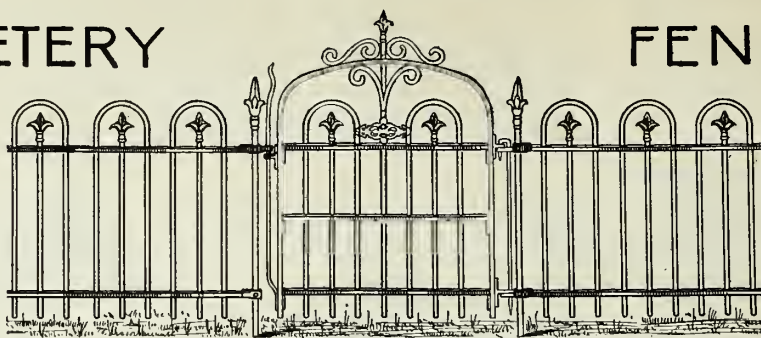
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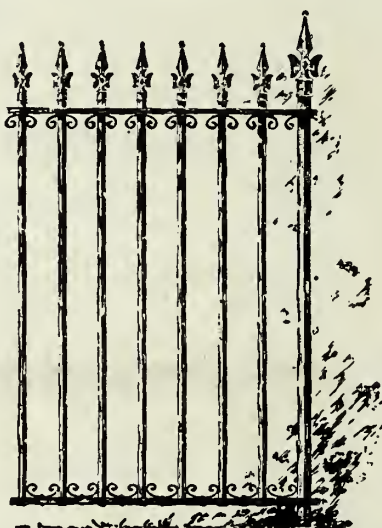
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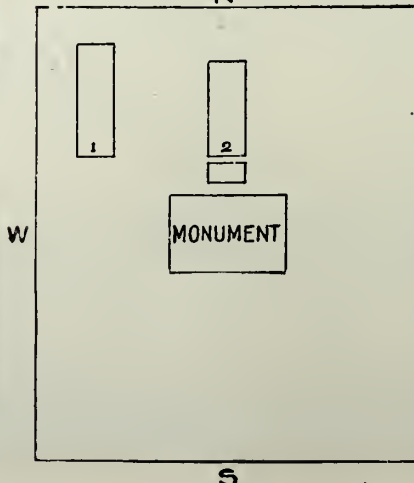
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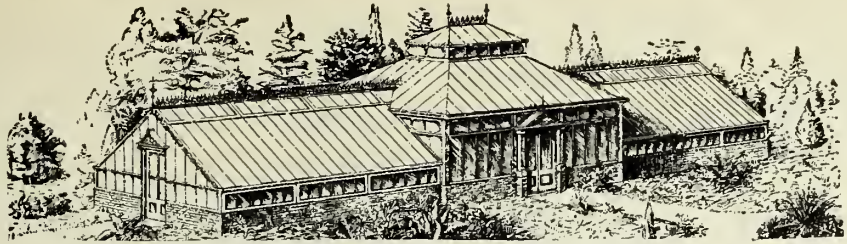
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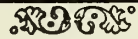
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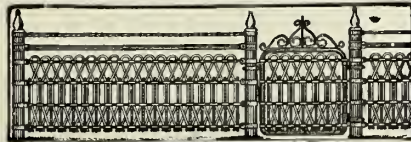


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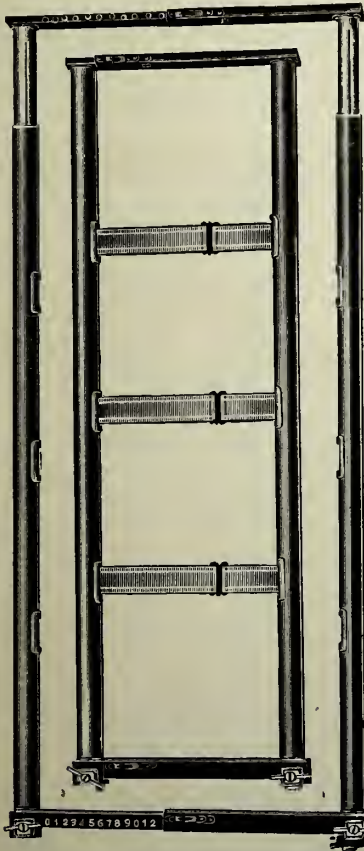
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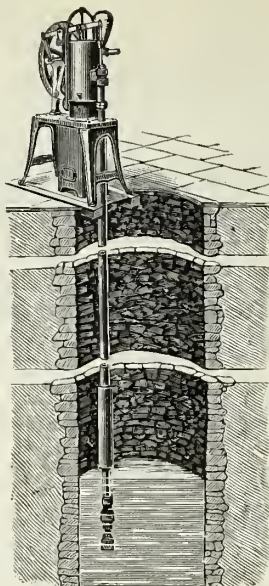
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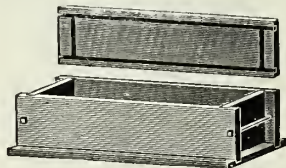
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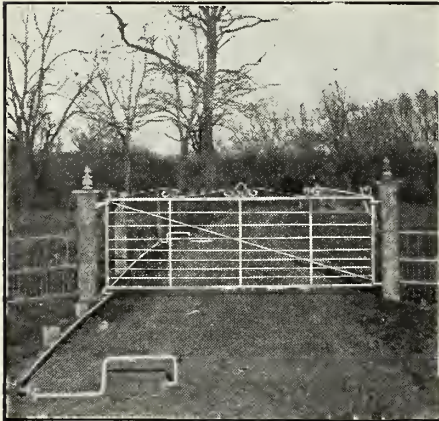
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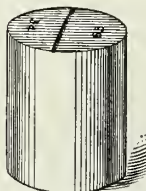
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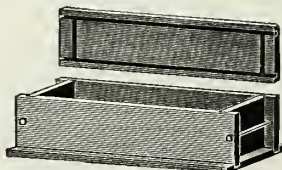
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Vol. XI CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1901. No. 10

Entered at the Postoffice at Chicago as Second Class Matter.

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CONFERENCE OF

BOSTON TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB.

A conference was held by the Twentieth Century Club of Boston on the evening of November 20 last on the work of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, which was well attended and was of marked interest. Among the speakers were President Eliot, of Harvard University, Arthur A. Shurtleff, Harlan P. Kelsey, C. Howard Walker, Prof. Langford Warren, Kate Gannett Wells, Edwin D. Mellen, A. T. Farley, and Warren H. Manning. The meeting will undoubtedly awaken a broad interest in the work of the association, which should result in a large and representative gathering at its annual convention which is to be held in Boston next year, and to which other organizations working in kindred lines are also invited. The speeches were on the broad lines of the general necessity of outdoor art as a recreative and educational agency, and President Eliot laid particular stress on the loss felt by children in the city deprived of country life and training. He claimed that the park movement is primarily a work of self preservation. It should be possible to hold such conferences at frequent intervals in all the leading centers, to the end that the movement may become a public question of prime importance.

THE BILLBOARD CRUSADE.

The movement against the abuses of public advertising, more specifically understood as the billboard nuisance,

is rapidly becoming of world-wide import. The crusade against so pernicious a commercial infraction of good taste, and we should say of common sense, has been quietly but persistently prosecuted in England by an organized society. In Paris, a prominent artist has taken steps to promote a movement having the same object in view, while elsewhere on the continent of Europe a strong public sentiment is taking practical form to do away with this common desecration of public beauty. In this country organized effort is securing good results in many localities; these columns have frequently advised our readers of the progress maintained in Chicago and Quincy, Ill., and in the East, while it is now to be recorded that Cincinnati through its board of public service is taking steps to abate the nuisance. The American Park and Outdoor Art Association is leaving "no stone unturned" that will aid in the cause of so necessary and advisable a reform in outdoor conditions, and has recently appealed to Senator Cullom to introduce a bill before Congress to prohibit such forms of public advertising on, in and about all government buildings, possessions and reservations. In the interests of public welfare there should be no question on the part of Congress to regulate such a matter, which if done with no unnecessary delay, will go far to aid one of the most beneficial movements in the cause of outdoor improvement yet inaugurated. Every admirer of either civic or rural beauty should lend a helping hand.

LOVE OF NATURE.

In a recent lecture of Prof. Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago, he dwelt forcibly upon the necessity of cultivating and preserving a love of nature, which is the motive force in the prosecution of outdoor improvement. In a measure it is intuitive in children, while as maturity advances it loses much of its vitality, and in the whirl of city life it is practically lost. In all the efforts so far attempted in the line of outdoor improvement, the greatest zeal has been displayed by the children in connection with the small share of the work allotted to them, and reports from such sources as have encouraged juvenile efforts in gardening and the minor requirements connected with the labors of improvement associations, give unanimous consent to the aptitude and ability of children in this class of work, and the cheerful, friendly competition engendered in the desire to excel in the labor undertaken.

Surely with such inspiration the crusade now assuming such proportions in the direction of civic beauty might take on an added power in its aggressive educational functions, and taking advantage of the influence of children with their parents and friends, encourage the love of nature as a foundation upon which to build a practical enthusiasm for beauty in the town. A corroboration of this is found in the remarkable success which has attended the work of the Home Gardening Association of Cleveland in its efforts to promote gardening among children. Assuming that a righteous pride would induce the young to better effort and at the same time give an opportunity for introducing business methods into the work, seed was bought in bulk, put up by the committee in penny packages and offered to the school children. The result was astonishing—nearly 50,000 packages were sold, all expenses paid and a genuine fervor in gardening operations awakened in the neighborhood under consideration. And the good work is going on with increasing interest.

THOMAS MEEHAN.

In spite of the knowledge of the fact that human life has an allotted span, and that on approaching the limit we are confronted with the certainty that however useful a life may be and may have been, we must be prepared for the inevitable, a keen and enduring regret waits upon the passing of a great and good man. In the recent death of Thomas Meehan, the eminent botanist and horticulturist of Philadelphia, we have lost a bright example of the scientist and citizen, and one whose career can be studied as an inspiration to our youth; and both in his social and public relations, the term great and good may be applied in a very full sense, while sorrow at his loss to mankind will be very genuine and of world-wide experience.

A summary of the leading facts of Mr. Meehan's life will be of interest to our readers, and will testify to his great public services and attainments. Mr. Meehan was born at Potter's Bar, near London, England, on March 21, 1826, and died at his home in Germantown, Philadelphia, on November 19, last. His career as a botanist began very early in life, for at the age of 12 or 13 he wrote a short paper on flowering stocks and at 15 he published a scientific paper on the "portulaca." So proficient had he become in his chosen field, that while still in his minority the Royal Wernerian Society of Edinburgh, a most conservative and prominent scientific association, elected him a member. His attainments attracted many influential friends, who led him to take a full course of study at Kew Gardens. At the age of 22 and after some correspondence with Robert Buist, a leading horticulturist of Philadelphia, he decided to sail for that city, where he entered the employ of Mr. Buist. Philadelphia has

been his home ever since. After a term of service with Mr. Eastwick, of Bartram's Gardens, and as head gardener to Caleb Cope, at Holmesburg, where he flowered the *Victoria Regia* for the first time in this country, in 1853, he started in the nursery business for himself, at a place now known as Ambler Station, shortly afterwards taking into partnership the late William Saunders. The partnership did not last long, however, Mr. Meehan soon assuming the whole care.

In 1859 Mr. Meehan became editor of the "Gardener's Monthly Magazine," and retained this connection until it was merged into another publication—a long term of service. He was always from youth up a prolific writer on horticultural and agricultural subjects, which found expression in quite a number of papers and magazines, to which he was a regular contributor, and with which his name was associated for a number of years. Some of his serious botanical work has been devoted to Meehan's Monthly, which with his younger sons he established some years ago.

His attachment to the scientific side of his chosen field is shown in his society relations. In 1860 he became a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, botanical section, and his fame as a botanist has become widely known. He has been generally recognized as one of the most eminent vegetable biologists. For many years before his death he had practical charge of the botanical section of the Academy, and was chairman of the Publication Committee. For 23 years he was annually elected vice-president, and had once declined the presidency.

He was one of the oldest living members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was also a member of many scientific bodies in this country and in Europe. In recognition of his eminence he held the position of one of the Board of Visitors of Harvard University for many years.

Mr. Meehan was scarcely less eminent as a public citizen than in his role of scientist. Through many administrations he has been appointed State Botanist of Pennsylvania. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia, and through these many years he has been closely and actively associated in movements for the welfare of the people and the public schools. It is to his untiring energy that Philadelphia owes her small parks, and he received public recognition for his services in securing these breathing places for the people. He was a member of the Highway Committee, the Committee on Schools, and was chosen a member of the local School Board. All his services were without compensation, and he took pride in the fact that he never accepted a salaried office.

Full of years and honor, Mr. Meehan has gone to his reward, with energy to the last for the good of his fellow man, and leaving a record of service and help, the fruit of which will be a continual blessing.

THE INFLUENCE OF NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

*A paper read by Mr. Charles M. Loring at the Buffalo Convention of The American League for Civic Improvement, August, 1901.

The organization of the Village or Neighborhood Improvement Association is the first awakening of a community to the necessity for more pleasant surroundings.

The enterprising, public-spirited citizens, who lead in all such movements, find willing followers, but few who have had any experience in arboriculture, floriculture or landscape architecture. They attend meetings during the winter months, pass a number of resolutions, and the following spring go to work with great enthusiasm to improve their home grounds and streets. Trees are planted, usually several varieties on each street, as the individual fancy dictates; some ten, others twenty feet apart, but, as a rule, two or three where there should be but one.

Shrubby is ordered from the traveling tree-peddler, who shows beautifully colored plates of impossible flowers, which he assures the purchaser they can grow the first season, and the members of the new association start out full of hope. The shrubby ordered in the winter comes late in the spring, and when the long expected package arrives, it is unwrapped and, much to the surprise of the owner, is found to contain a number of small bunches of twigs, covered with sickly yellow leaves which have been forced out during the long journey in the dark, also some roots which look as if they had been sliced off from sprouted potatoes, and several bulbs resembling withered onions. Attached to these twigs, tubers and bulbs are large wooded tags on which are printed larger names, which are unknown to the receiver, but which he finds correspond to those on the long bill which was rendered him by the man with the beautiful pictures.

Sadly and with misgivings the family place the collection in the ground, with little regard to plan or locality, with still a little hope that their dreams may be realized, and that the summer will bring an abundance of green leaves and bright flowers.

The trees, ordered from the farmer, are delivered on a hot day with roots exposed, and the good man sets to work after the evening meal to plant them in holes dug by "Johnny" some days before, in anticipation of their arrival. Into these holes, which are about two feet in diameter, the roots are forced without having been trimmed, the earth, perhaps sand, is thrown upon them, and the poor tree expected to grow.

The autumn comes, nearly all the plants have succumbed, a few have struggled through and give some promise of future beauty. Many of the trees have died through want of care or proper planting, and the majority of the Improvement Association are discouraged and see little use in trying to raise trees and flowers.

But there are always a few, full of courage and good sense, who ask, "Why have so many failed? We see beautiful flowers and stately trees in places we have visited, and know we, too, can have them if we only know how to plant and care for them." These few rally the forces during the winter, urging the necessity for books, papers and magazines, which treat of the subject in which they are so much interested. Sometimes they secure the services of a practical gardener to give them instructions, who tells them what varieties are hardy in the latitude in which they live, how to plant and care for them, and the second spring a few start again with renewed courage, if not so hopeful; through failure they have obtained knowledge.



HOME GROUNDS, MENOMONIE, WIS.
An Effective Screen of Vines and Shrubs.

They have visited the nearest nursery and have selected fine, hardy shrubs and thrifty trees; or perhaps they have gone to the roadside, or in the fence corners and selected young, shapely trees and native shrubs, transferring them to their streets and home grounds, under instruction from one who understands the science of planting. This time success crowns their efforts. The discouraged ones who have only the trunks of dead trees to remind them of their failure, see their more courageous and hopeful neighbors with trees covered with beautiful foliage and their lawns green and neatly clipped. The shrubby, instead of being scattered over the lawn is planted in groups on the borders, and in angles of the buildings, and is already giving promise of great beauty. And thus the first lesson has been learned, and two years have elapsed. The Improvement Association is now on a firm foundation, the winter meetings are well attended, new books and magazines are obtained, lecturers are invited to demonstrate correct methods for grading and embellishing streets and through the instructing and interesting stereopticon give views of noted parks, private grounds

and streets. These ocular demonstrations, even more than words, encourage the members to renewed efforts, and the next spring the monuments of the first year's failures are removed, suitable trees are planted at proper and uniform distance apart, in one or more streets, houses and fences are painted, vines set to cover verandas and porches, the young people start flower-beds and window-boxes, and the summer brings joy to all who have engaged in beautifying that village or neighborhood. All the inhabitants now become interested in the good work, other improvement associations are organized, if the village or city is large enough to require them, then soon comes a popular demand for parks and parkways, a bill is introduced and passed in the State Legislature creating a board of Park Commissioners and from the small seed sown by the Improvement Association, a bountiful harvest is reaped.

This brief portrayal of what an improvement association can accomplish along one line in a short time but faintly pictures the benefits that may accrue during a longer interval and in widely different directions. Its influence will gradually be felt in fields apparently outside of its well defined struggle for municipal art, so true is it that when the individual strives earnestly and unselfishly for the benefit of humanity, not only are his desires eventually attained, but, added thereto, is the flow of an ever increasing tide of pure resolve and high achievement.

TREE MOVING—II.

The most common method of tree moving is to dig the tree with a ball of earth from six to eight or nine feet in diameter and to cut off all roots extending beyond the outer limits of this ball. In some localities the method is quite successful. In others again it is unsuccessful. Guarantees that the tree will live for two years after moving are sometimes included in the contract, but in some localities the method pursued renders the contract practically valueless in so far as it implies that the continued thrift of a tree will ensue if it lives two years. Unless the subsequent care is greatly neglected or ignorantly administered, there are few trees which, if large and thrifty at the time of moving and moved with ordinary care, will die within two years. The reserve food stored in its body will usually tide it over a period of that length.

Guarantees are usually qualified by specified conditions under which it would not be legally incumbent upon a contractor to replace a dead tree. Properly phrased, they may be made to bind the contractor to sustain losses caused by accident, bad workmanship, method or neglect of himself or his employees.

Experience may develop one's perception to the extent of determining at a glance the size of a ball a given sized tree requires to insure success in moving.

Reliance is placed upon a fine distinguishment of balance between stem and leaf growth on the one hand and the amount and sort of roots a given ball must contain to support the tree.

Sandy soil assists a rapid formation of new rootlets, and a tree moved in it would more readily adjust itself to new surroundings than if the soil were stiff and heavy.

Removing entire or parts of the roots to an unduly severe extent will occasion a check in the vitality of the tree. It should be the policy to endeavor to lessen



TREE LOADED ON A MOVER.

such a check rather than to test the limit which may be inflicted without causing death to the tree.

During transportation trees should have their roots protected from sun, frost and wind. Unless the trunk and branches are lowered so that overhead wires, limbs, etc., do not interfere while the tree is being conveyed through the streets of a city, the ball should be at the forward end of the vehicle. Chafing of limbs and scraping or bruising of roots should be carefully avoided. If during the transportation the body of otherwise tenacious soil tends to become loosened from among the roots the entire ball may be wrapped and tied by burlap and cord. Spring wagons being impracticable, it is advisable that the wagon be hauled at a low rate of speed to prevent undue jogging and consequent breaking of the earth ball or straining the roots. If the soil is saturated with a moderate degree of moisture it will help to keep the ball intact.

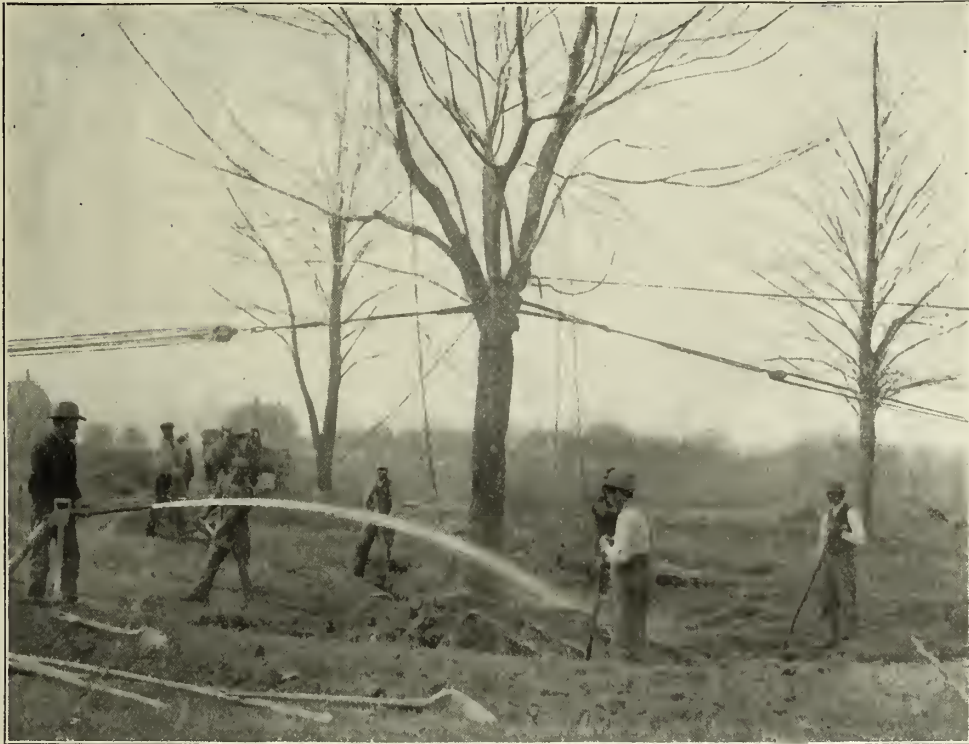
Following its moving a tree may indicate a weakened vitality. This may appear as slight and continue until the tree finally succumbs. An arrest of growth may result from unhealthfulness as well as a lack of vigor.

Moving a tree almost certainly involves a certain injury to its roots. That injury would likely reduce

the total functional efficiency of the roots. Natural development would at least partially arrange a proper balance between the subsequent bud and root development as might be observed in shorter growths, smaller leaves, thinner crown, etc. But to safeguard against unbalanced or disproportioned parts some pruning is usually advisable. Pruning with this purpose in view some of the smaller branches may be removed or even large limbs, but the typical form of the tree should always be regarded and, if possible, preserved. When reducing the number of buds and preserving the natural form of a tree it is desirable to conjunctively keep the head as compact and allow as many small branchlets to remain on the trunk as possible, to en-

the area disturbed in making the excavation in preparing to receive the tree and filling the basin thus constructed, or by a system of drain tiles enabling sub-irrigation.

Care in planting is necessary to plant a tree at an elevation suited to the development of its roots. During the period in which a tree has developed to great size it extends its roots to a great horizontal distance, but shallowly, or within a restricted area, but deeply, according to its peculiar habit of growth, the fertility, porosity, mechanical texture, and drainage of the soil and the depth of the water table. Therefore, a tree growing in a sandy soil with a water table but one or two feet beneath the surface would not find it con-



REPLANTING A LARGE TREE.

courage a free flow of sap and to shade the trunk and limbs.

Judicious applications of water are essential in caring for transplanted trees. A tree may be over-watered as well as insufficiently watered. The latter is perhaps the more frequent fault at present. Weather, drainage and cultivation will partly govern the frequency with which and the time when it is necessary to water them. On an average once in seven to ten days will be ample. Withhold water until it is needed and then apply it in quantity so that it saturates the entire area permeated by the roots and to a depth equal to the distance the lowest root extends beneath the surface. To secure a thorough saturation may require several successive applications repeated at intervals of half an hour or a throwing up a ridge on the edge of

genial to be planted in a stiff clay soil at an elevation several inches lower than that at which it had been previously growing. It would be better to err by planting it too high in such an instance. Indeed, many trees, especially evergreens, are sometimes planted by placing them on the existing surface and forming a mound with the soil used to fill upon the roots. This method is practicable in the vicinity of St. Louis. Contrariwise a tree grown in heavy stiff soil would better be planted at an elevation several inches lower than that at which it had previously been growing, if it is to be moved to a deep sandy soil. This method is practicable in Dakota, and occasionally in the seaside localities of New Jersey. In general, however, a tree should be planted at the same elevation as that at which it had previously been growing.

In preparation for the reception of the tree the excavation will partly depend upon the method pursued in moving. Were a ball of earth 8 to 12 feet in diameter removed with the tree, a hole at least 12 to 16 feet in diameter should be dug. If the roots taken with a tree spread 15 or 20 feet from the trunk the excavation should be made so as to extend several feet beyond the end of the longest roots. It is generally preferable to excavate or loosen the soil not more than one foot below the bottom roots when spread out in a relatively natural position, or the bottom of the ball, provided the ball is not less than three feet thick. To plant a tree on soil which has been loosened and prepared by the admixing of barnyard manure or any vegetable substance tends to cause an eventual settling and tilting. Largely for that reason the use of concentrated fertilizers is advisable. Bone meal and wood ashes are excellent for this purpose. Thorough mixing is advisable in preparing loam. Precautions should be taken to prevent the fertilizer coming in direct contact with the roots. Puddling the bottom of the hole into which the tree is to be planted is sometimes done to fill in the crevices. Soil should be of a porous character for this purpose. All broken or bruised roots should be pruned, removing such parts in a manner calculated to leave a smooth, clean cut on the sound and healthy part of the roots remaining.

When planting a tree it should be placed so that it will rest firmly on a moderately thin layer of compact soil placed in the bottom of the hole, all the roots spread out in a natural position and filling in among the roots done by fine soil, which would readily pass through a screen with quarter-inch meshes. Filling should proceed gradually, and while in progress all cavities filled and the soil worked in firmly among the roots by hand, soaking or a rammer. When completed all the soil should be firm and compact. To prevent baking and rapid drying out it is desirable to avoid wetting the top layer of the soil during or a few days after planting.

To conserve the moisture and prevent rapid drying out of the soil it is advisable to spread long hay, straw or other suitable material as a mulch to a depth of from four to six inches on the surface of the ball. The entire area of the soil which has been disturbed in planting should be mulched. A light, loose material is better for the purpose than green grass or other matter likely to ferment and obstruct a free passage of air to the roots in the soil.

Planting trees with regard to their orientation is sometimes essential, particularly in the case of thin barked trees such as basswood, pin oaks, silver maple, etc. Sunscald and subsequent drying and death of the

bark is apt to result from inattention to it. Trees growing on a southern slope cannot always be planted with the same relative exposure to that which they occupied in their former positions. It would not be objectionable to turn some trees 180 degrees from the position to which they were previously exposed.

Having properly planted a tree it is in some instances advisable to prevent swaying by fastening galvanized iron guys to the trunk and attaching the opposite ends of the irons to anchors sunk in the ground at a suitable distance from the trunk. Four guys are usually sufficient, each two extending in opposite directions and one pair being stretched at right angles to the other.

To lessen the evaporation of moisture through the bark, cloths or twisted straw bands are sometimes fastened around the trunk during the first summer after planting. On small sized and thin barked trees such precaution may have a value, but for most large trees it is unnecessary or of slight or no advantage.

Frequent syringing of the foliage is occasionally resorted to as a means of lessening the check incident to moving. Though often impracticable or expensive, it has merit. To be efficient the syringing should not be frequent or copious enough to drench the soil unless a watering is desirable. If the syringing saturates for long extended periods the atmosphere surrounding the tree, transpiration and evaporation are lessened and the reduction of roots normally required to provide moisture from the soil is assisted in maintaining a more natural equilibrium. Results could be only comparatively measured, and would appear in longer, sturdier or larger annual development or by the preservation of life when death would otherwise occur. This means would only be of particular benefit when leaves were in the process of development. Trees moved in early spring in an advanced state and before leaf development takes place are sometimes encouraged to start leaf growth by attaching a special device to one or more of the roots. The device consists of a volume of water elevated to a height sufficient to create a gravity pressure approximately equal to that normally exerted by the roots. Pressure and moisture is conducted by means of hose or other tubing to the roots. Attachment is made by cutting a root crosswise, slipping the tube over the end and binding the base with cord to the root. Connection may also be made with a municipal water supply, the attachment being made to a hydrant at one end and the pressure regulated by a hydrometer. Comment on the potential advantages of this appliance is reserved until additional scientific experiments sustain recorded results.

EMIL T. MISCHE.

It will not do to be exclusive in our tastes about trees. There is hardly one of them which has not peculiar beauties in some fitting place for it.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

WINTER CARE OF TREES.

To many it may seem that trees require no care from us in winter. In fact, the most of us act as if we believed this, for who is there among us who gives attention to them after winter sets in?

In this vicinity the past winter taught a costly but valuable lesson to those willing to learn. Row after row of evergreens in local nurseries and specimen after specimen of the same on the private grounds of the wealthy were killed outright by drought, and this loss could have been averted had it been understood that these trees were dying for the want of water.

One of the commonest occurrences among those having the care of trees is to let the subject of outside trees pass entirely out of mind in winter. This is not from want of appreciation of the fact that a tree, shrub or plant of any kind must have water or it will die, but comes from the security the rarity of such losses occurring in winter gives. The number of evergreens lost last winter, dying for want of water, was enormous. The autumn was extremely dry, and winter set in and passed with but the slightest rain and snowfall. To add to all, though the cold was not intense, it was continuous and accompanied with high dry winds. What else was before evergreens but death? It was not alone foreign evergreens; the native hemlock, arbor-vitæ and junipers suffered as well, proving that it was the drought and not the cold. When spring came and thaws were in order, to many it was a wonderment where the mud was they were accustomed to in other springs when winter broke up. It takes but little thought to understand that without moisture trees will die, just as will a geranium in a window in winter to which water is refused.

These facts of trees dying as they did have led me to think it important to call attention to the subject now, as there are measures to be taken which assist in the protection of trees and shrubs in such an ordeal, and further, because in Pennsylvania at the present writing—November—we are in precisely the same situation we were at the same period last year. The soil is dust dry to a considerable depth, and freezing weather is already with us. In the first place, where the ground will permit it, give a good watering to any tree likely to be in want of it; evergreens will be the chief ones, and let the first ones aided be such as were recently transplanted. After this, place about the base of the tree a good mulching of some material such as hay, straw or leaves or long manure. This will act beneficially in two ways—keeping the soil moist and keeping the frost out. I forget where, but think it was in some ladies' journal, that I read recently what the editor of the horticultural department had to say about the protection of plants in winter. He said to let them

freeze solid, then mulch to keep them from thawing. Believe nothing of the kind! Keep the frost out and the plants will winter very much better. It is better to have them frozen solid than continual freezing and thawing; it is better yet not to let them freeze at all, of course referring to the roots.

There were times during last winter when it was feasible to water many an evergreen during partly open spells, and had it been done many a fine specimen would be alive to-day. There comes to mind a specimen of *Magnolia grandiflora*, which was some twelve feet high by as many wide, which was killed to the ground, but which could have been saved in two ways. One way would have been the giving it a good watering, which could have been done more than once during open times; the other the cutting off of all its leaves, lessening the call for moisture. This last plan would have saved it if practicable. It is not practicable to cut off the leaves of coniferous evergreens, but it is of hollies, the magnolia spoken of and some other broad-leaved sorts. We do not want to defoliate our rhododendrons, but these and all evergreens can be given great help by sheltering them from the wind. Place something on the side cold dry winds come from, even if but branches of trees. This, and the watering and mulching, will preserve many a tree which would be lost otherwise. And it is repeated, keep in mind that trees must have water in winter as well as pot plants, and what best to do will be apt to suggest itself.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

A CROCODILE CEMETERY.

A cemetery entirely devoted to crocodile mummies has been recently discovered in Egypt. It was exhumed by Bernard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt, who, in the interests of the University of California, were exploring for papyri, says the *New York Journal*.

In this curious graveyard thousands of crocodiles were found, ranging in size from those large enough to swallow a man whole to baby crocodiles. Numerous sham crocodile mummies, which, when opened, proved to contain merely bits of bones or a few eggs, were also discovered.

Many of the crocodiles were wrapped up inside one or more layers of papyrus sheets, while vacant spaces, especially in the head, were stuffed with papyrus rolls.

To the north of this cemetery the ruins of a temple formerly devoted to the worship of the crocodile god, Sebeh, were brought to light.

These finds will be divided between the museum of Gizeh and the University of California.

A number of other interesting discoveries are reported by American explorers in Egypt, consisting of tombs and other architectural and sculptural relics.

PARK AND CEMETERY.



THE RUSKIN CROSS, CONISTON CHURCH-YARD, ENGLAND.



W. G. COLLINGWOOD, Designer.

The monument in memory of John Ruskin has just been completed and placed in the church-yard at Coniston, England. It is a slender cross, nine feet high,

of the type lately revived from models of the age before the Norman Conquest. The general idea of the designer was to present a sculptural story of Ruskin's life, works and religious beliefs in a manner that would have been pleasing to the poet himself. To this end he selected a style of art which Ruskin admired. On the east side of the cross, facing the grave, just above the base, which consists of the three Calvary steps, is carved a figure with a lyre to represent his earlier works, poems and the poetry of architecture. Above this, in a panel of interlaced work, is his name and the dates 1819-1900, the only inscription on the monument. Next above is the figure of an artist sketching, with a back-ground showing pine trees about which Mr. Ruskin wrote so enthusiastically, a slight indication of the range of Mount Blanc, and the slight indication of the range of Mount Blanc, and the rising sun, the device on the cover of his first great work, "Modern Painters." At the top, just below the cross, is the lion of St. Mark, for his "Stones of Venice," and the candle-stick of the tabernacle representing "Seven Lamps."

On the south face is a scroll of his favorite wild

rose in bud, blossom, and fruit, on the boughs of which are sitting three of the creatures of which Ruskin wrote, the squirrel, the robin, and the king-fisher,

symbolizing his interest in natural history. The west side represents his ethical and social teachings, beginning at the base with the parable of the workmen in the vineyard, receiving each his penny from the Master. The other designs on this side "Sesame and Lilies," "Fors Clavigera," the angel of Fate, "The Crown of the Wild Olive," and "St. George and the Dragon." The north side is a simple interlaced pattern. The cross-head bears a globe, symbolizing in those old sculptures, "The Sun of Righteousness" on the one side, and on the other, a disc with the Filiot, or revolving cross, the emblem of eternal life.

The designer of the monument is Mr. W. G. Collingwood, M. A. A month before Mr. Ruskin died, Mr. Collingwood gave him a detailed study from the Bew-



THE MEMORIAL TO JOHN RUSKIN, CONISTON, ENGLAND.

castle cross, with which he was much pleased, and as the great writer had before shown much interest in the sculptures of the seventh and eighth centuries, this determined the style of the monument. The cross is of the hard green stone, from the quarries of Tilberthwaite, near Coniston, in whose churchyard Ruskin had on several occasions expressed a desire to be buried.



YUCCAS IN A CEMETERY, SEWICKLEY, PA.

YUCCAS.

There are twenty species of the fine yuccas we illustrate, divided into four sections and distributed from Central America through Mexico, northwest and along the Rockies to South Dakota, and around the gulf and Atlantic States to Maryland. Nearly all the species vary considerably, and the specific names mentioned in the dictionaries sometimes mount up to between sixty and seventy.

Of the hardier kinds (our engraving shows fine examples of *Y. filamentosa* grown by Mr. John Way, Jr., of Sewickley, Alleghany Co., Pa.) there are several forms which deserve to be better known, as they are very useful over a wide area of country. There is *Y. filamentosa flaccida*, and also a beautiful variegated form; besides in searching through seed-

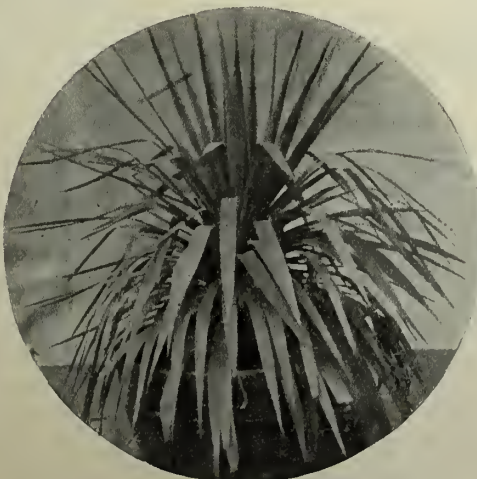
ling beds of this species several plants may be selected with idiosyncrasies of habit and colouring—some dwarf, others robust; some becoming purple during winter, others remaining quite green, some whiter and earlier to flower, and in any case admirable for massing, but where formality is desired, such as crosses planted on cemetery lots, it is best to propagate by suckers and root cuttings, from an individual plant.

Y. filamentosa is wild around the coast lands of the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

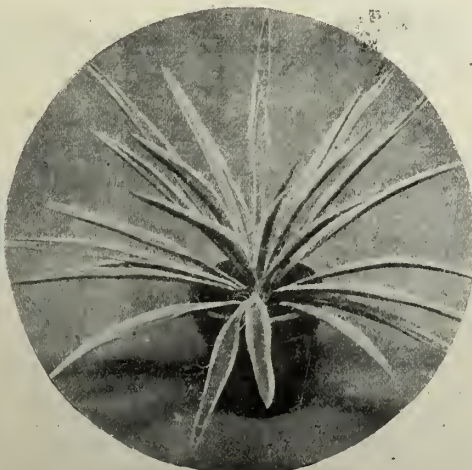
Y. angustifolia is a western species found in Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, north to Iowa and South Dakota. It, too, has several forms.

Y. recurvifolia is a handsome kind often spoken of as a form of *Y. gloriosa*, some of whose varieties it resembles. It is hardy north to the middle Hudson, at least, but often fails to flower. It, too, has a variegated form.

J. McP.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA VARIEGATA.



YUCCA RECURVIFOLIA SALISB.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

PLAN FOR HOSPITAL GROUNDS

To prepare plans for the gardens of a hospital designated to the treatment of consumptives is not an every day occurrence. No suggestions were offered by the board of directors or the medical staff. That the patients would receive a large percentage of their treatment from outdoor exercise became at once apparent and perhaps the gardens would add greatly to the popularity of the hospital as an advertising medium.

The divided garden plot gave encouragement to pro-

games, a flower garden and a maze or tangle of walks for exercise have been provided.

The buildings are situated in the best location possible, where the sun will be able to lend its health bringing rays to every room, leaving plots on each side for garden purposes in full view from the sick rooms.

The main entrance is one of some breadth, giving a splendid view of the rather pretty building and the gardens to either side.

Just in front of the entrance to the building stands a statue of St. Ann on a slightly raised terrace.



(PLAN OF ST. ANN'S HOSPITAL GROUNDS, CHICAGO, BY JAMES JENSEN. Scale, 20 feet to one inch.)

duce two distinctly different designs, something that should not be overlooked in a place where every added attraction would prove of great benefit to the patient-visitor.

Thus one side has been laid out into a miniature park, with plenty of walks, pretty scenery, abundance of sunlight and sheltered to the north by evergreen plantation, which in return will have a healthy influence upon the sick, make the garden useful in bright winter weather, and give character to the winter landscape. In the other part a large lawn for kindred

The rear building—not hospital—has been well hidden by such trees as elms, lindens and soft maples, with an undergrowth of Philadelphus and high bush cranberry, and the front buildings relieved by climbers and a heavy planting of low growing shrubs such as *Berberis Thunbergii*, *Hydrangea pan. grdf.*, *Symphoricarpus* var., *Rosa rugosa*, *Althæas*—*Althæas* freeze down here—with some scattered clumps of *Ligustrum* *Ibota* for a background, especially where *Hydrangea* and *Althæas* are used. The rear court is to be constructed of cement for cleanliness' sake, with sufficient

room left along the walls of the building for climbing plants such as *Ampelopsis Veitchii* (cuspidata) and *Engelmanni* to soften and relieve the hard tones of this stony inclosure.

Native trees and shrubs with a sprinkling of Russian mulberry and *Ailanthus glandulosa* constitute the border plantations.

Those parts having evergreen plantations have been elevated from 4 to 7 feet over the present surface by the excavations from the lily ponds, the border of which runs from a long easy slope at the lower south side to an abrupt stony projection where the summer house is located.

Besides pine and spruce those elevated grounds are covered with birch, walnut, thorn, crab, *Amelanchier*, Juneberry, plum and alder.

The pond border is to be planted with alder, thorn, dogwood, *Tamarix*, *Ribes*, *Viburnum*, *potentilla*, *Iris*, *Typhas*, *Sagittarias*, rushes and grasses. Add to this the pond filled with water lilies and alive with goldfish, and perhaps no more interesting and beautiful spot could be created for either sick or healthy.

The spaces between the walks in the maze are to be planted with *Ligustrum Ibotia* grown in natural form. Both flower garden and maze have been well hidden in the general view by heavy planting of trees and shrubs. For the latter the selection has been made to give effect to the sky line, and such trees as Lombard poplar, soft maple, European elm, wild cherry and white ash have been used with an undergrowth of choke cherry, *Viburnum*, sumach and buckthorn.

The northeast corner is devoted to fruit and vegetable garden, and on two sides bounded by avenues of cherry trees, one to be used as a service road, the other a promenade. White elms have been selected for street trees and a hedge of *Ligustrum Ibotia* surrounds the entire grounds.

List of trees and shrubs planted on the lawn and not mentioned above: 1. *Pyrus Toringo*; 2. *Euonymus atropurpureus*; 3. *Cornus Sibirica*; 4. *Forsythia Fortunei*; 5. *Cercis Canadensis*; 6. *Magnolia Soulangiana*; 7. *Berberis vulgaris*; 8. *Robinia pseudacacia*, kept in bush form; 9. *Pyrus Parkmani*; 10. *Philadelphia grandiflora*; 11. *Spiræa arguta*; 12. *Syringa persica*; 13. *Ligustrum Ibotia*; 14. *Ulmus americana*; 15. *Spiræa Van Houttei*; 16. *Weigelia rosea*; 17. *Cercidiphyllum Japonicum*; 18. *Gleditchia triacanthus* var. *enermis*; 19. *Lonicera tartarica* and *Morowii*; 20. *Catalpa Kämpferi*; 21. *Catalpa speciosa*; 22. *Acer plat.* var. *Schwedleri*; 23. *Tilia americana*; 24. *Tilia argentea*; 25. *Viburnum opulus sterilis*; 26. Herbaceous perennials; 27. *Ulmus tuberosa*; 28. *Rhus typhina laciniata*; 29. *Betula alba lac. pendula*; 30. *Pavia glabra*; 31. *Juglans nigra*; 32. *Pyrus floribunda*; 33. *Cratægus coccinea*; 34. *Aralia spinosa*; 35. *Syringa Japonica*; 36. *Ailanthus glandulosa*.

JAMES JENSEN.

USE AND ABUSE OF VARIEGATED SHRUBS.

We have little doubt whether the man who first thought of fixing the accidental variegation of plants and shrubs did good service to his kind. In many cases parti-coloured plants should be used with caution. For our Belgian neighbours, however, all kinds of variegated foilage, Golden Elder in particular, seems to have a strong attraction. A case in point lately came under notice. Within the last fifteen years some 150 acres of hillside at Namur, adjoining the citadel, have been handed over to the municipal authorities for a public park. The site is beautiful, overlooking two fine rivers—the Sambre and Meuse—which come into confluence just below. The ground has been laid out with care, and evidently at some cost, for there are many zigzag drives and pathways to make the steep ascent possible. Flowering shrubs have been planted with no niggard hand. All the old favorites of our English gardens are there—*Deutzia*, *Weigelia*, *Hydrangea*, *Philadelphus*, *Berberis*—in all their varieties, as well as some less familiar, notably a very fine *Coletea* and several graceful species of *Acacia*. *Magnolias*, too, are much more generally known in Belgium than with ourselves.

But, oh the pity of it! By far the greater number, over and above the Golden Elder aforesaid, had been chosen for their variegated or coloured foilage, with the result that the grouping was patchy in effect and unrestful to the eye. No doubt the idea in planting variegated shrubs extensively is to continue an ornamental effect when flowering is past. This sounds extremely well in theory, but it is not so easy to carry it successfully into practice. The whole subject of permanent planting is surrounded by difficulty, yet nothing is more often done at haphazard. May it be suggested to the editors that some advice on the right use of variegated and coloured shrubs would be very welcome and instructive to those who are laying out gardens, either large or small.—The Garden.

TO PROTECT NATIVE PLANTS

A number of persons who take a keen interest in wild flowers have united to form a "Society for the Protection of Native Plants," says *The Plant World*. The objects of this society are to try and do something to check the wholesale destruction to which many of our native plants are exposed—a destruction often a matter of pure thoughtlessness in the excessive picking of flowers, and unnecessary pulling up of roots, or an extensive collecting of flowers and plants for sale.

For information in regard to the Society inquiry may be made to Miss Maria E. Carter, Curator of Herbarium, Boston Society of Natural History, Berkeley street, Boston, Mass.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY
FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

WATERSIDE PLANTING.

Downing, the best-known American authority on landscape gardening, together with other disciples of the art, consider that the three great elements of a perfect landscape are (1) grass, (2) trees, (3) water. Downing says: "A river or a lake in which the 'tufted trees' may see themselves reflected, is ever an indispensable feature of a perfect landscape." In his opin-

The bare and regular shores sometimes seen about bodies of water in parks, cemeteries, etc., are prosaic in the extreme and well deserve the appellation of "dish pan ponds," once applied by that model of horticultural and landscape taste, Prof. L. H. Bailey.

A mysterious, subdued and poetic landscape beauty is attainable with water and waterside planting that cannot be otherwise secured, yet ponds in very small areas are to be avoided. An easily applied general rule for deciding for or against their use is found in Robinson's *Parks and Promenades of Paris*. He says that they "seem out of place in a park or square from which the surrounding buildings are not hidden."

Hardy material supplies a sufficient and adequate

FALL



WINTER

WATERSIDE PLANTING EFFECTS, B. & A. R. R. STATION, WOODLAND, MASS.

ion a small lake or a little river were preferable to larger bodies of water and broader streams.

Water gardens proper are desirable where feasible, but they are a thing apart and should be treated by themselves, while the treatment of the banks and margins of lakes and waterways must frequently be considered in the landscape work undertaken by improvement organizations.

It should be borne in mind that full advantage should be taken of natural beauty in developing such work; that the contour of banks is an important feature; that the shore line of waterways and bodies of water should be irregular in character to produce bays and inlets; and that broad and quiet effects, which include a fair proportion of open lawns reaching to the water's edge, are usually accounted more appropriate in waterside planting than spottily planted borders.

source from which to draw all requisite vegetation for waterside planting, which includes aquatics, bog plants, and plants, trees and shrubs that thrive in rather moist situations.

By the proper choice and distribution of such material, the shores may be wooded, shrub-clothed, or covered with herbaceous vegetation. The plantations may merge gradually into the lawns or other grounds on the one side by means of scattered clumps or individual plants of handsome grasses (notably *Eulalias*) etc., and by cunningly disposed irises, sedges, acorus, etc., and irregularly shaped floating islands of hardy water lilies into clear water on the other side.

Flecks and dashes of color, applied in rather a Japanese fashion, will appear and disappear at various points as the seasons pass, and the changing beauty of form and color, clearly or brokenly reflected on the

placid or stirred surface of the water, will do much to introduce the variety that is so enjoyable in gardens and in landscapes.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

NOTES.

Mrs. Norman Stafford, president of the Ladies' Village Improvement Association of Canastota, N. Y., is of the opinion that the chief work already accomplished by that young organization has been the stirring up of a public interest which has resulted in a strong sentiment in favor of a more attractive village. This sentiment, she says, is increasing in strength and promises well for the accomplishment of notable work next year. The practical work of the past summer included the revival of an old village ordinance prohibiting expectoration on the sidewalks. (Happy women residents of Canastota!) The association proposes

"much of our success has been due to the hearty co-operation of the municipal authorities and of the local newspapers."

Mrs. A. N. Ellis is secretary and Mrs. Herman Casler treasurer of this promising society.

The following resolution, recently adopted by a Seattle, Washington, society, not only explains itself but throws light upon the energetic methods of far western improvement organizations.

"Whereas, There are many minor yet annoying violations of existing city ordinances, in way of permitting careless accumulations of rubbish, growth of thistles and noxious weeds and misuse and littering of streets, park ways and sidewalks, as well as occasional cases not covered by city regulation, where carelessness or neglect is often an offense to the residents; therefore, be it



WATERSIDE PLANTING EFFECTS. SUMMER.

asking that this ordinance be amended so that arrest and a police court fine may follow its violation. The organization has also brought about a system of early Sunday morning street sweeping by the municipal government, and receptacles for rubbish have been placed on the business streets by the society. Its Railroad Committee is negotiating with officials of the three railways entering the town looking to the establishment of a park adjoining their union depot. The village authorities have expressed a willingness to aid in this work "in order that the traveling public and strangers visiting the place may be favorably impressed at the outset with Canastota's civic pride." The ladies of the association hope to be able to take up the question of public parks next year.

Altogether a pretty good showing for an organization not yet six months old. Mrs. Stafford says that

Resolved: That the entire membership of the Renton Hill Improvement Club acting as an outlook committee should be prompt to report any such violations or offenses, to the executive committee of the club, who may investigate or report to city authorities or without publicity notify or confer with property owners suggesting change or abatement. In very flagrant cases the club may direct the committee to prosecute for violations of ordinances and maintaining nuisances."

The Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, Rochester, N. Y., has, through its committee on school grounds, held a flower show as a result of the interest aroused in improving the school grounds of that city. Prizes were offered for the best kept school yards which have been improved by the planting of seeds and shrubs donated by florists and nurserymen.

F. C. S.

GARDEN PLANTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—LXXII.

Humulus, "the hop," has two species in the northern hemisphere. Both have variegated and other garden forms which are fast growing barbaeous climbers.



HUMULUS JAPONICUS VARIEGATUS be naturalized in places, they spread by suckers, and I have not noticed the two sexes.

Cannabis, "hemp," is in one species, and not altogether to be neglected as an annual foliage plant.

Broussonetia, "paper mulberry," has three known species, all in cultivation. *B. papyrifera* with its many formed foliage is credited with several varieties. At the south the plant seems to be represented by both sexes, one of which has purple flowers. At the north, although they seem to

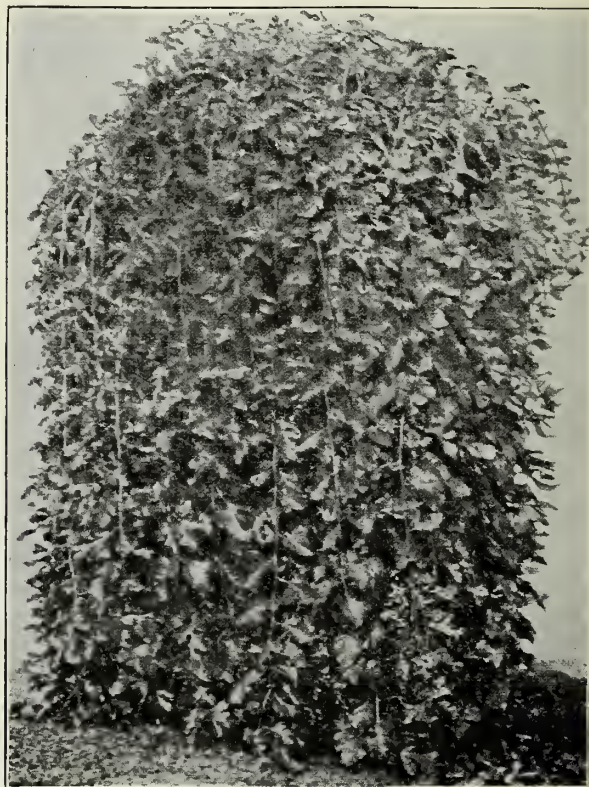
Maclura, *aurantiaca*, probably received its specific name for its yellow or orange coloured wood from which the Indians made a dye, and also formed their bows. It is the only species; has been widely used as a hedge plant, and for much of the Middle States it is useful, but not ideal for Americans, who grudge the labour of trimming. It is curious how American and European botanists have copied after one another about the "bright golden yellow" fruit of this tree. The fruit, so far as I have seen, is pea green, and remains so until it falls. Certain synonymy has recently been attempted for the plant, which it is unnecessary to print here.

Morus, "mulberry," has from five to twelve species accredited to it by authors. All the species appear quite variable. *M. nigra* is by far the best as a fruit. It is grown from Washington, D. C., southward. *M. alba latifolia* is the mulberry which produced the "multicanlis" craze among Americans during the early years of the nineteenth century.

Dorstenia, in forty-five species, are tropical herbs with their flowers set upon a curious flattened foot-stalk.

Ficus, "the figs," are in 650 species, divided into eight sections. They are all tropical or sub-tropical. The common fig and *F. stipulata* *minuna*, a form of the creeping Chinese kind, better known as *repens*, are the most hardy and endure in the middle South in all

but extreme seasons. At frostless points far South a few of the tropical evergreen trees such as *F. elastica* are in cultivation. In southern Florida three species are wild, *F. pendunculata* which sends down woody



MORUS ALBA PENDULA.

roots from the branches in the way of the "banyan," *F. brevifolia*, and *F. aurea*, which seems to be peculiar to Florida.

Cudrania triloba, from China, is reputed to be a good hedge plant. I doubt if it is in American nurseries, but should be tried southward.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

EVERGREEN FERNS.

It is at this season the beauty of the evergreen ferns is best appreciated. Not a particle of green gives way to a fall or winter shade, and the fronds remain fresh and bright through all the snows of winter. The writer has frequently enjoyed the Christmas Fern, *Aspidium acrostichoides*, under such conditions. It is plentiful along the rocky banks of the Wissahickon Creek, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. *Aspidium marginale* is a good evergreen, but the green color is not so shining. The broad leaf of the Mountain Laurel is so well known from its use for festooning at the Christmas holidays it has become well fixed in the public mind, and the narrow-leaved species is but little known. The latter is *Kalmia angustifolia*.—*Meehan's Monthly*.

Park Notes

The city of Erie, Pa., is considering the purchase of 112 acres of territory for a park at a cost of \$16,000. The land lies outside the city limits, and the city solicitor is investigating the authority of the municipality to acquire land outside its corporate limits.

* * *

The city council of Cleveland, Ohio, has appropriated \$7,000 for the improvement of Brookside Park, \$4,000 of which will be used for the construction of a lake 1,000 feet long and 400 feet wide. Work has already begun on the proposed improvements. A recent storm has wrought damage to Wade Park and the boulevards, which will necessitate an expenditure of \$100,000 for repairs.

* * *

The Iowa Park and Forestry Association is to ask the legislature of that state to purchase the land along the shores of Lake Okoboji, Spirit Lake, and Clear Lake, and make state parks of the three tracts. The association is also working to secure the passage of an act exempting from taxation growth that is kept for forestry alone.

* * *

Citizens of the town of Fort Atkinson, Iowa, have organized a park association for the purpose of purchasing and deeding to the state for a state park, the buildings and grounds of old Fort Atkinson. The fort was erected in 1832 and is closely identified with the early history of Iowa. Its buildings are in a dilapidated condition, and stand on an eminence overlooking an elevated plateau of 160 acres which is the land to be reserved for the proposed park.

* * *

The park board of St. Paul, Minn., has spent over \$31,000 for land to enlarge Indian Mounds Park, and will obtain by condemnation proceedings the rest of the land needed. The remainder will cost \$12,000, and this sum the board has decided to raise by assessment. Only \$20,000 is available for the maintenance of the parks for the rest of the year, and the commissioners will be obliged to exercise the strictest economy to prevent a deficit at the end of the year.

* * *

Bequests and donations to cities for park purposes include the following gifts: The will of Mrs. Harriet H. Wilcox bequeaths to the city of Westerly, R. I., for the Westerly Memorial and Library Association \$150,000 for the care and maintenance of the library and park adjoining. * * * The Board of City Trusts, created by an act of the Pennsylvania legislature, has assumed control of \$250,000 left to the city of Lancaster Pa., by the late Miss Catherine Long for the establishment of a public park.

* * *

The finance committee of the park board, Minneapolis, Minn., in estimating the financial resources of the board for the rest of the year, report that there will probably be a deficit of over \$13,000 at the beginning of the new year. The indebtedness for the last six months of 1901 amounts to \$105,890.70, made up as follows: Certificates cancelled Sept. 1, \$61,455.64; interest payable January 1, 1902, \$16,276.50; cost of maintenance, \$28,167.56. The estimated receipts for the last half of the year amount to \$53,492.81, which, with cash on hand amounting to \$39,195.61, make the assets \$92,688.42, leaving a deficit of \$13,202.28. The Commissioners expect to reduce this estimated shortage by rigid economy.

The park commissioners of Chattanooga, Tenn., have presented their estimate for the budget for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1901. The total amount necessary is placed at \$8,700, of which \$2,200 is to be derived from Zoo and other receipts, and from donations from the street car company, leaving \$6,500 for the city to provide. The commission also recommends that the legislature be asked to allow an election for the purpose of voting on the raising of \$50,000 in bonds for the purchase and improvement of additional park territory. Some of the items in the budget are as follows: Salaries, \$2,250; new shade trees and boxes, \$1,600; food for animals and birds, \$1,000; new building and cages for Zoo, \$900; citizens' cemetery, \$600; new animals for Zoo, \$600; filling, sodding, and drainging in East Lake Park, \$600.

* * *

The work of the Park Commission engaged in preparing plans for the beautifying of the public grounds at Washington, models and plans of which are to be exhibited at the



STATUE OF WASHINGTON, SCHENLEY PARK, PITTSBURG, PA.

Corcoran Art Gallery in that city during January and February, comprised a detailed study of the District of Columbia to determine what areas should be acquired to complete the system, and to devise plans for connecting the present parks so as to make one unified system. The work has been thorough and comprehensive, necessitating new surveys of much territory. The plans for the improvement of The Mall are now being prepared. The general scheme is the same as that advanced by L'Enfant in his plan of the city, and was designed with the view of bringing the monumental structures, such as the Capitol, White House, and Washington Monument, into closer relation with one another, and with the further purpose of providing for new memorials which are soon to be erected. Two plaster models of the entire system are being prepared for presentation to Congress. One is being modeled by George Carroll Curtiss, in Boston, and the other in New York under the direction of Mr. McKim. The plans have been so arranged that the work can be developed gradually as appropriations permit, and so that a number of features can progress simultaneously. The commission has recently purchased 500 acres fronting the Potomac for the use of the almshouse, which will be included in the general scheme.

PARK NOTES—Continued.

The last general assembly of the state of Ohio passed an act giving boards of park commissioners in all cities of the state general care and supervision of all trees and shrubbery planted on the streets. The authority given to the boards is far-reaching, and includes the power to pass rules and regulations for the preservation of street trees, and to prevent their removal or mutilation.

* * *

There is a movement on foot to establish a new national park in New England, including parts of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. The White Mountain region of New Hampshire, the forests of Maine along the Canadian frontier, and the mountainous territory of Vermont, with its swiftly-flowing rivers, are included in the proposed territory. Definite legislative steps have not been taken.

* * *

The exhibit of the parks of the state of Connecticut, which was shown in the Horticultural Building at the Pan-American Exposition, is now on view in the Board of Trade at Hartford, Conn. It consists of a series of photographs and maps descriptive of the parks of the cities and towns of the state, including complete ground maps and plots of the parks of Hartford, which were laid out by John C. Olmsted.

* * *

The Interstate Park Commission of Wisconsin is engaged in condemning land for the interstate park to be established in the Dalles of the St. Croix river by the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin. There will be 600 acres of land condemned on the Wisconsin side, and the Minnesota territory, comprising 250 acres, has already been condemned and is now ready for the work of improvement, which will soon begin.

* * *

The County Park Commission, of Essex County, N. J., is making an estimate of the amount of money necessary to complete the extensive plans for parks and reservations in that county, which were begun several years ago, and it is thought that the legislature will be asked to authorize an additional bond issue of between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000. The original issue in 1895 was for \$2,500,000, and in 1897 \$1,500,000 was added to carry on the work. A large part of the appropriation to be asked for will be for the development of parkways and boulevards to connect the different parks.

* * *

Plans are now in course of preparation for improvements in Nay Aug Park, Scranton, Pa., to embrace the construction of Aquatic Gardens, a lake, and observatories, shelter-houses, and waiting rooms, besides considerable work in grading and planting. Work has been completed on the construction of a drainage system for the music grounds, bringing the adjacent areas to grade and lawn, and planting for shade and ornamental purposes. By the passage of the so-called "Ripper Bill" the former Board of Park Commissioners was legislated from office and their duties placed in the hands of a "Director of Public Works."

* * *

The Fort Stevens Lincoln National Park Association, Washington, D. C., is taking steps toward establishing a national military park on the site of Fort Stevens near Brightwood, the only battlefield in the District of Columbia. A bill providing that this territory, embracing five acres, should be condemned for park purposes was introduced into congress at the last session. It is also proposed to construct a boulevard along the line occupied by the Confederate forces. Fort Stevens was where General Early met the Union forces under General McCook, and was only prevented from entering the city of Washington by a stratagem which deceived

him as to the numbers of the impoverished Union forces. President Lincoln was a spectator of the engagement, which lasted for twelve hours.

NEW PARKS.

The Park Commissioners of New Bedford, Mass., have voted to purchase land on the west side of Clark's Point for park purposes for the sum of \$28,000, recently appropriated by the city council. * * The Board of Parks Management, Ottawa, Can., will purchase $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land at the corner of Somerset and Preston streets for a small park, at a cost of \$11,000. * * The work of laying out the park to be established at Waycross, Ga., in honor of the late Henry B. Plant, of the Plant System, has begun. The work of improvement is under the direction of the Plant Co., and will include a large fountain. * * The joint special committee on parks, of the city council, Worcester, Mass., will recommend to the council the purchase of land for park purposes at a total cost of \$112,000. All sections of the city are to be benefited by the purchases. * * The American Woolen Co. has presented the city of Fitchburg, Mass., with a triangular plot of ground for a public park. * * A park promotion association has been formed at Sioux City, Ia., for the purpose of establishing small parks throughout the city. The plan is to purchase land with a fund provided jointly by the city and adjacent property holders. * * A deed has been filed at Fort Worth, Tex., conveying from E. Powell to the Confederate Park Association, 386 acres of land for annual encampment purposes. The price was \$2,460.35. * * The city council of Roanoke, Va., has voted to purchase the Gish farm for \$10,000, to be used as a public park, and to be paid for out of a bond issue of \$25,000, which the legislature is expected to allow. * * The Board of Public Improvements, New York City, has approved a plan for the purchase of land in the fourth ward for a small park. The site is bounded by Jay, Tillary and Bridge streets, and is valued at \$218,000. * * The city council of Kansas City, Mo., has passed a resolution accepting forty-six acres of land for park purposes as a gift from the Scarritt estate, on condition that the city spend \$50,000 in improvements and street grading. * * A sub-committee of the common council of Philadelphia is examining a wooded tract of twenty-two acres of land near Fifth street and the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, with a view to purchasing it for a new park. The land is valued at \$200,000, and the estimated cost of parking it is about the same amount. * * The town of Cohasset, Mass., has voted \$6,000 for the purchase of a recreation park of about three acres. * * The estate of the late Charles W. Coit will present to the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., twelve acres of land for park purposes in accordance with plans of the deceased. * * The town of Moorehead, Ia., has voted to purchase two blocks of land in Moorehead's Addition for a city park. The work of improvement has already begun. * * The committee on parks of the city council, New York City, will report favorably on an ordinance providing for the purchase of an historic site on Washington Heights for a public park and museum of Revolutionary relics. The property contains the old Morris Mansion, once Washington's headquarters, and is valued at \$300,000. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and other patriotic bodies, are behind the plan. * * The Anaconda Copper Mining Co. has presented to the city of Anaconda, Mont., land for a public park. * * Mrs. F. F. Thompson has offered ten acres of land to the town of Canandaigua, N. Y., for a park on condition that the town close a small street across her property. * * In the condemnation proceedings to acquire land for Round Top Park, Syracuse, N. Y., the commissioners have made an award of \$16,000 for the tract. The amount raised by the bond issue for that purpose was \$25,000.

Cemetery Notes.

The returns from the cemeteries of Toronto, Ont., for the month of October show a total of 223 interments in all of the cemeteries of that city, against 235 for the month of September.

* * *

The annual report of the Cemetery Committee, New Britain, Conn., shows receipts for the year amounting to \$6,572.44, and expenditures of \$13,828.03, of which \$8,000 was for additional land purchased.

* * *

The Woodmere Cemetery Association, Detroit, Mich., was assessed for taxes on personalty and capital stock in 1900, paid the assessment under protest, and filed suit against the township of Springwells for the recovery of the amount. A decision has just been rendered by the court, holding that the tax was illegal, and giving a verdict of \$431.47 in favor of the association.

* * *

At the meeting of the Cemetery Board of Hamilton, Ont., the half-yearly financial statement showed the following financial items: Receipts for the half-year, \$2,440, an increase over last year's figures; total expenditures, \$3,552.97, as compared with \$4,314.83 for the previous half-year. The receipts for the month of June were \$502, a decrease of \$38 as compared with June last year.

* * *

A bill to abandon the Old Erie Street Cemetery and stop the sale of lots in Woodlawn Cemetery was defeated in the city council of Cleveland, O. The committee reported that no such action should be taken until a site for a new cemetery had been provided in the suburbs, and recommended that this be done at once. The measure was opposed because it was taken to mean the removal of bodies to some other location and an injury to the feelings of relatives of the dead interred in the old cemeteries.

* * *

St. James' Lutheran Cemetery, Bloomfield, N. J., recently incorporated, is said to be the only cemetery in the state controlled by the Lutheran church. It owns 240 acres of land in Essex county and was consecrated in September. The association has a paid up capital stock of \$25,000, of which \$15,000 will be distributed among 30 churches. The remainder of the income will be devoted to the support of a mission in Newark. Five shares of stock worth \$100 each have been apportioned to the Holy Trinity Church and the Church of the Redeemer, Newark.

* * *

The annual report of the Canandaigua Cemetery Association, Canandaigua county, N. Y., contains the following information: It was organized 17 years ago, and has spent for land and improvements since that time, \$66,122.71, and had a total of 1,000 interments. The receipts from the sale of lots for the past year were \$2,729.50; total receipts, \$3,600.37; the receipts for the sale of lots since its organization amount to \$49,631.02. The report states that if all collections were made, the indebtedness would amount to less than \$5,000. The grounds contain about 60 acres, all of which is under perpetual care.

* * *

St. Joseph's Cemetery, Cohoes, N. Y., is to erect an exact model of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem, from plans brought from the Holy Land by Mgr. Dugas. Massive col-

umns with carved capitals will ornament the front, and a heavy door will open into the chapel. The sepulchral monument will be 12 x 20 feet, and of classic design with a frame balustrade extending around the top of the roof. This will be surmounted by a circular rotunda six feet high on which will be placed a statue representing the resurrection. The sepulcher will be placed on a vault of solid masonry which is already completed.

* * *

The case of the Flower Hill Cemetery Company, of North Bergen, N. J., in the application for a review by certiorari of the tax assessment against it, is now before the Supreme Court of the state, and the decision will be of great importance in fixing the status of cemeteries as regards taxation. The Flower Hill Cemetery was organized in 1859 and embraces 59 acres, all of which the cemetery authorities claim is exempt under a law passed in 1875. The town counsel claims that under an act of 1888 graveyards are only exempt to the extent of ten acres, and the board of assessors levied taxes against all but twelve acres of the cemetery's property.



THE JOHN MURRAY MEMORIAL, GOOD LUCK, N. J.

A suit for \$2,000 damages, brought by Alice G. Owens, of Ayers Village, Mass., against Rev. Fr. J. T. O'Reilly, of Lawrence, Mass., for removing the body of her father from one grave to another in St. Mary's Cemetery, is the direct result of inaccuracy in locating lots. In 1860 the lot was bought, and a receipt given, but no location was specified. In 1897 when the interment took place, the plaintiff was obliged to guess at the boundaries of the lot, with the result that another lot owner claimed that the body was buried in his lot, and demanded its removal. Father O'Reilly caused the body to be removed and now has the above mentioned suit on his hands.

* * *

The Cathedral Cemetery at Scranton, Pa., has acquired an additional tract of 43 acres, and is having it laid out on modern principles. The design shows a combined park and lawn treatment in marked contrast with the "old cemetery," which was laid out on the "checker board" system. Driveways, varying in width from 18 to 30 feet, have been laid out on lines following the contour of the land, and are to be separated from the burial sections by sod borders which will be used for planting. The cemetery will be bounded on three sides by heavy planting borders; no fences or curbing will be permitted, and lot markers must be flush with the lawn. The work of development will be begun in the spring.

CEMETERY NOTES—Continued.

One of the worst cases of cemetery desecration that has been reported was recently perpetrated in the cemetery of the Keneseth Israel congregation, Shenandoah, Pa. The entrance gate was battered down, and nearly every grave in the cemetery injured in some manner. Tombstones, head-boards, and foot-boards were upset, and many of the boards driven into the ground level with the surface. All marble monuments were overturned, and a number of grave mounds leveled to the ground, making it very difficult to locate them again. The congregation has offered a reward of \$200 for information leading to the arrest of the vandals.

* * *

The forty-eighth annual report of Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn., shows a flourishing financial condition. The receipts, including sale of lots, flowers, deposits for the perpetual care fund, and interest on that fund amounted to \$27,801.97, \$2,612.68 more than for the previous year. The association expended \$20,537.65 for improvement and care, and has a balance on hand of \$445.94. W. B. Dean, H. P. Upham, and C. P. Noyes were re-elected trustees. The perpetual care fund now amounts to \$103,702.80. The greenhouse sales amounted to \$5,248.75; interment fees, \$1,892; sales of lots and graves, \$1,285; pay roll, \$14,283.26. There were 331 interments during the year, making a total of 14,177.

* * *

Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, Quebec, is erecting a conservatory chapel and crematory, which it expects to have completed soon. The chapel is fronted by a stone porch of Gothic design, divided into two chambers and surmounted by a cross. The roof of one of these is formed of open arches, while the other is ceiled over and divided by stucco work into panels. The greater part of the walls are of glass, since the side will be used for plants and flowers, and the center reserved for funeral services. From the conservatory a short passage leads to the crematory. It is of the same style of architecture as the rest of the building, the roof of the passage being ceiled and paneled, while the crematory chamber has open vaulting. The furnaces are modeled after those successfully in use at Troy, N. Y., and can consume four bodies at a time.

* * *

Hollywood Cemetery, Los Angeles, Cal., is to build a new gateway, chapel and office building, and a superintendent's lodge. The chapel and office building is to be a single story stone structure, 50 feet by 30, surmounted by a tower containing a chime of bells. The floors will be of concrete and tile and the roof will be spanned with concrete, tiled arches, making the building as near fireproof as possible. The lodge will be of stone, 40 by 30 feet, and a story and a half high. The buildings are to be connected by ornamental fencing. Hollywood consists of 100 acres of land, and was organized in 1899, and laid out on thoroughly modern plans prepared by competent landscape architects. All lots are under perpetual care, and the planting of all trees and shrubs must be done by the association according to the plans of the landscape gardener.

* * *

The following additions and improvements to cemeteries are noted this month: The Supervisors' Cemetery Committee, Buffalo, N. Y., has granted permission to the Pine Hill Cemetery Association to acquire four acres of additional territory to be exempt from taxation. * * Oak Hill Cemetery, Lebanon, Ind., is raising money to purchase additional territory, and make needed improvements in the spring. * * Greenwood Cemetery, Owen Sound, Ont., has added four acres which is now being laid out. * * A new shelter house and reception room is under construction at Rockville,

Conn. * * A landscape gardener has made preliminary plans for extensive improvements in the cemetery at Monmouth, Ill. * * The cemetery at Rangely, Me., has built a new receiving vault, a new iron fence, and improved walks and drives. * * Grove Cemetery, Belfast, Me., has completed a new iron fence with three arched entrance ways, having a total length along the front of 1,141 feet. * * Oak Grove Cemetery, New Bedford, Mass., has built a new greenhouse, 18x100 feet, and made an addition to the old one. * * The new cemetery at Hiawatha, Kas., has built a drive around the entire territory, and is laying out walks and drives. * * Woodlawn Cemetery, Canandaigua, N. Y., is building a new bridge across the creek, and constructing a new roadway to traverse the cemetery. * * Fairmount Cemetery, Denver, Col., has just completed an artesian well at a cost of \$2,800, and is to expend \$10,000 in further improvements. A new greenhouse to cost \$5,000 is under construction. * * Fair View Cemetery, Amsterdam, N. Y., has built a new greenhouse and a chapel and receiving vault. The latter is finished in polished marble and contains forty-six catacombs. * * Park View Cemetery, Schenectady, N. Y., is improving the property acquired by them during the past summer, and will build a new receiving vault in the spring. * * The new Mount Royal Cemetery, comprising 200 acres, near Pittsburg, Pa., is erecting a receiving vault to contain 150 catacombs. * * A triangular tract of land lying between the two cemeteries at Oxford, Conn., has been purchased, and the two tracts will be joined. * * A new receiving tomb is in course of erection at Oak Grove Cemetery, Plymouth, Mass.

* * *

NEW CEMETERIES.

The Sacred Heart Society, Manchester, N. H., has bought land in Laconia Highlands, and established The Sacred Heart Cemetery. * * The Polish Catholic Church, Ithaca, N. Y., has purchased 11 acres of land for \$3,900, and is now laying it out as a cemetery. * * The Board of Supervisors, Geneseo, N. Y., have approved plans for a new cemetery at the Livingston county home. * * The first two sections of the new St. James Cemetery at South Manchester, Conn., have been laid out. * * Engineers have surveyed and plotted the new cemetery for the town of Southwick, Mass. Maple trees have been planted and a new iron fence contracted for. * * A new Catholic cemetery has been established at Penfield, Ill., under the direction of Rev. John F. Purcell, rector of St. Lawrence church. * * Business men of Freeport, Ill., have formed the Oakland Cemetery Association, and are laying out a 100-acre tract of farm land, and building a side-hill receiving vault. Chas. F. Hildreth is secretary. * * A new Jewish cemetery is to be laid out by the Grand Lodge, I. O. A. I., at Brockton, Mass. The site is at Marshall's corner. The purchase money is to be furnished by the grand lodge, and the local lodge will pay for fencing and gateways. * * Bridge View Cemetery is being laid out at Mt. Jewett, Pa. About 2,000 trees are to be planted and the work is under the direction of G. H. Lyon, of Ormsby, Pa. * * A cemetery association with a capital of \$5,000 has been formed at Winber, Pa., for the purpose of laying out a five-acre cemetery. * * The city council of Roanoke, Va., is to ask the legislature to allow a bond issue of \$25,000 for the purchase of land for a park and cemetery. * * A new cemetery is to be laid out at Winnipeg, Man., after plans now being prepared by Frank H. Nutter, of Minneapolis, Minn. * * Elm Leaf Cemetery, Birmingham, Ala., opened Nov. 1, 1901, has had 119 interments and sold 43 lots during its first year. * * The city council of Atlanta, Ga., has advertised for bids offering a tract of land for cemetery purposes not less than 300 acres in area.

PARK AND CEMETERY AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

ESTABLISHED 1890.

OBJECT: To advance Art-out-of-Doors, with special reference to the improvement of parks, cemeteries, home grounds, and the promotion of Town and Village Improvement Associations, etc.

DISCUSSIONS of subjects pertinent to these columns by persons practically acquainted with them, are especially desired.

ANNUAL REPORTS of Parks, Cemeteries, Horticultural, Local Improvement and similar societies are solicited.

PHOTOGRAPHS or sketches of specimen trees, new and little known trees and shrubs, landscape effects, entrances, buildings, etc., are solicited.

John W. Weston, C. E., Editor,
R. J. HAIGHT, Publisher,
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Published Monthly.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS: President, Frank Eurich, "Woodward Lawn", Detroit, Mich.; Vice-President, H. Wilson Ross, "Newton", Newton Center, Mass.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries", Boston, Mass.

The Sixteenth Annual Convention will be held at Boston, Mass., 1902.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR ART ASSOCIATION: President, E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

Publisher's Notes.

ASSN. OF AM. CEMETERY SUPTS.

The printing of the report of the Pittsburg convention has been unavoidably delayed by reason of correspondence between members of the advisory committee and the treasurer relative to the extra expense involved in printing two of the addresses. The reports will be sent out this month and the tabulated statistics compiled by Mr. Eurich will be issued separately and be mailed in January, 1902.

H. Wilson Ross, Secy.

The twelfth annual Shaw banquet given by the Missouri Botanical Garden to Gardeners, Florists and Nurserymen, was held at the Mercantile Club, St. Louis, December 7, 1901. The principal subject of discussion was Street Planting.

The Ohio State Horticultural Society held its thirty-fifth annual meeting December 4, 5 and 6, at Lancaster, O. Among the papers read were the following: "How Shall We Combat the Codling Moth?" and "The Timber Trees of Ohio," by Prof. W. R. Lazenby, and "Civic Improvement," by Mathew Crawford.

The Iowa Park and Forestry Association held its first annual meeting at Des Moines, Ia., December 10, at which interesting papers were read. The following officers were elected: President, T. H. MacBride, State Univer-

sity, Iowa City; Vice-President, Wesley Greene, Davenport; Secretary, L. H. Pammel, Ames; Treasurer, Silas Wilson, Atlantic. The objects of the association are: to create an interest in and to encourage the establishment of parks, the beautifying of our cities and cemeteries, the planting of trees in country homes for aesthetic purposes as well as to supply timber for commerce, the proper utilization of our remaining timber, and to assist in the inauguration of rational forestry methods.

At a recent monthly meeting of the New Jersey Floricultural Society at Orange, N. J., a loan exhibition of landscape engravings was held embracing examples of the work of nearly all of English school of engravers of the eighteenth century.

The new Horticultural Hall was dedicated by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in November. The exercises included speeches by representatives of the State and Federal governments and officers of the Society. The Massachusetts society was chartered in 1829, and the history of its organization and work formed the subject of an interesting address by General Francis H. Appleton, one of its former presidents.

Major Richard B. Hill, who has for the past six years been superintendent of the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va., has been transferred to the National Cemetery at Mound City, Ill. Capt. Dillard, who has been in charge at Mound City, will succeed Maj. Hill.

Obituary.

Mr. William Gray Storrs, Vice-President and General Manager of the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio, died at his home in that city October 22, as the result of a strain received from lifting. He was born in Lapier, N. Y., in 1840, and came to Painesville in 1854, where his father founded the well-known Storrs & Harrison Nursery. He served with credit during the entire period of the Civil War, and was in many of the important engagements of that conflict.

His early education was received in Painesville, and he was from his youth associated with the building up of the firm which bears his name. He was widely known as one of the foremost nurserymen in the country, and highly esteemed as a citizen of Ohio.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Relation of Sparrows to Agriculture, by Sylvester D. Judd, Ph. D., Assistant, Biological Survey. Bulletin No. 15. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Government Printing Office, 1901. The sparrow, as a notorious seed-eater, has long been the subject of much discussion, and it is the object of this report to determine the precise nature of his food and its effect on agriculture and plant life. It is based on extended field observations and laboratory examinations of the stomachs of 4,273 sparrows. The tendency of Dr. Judd's investigations is to dissipate the popular impression that all sparrows are dangerous to vegetable life by showing that the native species feed on seeds of noxious weeds, and are of great value as weed destroyers. It is the English sparrow, alone, the writer holds, who is an enemy to plant life, while more than 27 varieties of the American sparrow are to be characterized as valuable allies of the farmer and the planter. The report is thorough and is embellished with many illustrations and diagrams showing the character of the food and the proportions of different articles consumed by various types of sparrows. As a practical investigation of a practical question it is of much value to those who want to know the status of the sparrow.

Practical Forestry in the Southern Appalachians, by Overton W. Price, Division of Forestry; a reprint from the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1900. The bill to come before the present congress for the establishment of a forest reserve of about 2,000,000 acres in this territory makes this report of timely interest. A general description of the region, its forest types, the different systems of lumbering, the forest fires, and suggestions for management, are the different divisions of the discussion, which takes as its text the need and value of systematic and conservative forest management. Excellent half-tone illustrations.

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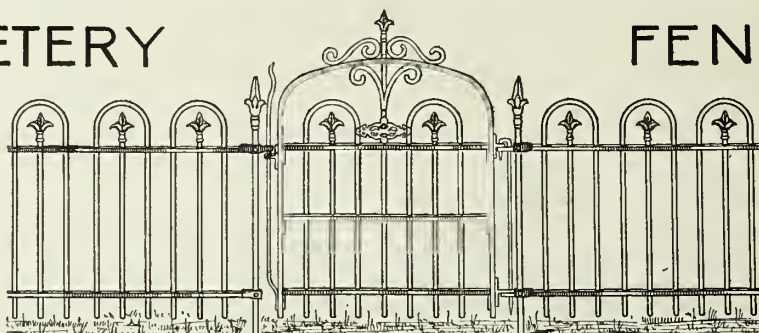
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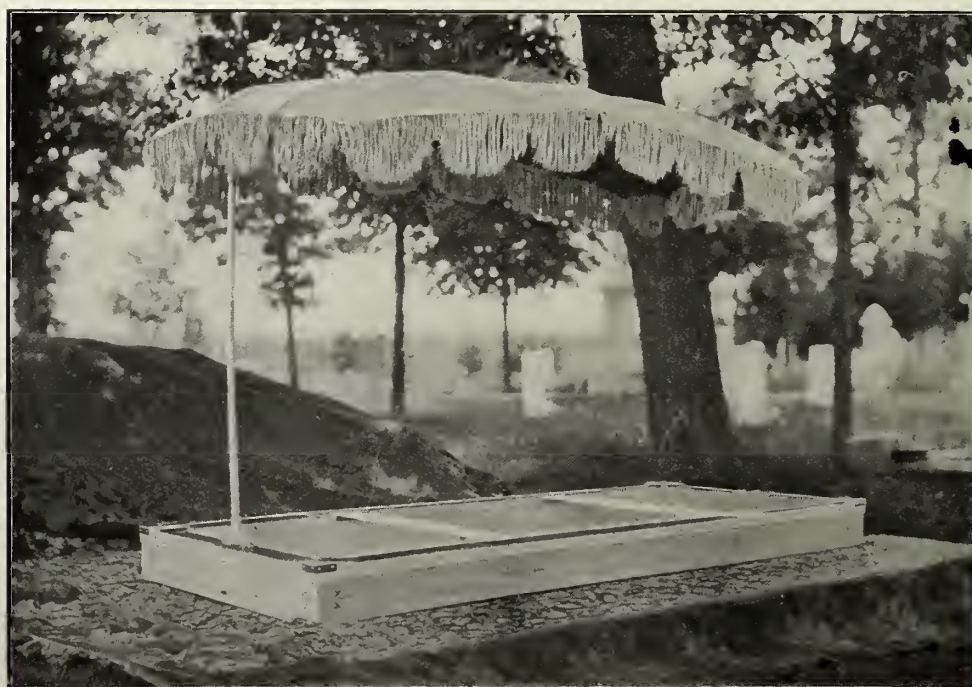
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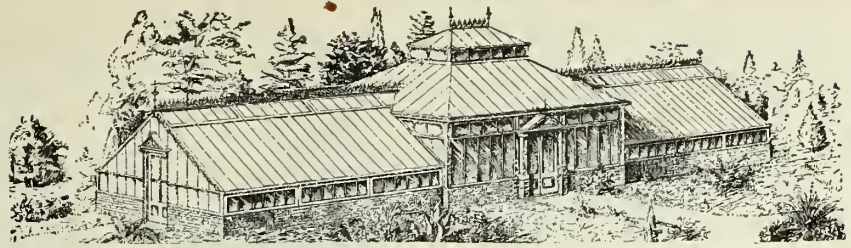
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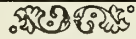
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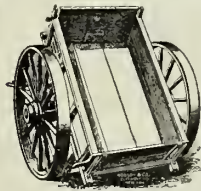


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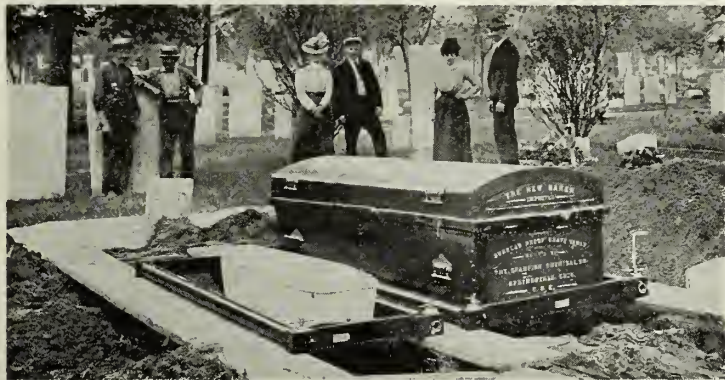
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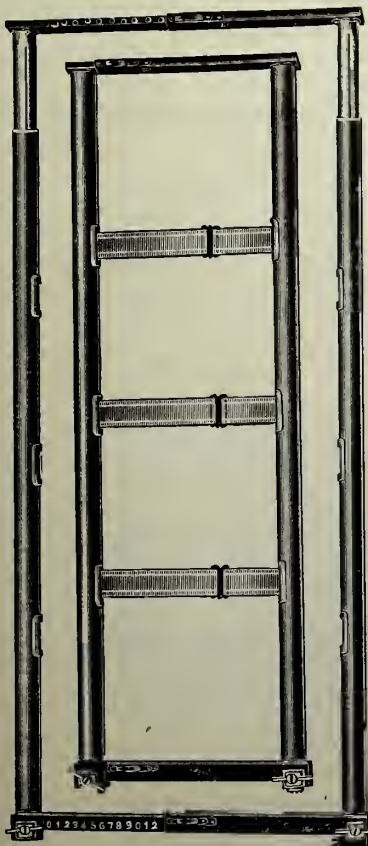
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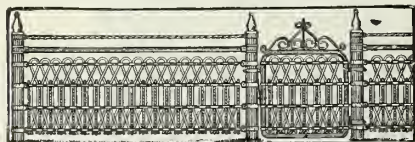
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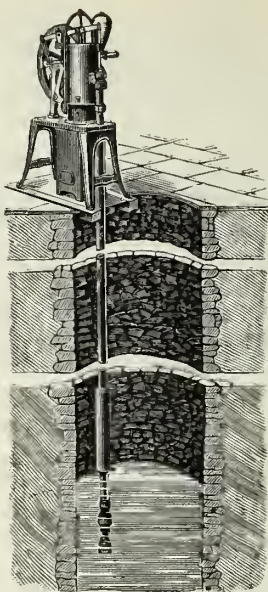
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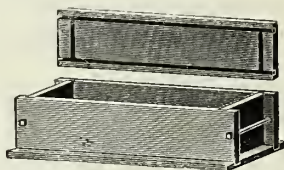
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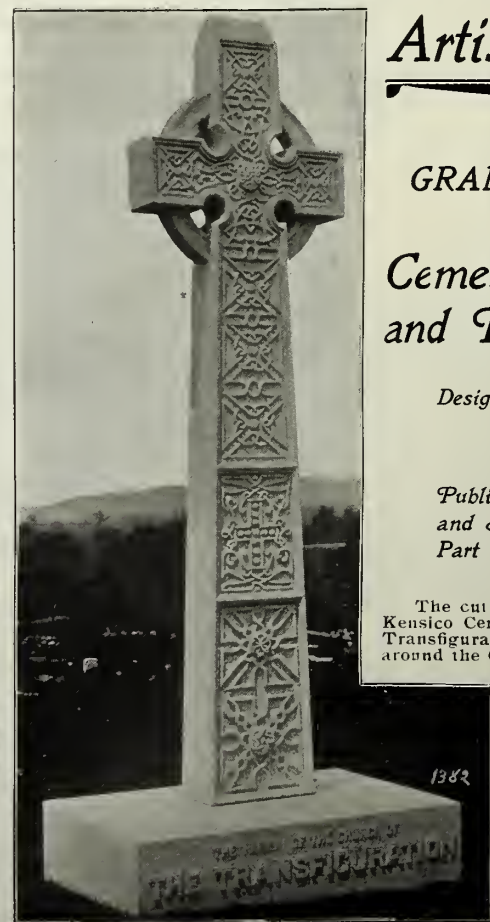
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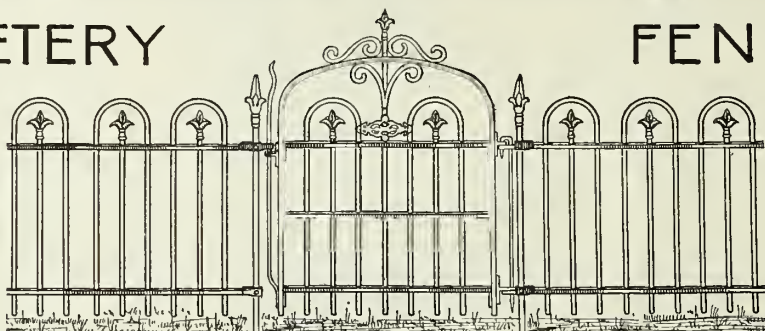
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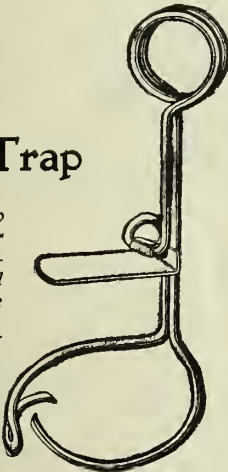
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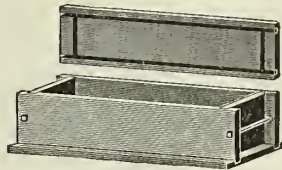


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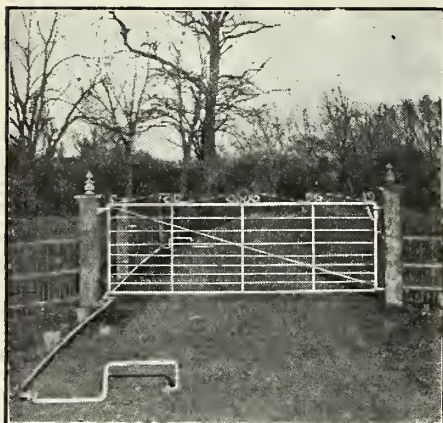
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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In the recent annual meetings of the State Horticultural Societies which have come to our notice much attention is given to the subject of outdoor improvement, in some instances long sessions with a varied program being devoted to the important question, with papers from prominent authorities. At the recent meeting of the Minnesota State Society, held in Minneapolis, a varied and most instructive program was carried out, in which papers and discussions of a most practical character were presented. At the recent meeting of the Michigan State Society, held in Fennville, Mich., a session was given to improvement work, in this case being more particularly confined to forestry reservations, a feature of Michigan economy of large immediate importance. It is unquestionably the province of horticultural societies to take the leading part in the outdoor improvement of the homes of the rural districts, which, strange to say, offer the larger field for missionary work in this line. In both the village and the country, outdoor art is in great measure practically unknown, for the utilitarian has been the prevailing sentiment, and it is so deeply rooted that at best it will need thoroughly practical education and

example to effect a change so radical. The horticultural societies have a great work before them in bringing to the understanding of their members and constituencies the advantages, ethical and physical, of beautiful home surroundings.

CIVIC

There are so many opportunities now offering and opening up for public monuments that it is earnestly hoped the rapidly growing sentiment in the interests of civic beauty will insist on their being artistic and worthy both of the subject and the site selected. Such considerations will involve a true economy after all, for take any one of our larger cities for an example and examine and judge how many and which of its public statues and monuments will pass muster under the decree of current knowledge and good taste. How many of the many so-called works of art which were intended to adorn the streets and public places of Chicago will bear comparison with St. Gaudens' Lincoln? This of itself suggests that a wise method of awarding commissions for works of art must be adopted and the broader view of competency for a prior work considered rather than expediency. We have a number of great sculptors in the country equal to the most important of proposed works, and there is every reason to believe that the future of memorial art is fraught with abundant promise for beautiful and enduring sculpture, provided wisdom is at the business helm.

WORK OF THE WOMEN'S CLUBS.

It is gratifying to note that the women's clubs throughout the country are giving more attention this year than ever before to fostering the interests of village improvement work. And it is not confined to the smaller places, either. Woman, while ideal in many senses in her character and disposition, possesses a practical tendency, which when directed in channels for the public good, is fruitful beyond measure, and the influences already exerted in the line of improvement work promise an era of practical work of wide utility. In several states the "Federation," through one of its officers, conducts a department in the local paper, in which is recorded much valuable information concerning the progress of improvement societies and the practical work they conduct. There is no better or more far-reaching educational force than is embodied in the progressive Women's Club. Its work, discussions and efforts attract the interest and generally the sympathy of the contributing community, and in a general sense there is so much in improvement that particularly belongs to the activities of woman that her active participation is a guarantee that both in educa-

tion and practice this twentieth century sentiment will crystallize into permanent effects.

HARRISBURG, PA. There has recently come to hand the Report of the Executive Committee appointed by the subscribers to a fund for investigating the question of Municipal Improvements for the city of Harrisburg, Pa., a pamphlet of some 130 pages with maps and illustrations, which is worthy of particular approbation, as answering in a very practical manner the question of "How shall we begin the work of Municipal Improvement." The thinking citizens of Harrisburg, Pa., had come to the conclusion that for an important and growing city certain conditions were not in accord with twentieth century requirements, and a campaign was inaugurated to secure subscriptions to a fund. An amount of over \$5,000 was obtained and at a meeting of the subscribers the matter was discussed and an executive committee appointed to employ the services of experts and disburse the money to advantage for the object sought. The executive committee decided that there were three classes of subjects demanding attention; the Improvement of the Water System and Sewerage; the Improvement and Extension of Public Parks, and the Improvement of Streets. The experts engaged to report upon these matters were respectively: James H. Fuertes, C. E., New York; Warren H. Manning, Landscape architect, Boston, and M. R. Sherrerd, Newark, N. J. The results of the committee's work are three elaborate and practical reports, based upon expert investigation and study, and presented in such detail that the scope of the discussions and the plans of improvement recommended will be understood by any one giving the subject attention. Furthermore, these reports reduce the questions to practical possibilities, and ready for the next steps of the progressive community. Such methods may be pursued to advantage by any community, great or small.

PROGRESS OF THE BILLBOARD CAMPAIGN.

The efforts of the reformers of that most atrocious blot upon our civic and landscape development—the advertising billboard—are happily becoming apparent in many sections of the country. Wherever due appreciation of the billboard nuisance has obtained and an earnest determination has arisen, based upon such appreciation, to abate the evil, success has attended persistent effort. The arguments against the misuse of our streets and boulevards in the interests of trade are so forcible and irrefutable, from the standpoint of twentieth century civilization, that whenever the question comes to a test, in spite of corporate and financial bias, the decision is in favor of the reformer. On this very important question the following will be of interest:

Drafts of ordinances have been prepared for the common council of Hartford, Conn., permitting the use of electrically-lighted business signs to project into the street, but limiting the dimensions and placing the control and discretion concerning such signs in the hands of the street commissioners.

The Philadelphia *Item*, in a very suggestively illustrated article, draws attention to the repeated violation of new and progressive laws. It says that billboards are a menace to life, health and property value, and that from every point of view billboards are objectionable. Mrs. John Harrison, an exclusive society leader, has come out boldly and demands that the city be saved from such disfigurement.

The Detroit, Mich., *Tribune*, blames the prosecuting attorney and the police for failing to enforce an adequate law against the indecent theatrical and other posters of questionable character. It might go much further and aid in the good cause with more editorial vehemence we think.

The Borough of Edgewood, Pa., has enacted an ordinance prohibiting any advertising whatever upon the highways of the borough, imposing penalties and repealing previous ordinances.

The Buffalo *News* is spurring the new corporation counsel, formerly attorney for the billboard company, to prosecute as vigorous a campaign against the billboard as the public attorney, as he did in favor of the billboard, while attorney for the corporation. Verily a legal education has wonderful power in creating two consciences in man.

The Seattle, Wash., *Times*, has taken up the crusade and in a graphically illustrated article shows up the billboard in all its hideous disfigurement of the streets of that city. The council has, however, already taken some action towards abating the nuisance by raising the license fee, and is being ardently urged to take further and more prohibitory measures.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., is moving to abolish the billboard. The billboard in such a locality is little short of criminal.

The Portland, Me., *Telegram*, says the unsightly billboards about town are an eyesore and reflect no credit upon the city.

The Chief of Police of Chicago has ordered patrolmen to report the erection of all new billboards, and the Building Commissioner is determined to issue permits as sparingly as possible and strictly under the terms of the ordinance.

The C., B. & Q. Railway has issued orders to all station agents to tear from the walls of stations all orders, circulars, hangers, posters, etc., which hereafter will be neatly framed. "Post no Bills" will be the regulation concerning all advertising matter, and rigid rules are to be enforced for cleanliness and sightliness.



IN 1892, an Englishman writing about sun dials, began by bemoaning the fact that sun dials would soon be a thing completely of the past in England. A short time ago the present writer, visiting an architect's office in one of the larger cities of our country, examined the metal gnomon of a sun dial while the architect explained:

"It is a sun dial Mr. — picked up somewhere abroad and wishes to set up in the grounds of his country home. He sent it to me to design a suitable pedestal for it."

Other evidence is not wanting that the English writer of 1892 miscalculated the temper of the age then rapidly approaching. It is true that the sun dial is well nigh useless now, in the presence of the present improved methods of keeping time, but many, even in this utilitarian age, love to see these relics which link us to the past. The sight of an old sun dial, if it does nothing more, is sure to "give variety to our thoughts in passing." In that respect it fulfils an important mission in the world.

For a picturesque feature of public or private grounds—of parks and particularly of a cemetery—a sun dial is worthy of high commendation. A commemorative monument could assume that form with admirable effect. And to architects or monumental designers the sun dial offers opportunities that deserve to be eagerly seized. An awkward blank space upon a wall or stone exposed to the sun could find no more appropriate relief than by a curiously carved dial.

There is that in the history of the sun dial that makes it especially appropriate for the adornment of park or cemetery. It is undoubtedly the earliest appliance devised by man for denoting the divisions of time less than a day. The aborigines of this country often drew a circle in the path of a journey, placed an upright stick in the center and marked on the circumference the point where the shadow fell, as a notice to

any one who followed them along the path as to the time when they passed that spot. The dial as a complete scientific instrument for dividing the day into twelve or more parts was probably first known to the Chaldeans about the middle of the eighth century B. C., and a practical use of the knowledge thereof traveled from them through Egypt to Greece two centuries later. The Berosus Hemicycle, still extant and supposed to be Chaldean, was inclined according to the latitude in which it was placed. It divided the day from sunrise to sunset into twelve equal divisions, and thus an hour might be eighty minutes in length in June and but forty-five in December.

Possibly the earliest dials were in the form of concave hemispheres, the shadow of the gnomon in the middle falling upon diverse lines scratched in the cavity. Specimens of such dials are still preserved among the relics of very ancient times—one of them being taken from the base of what is usually known as Cleopatra's needle. This has suggested that the purpose of the Egyptian obelisks may have been to denote time by their shadows. It was not until the middle of the fifth century, B. C., that mid-day or noon was first recognized at Rome as a point of time. It was observed and noted and proclaimed to the city by a herald by the appearance of the sun in a certain place between two buildings. The use of pole and gnomon combined may have originated about the same time or earlier. The shadow was probably cast on steps in the open air or a ray of light fell on steps in a closed chamber. Thus the early use of the term "degrees" or "steps." The dial mentioned in the Bible (II Kings, 20), was probably of such a character.

Later and lasting until about the beginning of the Christian era, the day was divided into four parts and the night was divided into three watches. The ancient Romans had small portable dials, as the Chinese and Japanese have to this day. In Greek the letters used to signify the hours 6, 7, 8 and 9, spelled the word, ZETHI, "live!" which suggests an especial appropriateness in adopting the sun dial for monumental purposes.

In England there are many sun dials in various states of preservation or dilapidation. Some of them go back to Scandinavian times, when a maritime people divided the day into tides—two high and two low—and these into quarters. This gave to the day sixteen "standrs" or hours. There are dials extant in England which show this system to have been continued down to the time of the Norman conquest. There are dials of Anglo-Saxon origin also, as shown by their inscriptions. One of the Popes directed that every church should be supplied with a dial. When dialing became an exact science, efforts were made from time to time to break up all the old and incorrect dials and replace them with the newer and correct ones. The Saxon dials survived in England because of their massive-

ness. But this period of destruction is indicated in many old churches in England, where dials are seen in reversed positions built into the walls of the structure. In the seventeenth century the incorporated company of clockmakers was given jurisdiction over all dials as well as clocks and watches and were expected to seek and destroy all false and deceitful work. There is an extensive literature of the subject in mediaeval times.

It was probably at the time of the papal edict requiring sun dials in the churches that so many were set up in English churchyards. The measuring of time was regarded as a proper summons to prepare for eternity. At that early time the choice lay between the vertical and the horizontal dial. The vertical was

opportunities are limitless. It was not thought beneath the dignity of Inigo Jones to design a pedestal for a dial, and at least one of his designs (at Chilham, near Canterbury) survives to this day.

In another direction the artistic possibilities are without limit; that is, in selecting an inscription. Especially to be commended are those which suggest the connection between the passing of the time and the sunniness of the day. "Horas non numero nisi serenas," is the Latin form. "I mark not the hours unless they be bright," is a good English form. But there are still some thoughts which the sun dial calls up that can be clothed in original words, though the monumental designer will derive great benefit from a study of the sun dials of the past to be found in the British Isles.

* * *

Apropos of Ruth Harlow Landor's paper on Sun Dials in the present issue, two incidents occur to the mind of the present writer and seem worthy of record.

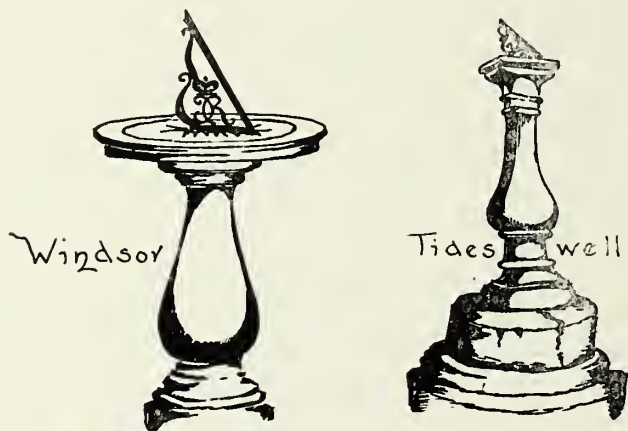
About a quarter of a century ago a sun dial was set up in a certain large city not far from New York City, in an adjoining state. There was a law in the state requiring that a monument be set up in the courthouse yard of every country town, showing the meridian line. The sun dial in question was probably placed in obedience to this law, though there is the suspicion from the price paid for it that it was intended to discharge some political obligations from the county officials to the man who furnished it. What was chiefly interesting about it was the perplexity it caused among the passers-by. The study bestowed upon that sun dial upon cloudy days was sufficient to have made a scientist, and it was not unusual to see a man stand so that his shadow would be cast upon the dial, study the same with his watch in his hand, but finally pass on without gaining any information and evidently wondering what that thing was intended to do. It was the custom of the "courthouse boys" when appealed to, to explain it to say, "It's run down. The janitor probably forgot to wind it up."

The other relates to the inscription,

GOA BOW TYO URB US IN ESS 1838.

upon a dial in the garden of the Dean of Bangor. For a long time this was regarded by visitors as a Welsh motto. But it seems that it was intended to perpetuate the curt injunction of a faithful but irascible gardener, who used to tell troublesome visitors, "Go about your business."

L. V.



TYPES OF SUN DIALS.

affixed to the external wall of the church, often just over the main entrance, or sometimes it was made the feature of a stained glass window. A pillar or pedestal was provided for the horizontal dial on the south side of the church. The broken shaft of the churchyard cross was sometimes used for this purpose. In one case (in an East Yorkshire churchyard) a stone coffin was sunk headforemost about half its length in the ground and the dial was placed upon its foot. This ingenuity was exhibited in 1769. It was quite unusual, though it sometimes occurred, that a massive square column was erected and bore a vertical dial upon each of its faces.

The artistic possibilities of the sun dial are limited as regards the gnomon, though some of these are ornate. That at Windsor contains a crown, and the monogram, "C. R." for "Charles Rex," having been erected by Charles II. But in the design for a pedestal or for the surrounding slab of a vertical dial the



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE.

Picea (Abies) Pungens.

It is certain that there has not been too much said in the past few years of the beauty and desirability of the Colorado Blue Spruce. It is one of the most beautiful and distinct of evergreens, when the real blue



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE, BOULDER CANON, COL.

colored one is seen. If I mistake not this was at one time thought to be but a variation of what was known as *Abies Menziesi*, but it is now fully recognized as a distinct species, and goes under the name *Picea pungens*. It is in the same section as is the Norway, Black, Hemlock and other spruces, long known as *Abies*, but now, to be correct, called *Picea*. There is great confusion in the names of conifers. Most all horticultural establishments keep up the old names, for many reasons, not the least of which is the one that their patrons know their favorites under them, and by adhering to them it prevents confusion.

The first illustration presented we have obtained through the kindness of Messrs. D. S. Grimes & Son, Denver, Colorado, who say that it represents a very fine specimen of the tree in Boulder Canon, on the wagon road leading from Boulder City to the town of Eldora. While, certainly, of most beautiful pyramidal outline, it is not of the character of the trees of it in cultivation here. On the pleasure grounds of many a residence hereabouts this tree is now not at all uncommon. Its growth is much less pyramidal than those shown in the mountains, making a broader base in proportion to the height. But this is easily

accounted for. All trees in valleys behave in the same way. Their desire is to get up into the full light, and an upright growth is accomplished more rapidly than were the trees on level ground.

It is time to say that the chief value of this tree lies in the silvery foliage, supposing always the true blue is secured. There are all shades of color, from common green to silvery blue, to be found in trees of it. The common green ones are very little better than Norway Spruce. Then there are some slightly blue and others of varying deepness of color until the best, a silvery blue, is reached. It seems almost impossible to get seedlings all of the very best colors either from collectors or from seeds. Probably small sized plants do not show their colors as well as larger ones, at any rate seedlings from collectors there of good repute give all kinds, from the commonest to the best. Nurserymen often single out one of the very best and then graft from it, to have a supply of the very best kind. These, the best, are of a lovely silvery white color, not blue. I think blue a misnomer. At any rate there is no other evergreen of like color existing in cultivation today.

There is something in the manner of growth of this spruce reminding one of the way the Silver, Nordmann and other Firs grow. The growths are in layers, as it were, one above the other, and there is a broad base to the trees, as broad again in proportion to the height as is represented in the illustration.

As with the Norway and other spruces the Colorado



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE.

blue is not difficult to transplant. With nursery grown trees, once or twice transplanted, there is but little risk. The Piceas, to which this belongs, do not make a lot of small roots unless transplanted a few times, and when trees are of some size care must be exercised in planting. Planters here think late summer a good time for planting it, and so it is, if the weather suits, that is, if the soil is damp and the heat not over strong. I would prefer this time to any other; but very early in spring, just as soon as the frost is out of the ground is also a good time. A sandy soil to fill in about the roots when transplanting is to be advised. This packs close to the roots, which almost ensures success in transplanting anything. When trees are set in stiff soil, or when the soil is too wet to break up easily, it cannot be got around the roots well, and unless it does embrace the roots closely the planting will not be a success. I am sure much greater success would result from all plantings if very fine, sandy soil were used in the filling in about the roots.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

MARRING THE LANDSCAPE.

The increased demand for planting trees and shrubbery on the city lot has called into activity everybody, from the basement excavator to the dealer in trees and shrubs, and the different types posing as landscapers can be seen at work everywhere in the fashionable residence district. And what a parody on landscape art! The barren lawns would do more credit to these imposing thoroughfares. Not only is the sense for artistic effect entirely lacking, but in many instances the ignorance of the proper size of trees and shrubs at mature age is one of the main causes of this deplorable planting. Or perhaps the desire has been to sell as many plants as possible? Some planters are not entirely color-blind, but are seemingly confused about the habits of plants when massed for color effect.

In one place a beautiful vase that formed a part of the general design of a pretty Moorish house, had been entirely covered with a clump of shrubs. Why an owner who had taste enough to demand a building of rare artistic design should permit one of its best features to be covered up with shrubbery, is hard to understand. Within a stone's throw, the owner of a pretty home had been fortunate (?) enough to have his entire lot surrounded by a border of shrubbery, which had been varied from a straight line by means of a few widenings, not unlike the swellings of a boa-constrictor after swallowing its prey. The general effect of such planting reminds one of a piece of ground from which the snow has been cleared off and piled up all around the edge. The old adage, "Plant thick and thin quick," is very good if strictly followed, but in the majority of places where no gardener is

employed the thinning out is rarely done, and the outcome is a deplorable mass of crippled growth.

Perhaps sometime in the future the average lot owner will, through experience dearly bought, learn a lesson and appreciate good work. The new landscaper has very much in common with the well-known tree-butcher, and the sooner both disappear the better for the community.

J. J.

* * *

The foregoing comment is reinforced by a glance at the following advertisement, which was clipped from a Philadelphia paper, and sent us by a landscape gardener of that city as an example of the "base uses" to which the much-abused professional title may be put. The advertisers, after announcing themselves in large type as "Landscape Gardeners," proceed to state their qualifications as follows: "Sodding, Grading, Tree Trimming, Whitewashing and Cellar Cleaning in the most thorough manner. Heaters attended to for the season by contract or day."

There may be some difference of opinion as to whether a man is a landscape "gardener," "engineer," or "architect," but there can be no denying that either of the titles is often used to cover a multitude of sins in the way of marring the landscape.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

Bulletin No. 17 of the New England Association of Park Superintendents is devoted entirely to the San Jose scale and the methods of destroying the insect, since January and February are the most propitious months for spraying. The following are some of the remedies advocated by different members of the association:

Gustave X. Amrhyn, Supt. of Parks, New Haven, Conn., recommends a spray of water and ten or fifteen per cent of Kerosene Emulsion. He applied it in early spring or fall, and found that it destroyed 75 per cent of the scale.

A. P. Capen, Supt. of Parks, Holyoke, Mass., uses Whale Oil Soap, two pounds to one gallon of water, dissolved by heat, as recommended by Dr. L. O. Howard, Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, in "Some Scale Insects of the Orchard," a reprint from the year book of that department for 1894, a publication which should be read by all who are interested in the extermination of scale. J. A. Pettigrew, of Boston, Mass., also makes use of this remedy.

J. W. Duncan, Asst. Supt. of Parks, Boston, observes that "the different varieties of Prunus and Fyrus have always been the worst affected. I consider the best time to destroy the pest is during the late winter months, for then all trees and shrubs may be thoroughly sprayed without injury to buds, but summer treatment is also necessary if the pest is to be thoroughly kept in check. The best remedy I ever

found was crude petroleum. I have in many cases sprayed this without diluting with no injurious effects whatever to tree growth and completely destroying the scale. In wild locations not likely to receive attention from the spraying machine I believe the coccinillidae lady bug will do much toward destroying the scale."

W. S. Egerton, Supt. of Parks, Albany, N. Y., has not met it except in one or two isolated cases of nursery stock, where the specimens were promptly burned. He also recommends whale oil soap, mechanical petroleum emulsion, and hydrocyanic acid gas, the latter being preferred. He finds the following plants subject to the scale: The Acacia, apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry (sweet), apricot, almond (flowering), cherry (flowering, Rocky Mountain dwarf, and Japan), Cotoneaster, Crataegus, currants (red, white and flowering), Elm (English), gooseberry, Japan quince, mountain ash, peach (flowering), prunes (flowering and *Pissardii*), Osage-Orange, Snowberry and willow (many species), Akebia, Nectarine.

Robert Karlstrom, Park Forester, Hartford, Conn., counsels fumigation of stock when received as a precaution, or digging up and fumigating younger plantings. He has constructed a box for this purpose, 19 by 6 by 5 feet, and lined with heavy paper. In the side of the box is an opening 10 by 12 inches, and a sort of cage inside, where the chemicals are placed. The fumigating agents are: $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Potash Cyanidum, 7 oz. of Sulphuric acid, grade 184, and 11 oz. of water. He describes the process as follows, and says that the breeding place of the scale is in the back yards of small city residences where a few apple, pear and peach trees are grown: Place the infested plants in the box and put on the cover. In order to let as little as possible of the highly poisonous fumes escape, cover the top of the box with heavy bags or matting. When preparing the chemicals, use a low, glazed vessel, with wide opening, holding about three quarts. Put in the acid first, then the water very carefully and stir slowly with a stake. Place the vessel in the cage inside of the box, then very carefully put in the Potash Cyanidum, which should be in a paper bag, bag and all. Close the shutter quickly and leave the box hurriedly. In half an hour the lid of the box may be opened, but take care not to breathe when near it. In five or six hours' time the plants can be safely removed, and the box refilled, if desired."

Hans J. Koehler, Forester, Keney Park, Hartford, Conn., writes: "In Keney Park we have found Bowker's Tree Wash very efficacious, applied with a spray pump twice during the winter at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to one gallon of water. Unlike kerosene this wash can be applied on a cloudy day just as safely as on a bright sunny day. Some badly infested peach twigs which had been sprayed with this wash were

sent to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and the report came back that a thorough examination scale by scale of the several hundred which were on the twigs, showed less than two per cent to be alive. A closely related scale, *Aspidiotus ancyclus*, and one that is easily mistaken for the San Jose, occurs in Hartford. I have found it on *Cornus florida*, and on *Ilex verticillata*, but not in injurious quantities. The two can be distinguished from one another by slightly rubbing and bruising them, and examining them with a magnifying glass, the San Jose scale will appear lemon in color, and the *Aspidiotus ancyclus* orange."

FALSE CONCEPTIONS IN PARK-MAKING.

During the past year the Springfield, Mass., Republican has published a series of interesting articles under the title "Let us make a Beautiful City of Springfield." The following suggestive extracts from the chapter devoted to Forest Park should be helpful to all engaged in park making. "It must be said that in the past false conceptions of what a park should be have been the rule rather than the exception, and the American public has been led to admire a sort of landscape gardening which is false, tawdry and ugly.

It is a good general rule that whatever style is adopted in laying out a park should be adhered to as consistently as possible, and if there are violations of the rule they should be based on some logical reason. A park may conform to two ideals: It may simulate nature, or it may be frankly a work of art. To try to follow both courses simultaneously is to invite failure from the outset. If for any reason it is expedient to introduce formalism into a park which is in the main left in a natural state, the more artificial portions must be sequestered as carefully as possible from those in which an effect of wildness is sought. This is the very rudiment of park-making, but how often it is violated!

It is futile to dogmatize as to the relative merits of the two styles; each is proper in its place. If an English gentleman's private park is beautiful with its deer forests, lawns and copses, no less lovely in its way is an Italian garden, with its terraces, fountains, statues, cypress rows, and box-lined walks. To decry either shows a limitation of taste. But it does not follow that either style will serve all purposes. Many factors must be considered—climate, situation, topography, scenery, size, purpose, cost, environment, population, racial traits, etc. A garden which would be charming beside the Tiber might seem tolerably absurd beside the Pecowsic. This lesson of fitness is being slowly learned by the American people, and in landscape gardening, as in art and literature, there is perhaps less disposition to imitate romantic foreign things than there was a generation ago. It

is understood that a mosque looks better in Turkey, and a pagoda better in China, and the zest for new things which led to many wonderful transplantations is controlled by some critical sense of appropriateness. Yet it is still hard for many people to realize the beauty of what is simple and natural. Where there exists no natural beauty, as in the case of a level prairie, the resources of landscape gardening must be vigorously applied to create an artificial park. But where nature has already contributed a high degree of charm, where the surroundings are rural, where the park is on a large scale, and is primarily resorted to for an outing, the best as well as the simplest thing is to follow the lead of nature. Moreover, when this choice is made, it should be followed consistently, and ornaments which might be appropriate to a city square or a formally laid out park should be rejected as inappropriate.

Unfortunately there have been so many bad examples of park making, and decoration has been so lavishly and improperly used that many people find it a little hard to think of a great area of wild, beautiful land as being really a park. In the ordinary city park tawdry shams, uncouth mixtures of incongruous elements, have run riot. A taste for the weakly romantic has been nourished on devices the most absurd. Rustic, classic, Gothic, oriental have sprawled together. Ugly statues disfigure spots where no statue could look well. On fountains the fancy of the designer has done its direst. Sham ruins, palpably artificial waterfalls, with geometrically designed ripples, cast-iron stags, rock heaps of studied artifice, bogus grottoes,—nothing has been lacking to pervert the uneducated taste. To the city-bred American the very word "park" brings up some such scene rather than a luxurious expanse of beautiful natural scenery dedicated to the people, a bit of nature reclaimed to give the jaded dwellers in towns a taste of rural charms.

It is unfortunate for several reasons that it is upon the parks that the first efforts at beautifying American cities have so often been spent. Many people who would think it a useless "fad" to try to make the city as a whole beautiful, will easily make a concession in favor of a city park, as a recreation and show place. It is here that they would have all the ornamentation put—in the very place where it does not belong. Three evil effects of this are to be noted: (1) The parks have borne the brunt of the worst epoch in our artistic taste; (2) the parks, which ought to be for an urban population a substitute for the country, have been citified; (3) the habit of looking at the park as the decorated part of the city, the show-place, has retarded the esthetic improvement of the cities. The truth is that art except as an unobtrusive handmaiden, belongs not in the park, where it competes with na-

ture, but in the city. The contrary notion has spoiled the parks without benefiting the town.

THE SHAW BANQUET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The twelfth annual banquet to the gardeners, florists and nurserymen, provided for in the will of the late Henry Shaw, the founder of Shaw's Botanical Garden, was given Dec. 7th, at the Mercantile Club, St. Louis. It was in every respect as enjoyable an occasion as in former years. Covers were spread for about 100 guests. The after-dinner speeches related principally to the possibility of making needed improvements in the appearance of St. Louis by the concerted action of citizens in planting suitably selected trees on their residence streets.

Mr. W. J. Stevens, formerly of Carthage, Mo., but now a resident of St. Louis, told of the improvements in home and school grounds which had been brought about there by the public schools and women's clubs. He said that about two years ago the Century Club of ladies offered prizes for the most beautiful window in any school room, the decoration to be made by plants grown in the schoolroom within a specified time and grown from cuttings, seed or bulbs. The pupils and teachers became interested in this form of nature study to such an extent that in February, 1900, fifteen prizes were offered to the children of the public schools for gardens grown outside. Five of these were for the most artistic planting arrangement and training of vines on houses or any other object, five for the best flower garden of China asters not covering more than fifty square feet, and five were for the best vegetable garden, covering not more than two rods square. When these prizes were announced several citizens offered like prizes, until there were thirty in all. The Commercial Club appointed a committee of one man for each ward, who was to appoint a sub-committee for each street. These committeemen made a house-to-house visitation to interest others in the work. Nearly 1,500 entries were received for the thirty prizes, but many withdrew when the hot weather started, until only 300 remained faithful to the end, which was the first week in October. The result of these contests led many to improve the appearances of their homes and did much to make Carthage a more beautiful city.

Mr. Stevens suggested the adoption of similar plans in St. Louis in order to beautify the city in time for the Fair in 1903. He said in closing:

"The American Park and Out Door Art Association is to meet here in 1903, as is also the American League for Civic Improvement. The Architectural League of America, the National Teachers' Association and numerous educational, religious and art associations, national and international, will make St.

St. Louis their Mecca in 1903. She has a duty to perform as the hostess of the world."

Dr. Trelease spoke of the system of the Missouri Botanical Garden in distributing seeds each autumn to the different schools, and Judge Marshall and Mr. Ferris, of Joliet, Ill., recounted a successful method of tree and ornamental planting that had been brought about in that city by means of prizes.

After other speeches containing suggestions for the beautifying of St. Louis, the banquet closed with a toast to the memory of Henry Shaw.

The club proposes to distribute a bulletin next spring containing such information as would help to bring about the results desired. An open meeting will soon be held by the club, at which efforts will be made to induce a large number of citizens to give the work a practical impetus by planting trees on the blocks in which they live.

IOWA PARK AND FORESTRY MEETING.

The Iowa Park and Forestry Association held its first annual convention at the state house, Des Moines, Dec. 10th, Prof. T. H. McBride, of Iowa City, presiding, and Dr. L. H. Pammel, of Ames, secretary.

Mr. C. A. Mosier, of Des Moines, presented a valuable paper on the objects and aims of the association, which he stated to be as follows: To present to the people and legislature the necessity of establishing one or more state parks embracing within their boundaries large bodies of water and groves of native timber, whereby such parks would be greatly enhanced in beauty of scenery as well as made more comfortable and enjoyable for the people; to encourage the making of more parks in and about the chief cities; to awaken increased interest in forestry and protection of our native timber; to call attention to the propriety of more careful improvement and adornment of cemeteries; to urge legislation necessary to accomplish these objects. Iowa has but one-eighteenth of its acreage in timber land; to supply home consumption alone each state should have one-fourth. Iowa should have 9,000,000 acres of timber; it has 2,000,000 only.

Prof. L. H. Pammel presented a paper on the attitude of the federal government toward forestry problems. Of the 623,000,000 acres of farm lands in this country, 200,000,000 are in wood. James Wilson is a friend of forestry; President Roosevelt has treated of it in his message; the government is making up the situation. The woodlands of the United States amount to 700,000,000 acres, or 1,100,000 square miles. Prof. Pammel reviewed the condition at present of forestry interests in this country, and illustrated his address with stereopticon views.

J. T. D. Fulmer, of Des Moines, read a paper on "Forest Trees for Park Purposes." He mentioned the varieties with argument for each. His paper was filled

with excellent suggestions for those making plans for parks.

Elmer Reeves told the history of his father's forest trees planted in 1869. He thought them unprofitable.

It was agreed that the good land of Iowa is too valuable to grow trees for profit within a generation. But the poor land ought to be used for this purpose; some of it is to-day and can be used profitably.

Mr. Klehm, of Arlington Heights, Ill., presented the ideal home grounds, group planting, etc. A. T. Erwin, of Ames, talked on "Desirable Shrubs for Iowa Parks." Prof. N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota, discussed European parks. The association will present a bill at the coming legislature for the encouragement of tree planting for home and shelter belts, etc. Land devoted to the growing of trees is to be assessed at a valuation of \$1 per acre, is the essential feature of the bill. Des Moines and many other Iowa cities are just taking up the question of better parks, and the new organization is most timely in its work.

PENNSYLVANIA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association was held in Philadelphia, December 9, with President John Birkinbine presiding. After the election of officers, a preamble and resolution endorsing the proposed Appalachian National Park were referred to Council with favorable recommendation, and Dr. Bushrod W. James spoke of the practice pursued in cities of the mutilation of trees by cutting off the large limbs, leaving only the stumps, often resulting in the loss of the trees. He instanced a row of shade trees which had been butchered in this way and presented the following motion which was adopted: "The Pennsylvania Forestry Association recommends that the people of Philadelphia and other cities protect trees by preventing the cutting of the larger limbs."

The President's address was devoted to a general review of the encouraging progress made in all lines of forestry and to suggestions for further development. He spoke in part as follows:

"During the year the attention of the Council has been called to the desirability of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association assuming control of groves in different parts of the State, which may be presented to it, so as to maintain them, either for historic or other reasons, as landscape features, and give to the neighborhoods in which they are located opportunity for wooded retreats. This proposal is now in the hands of a committee. The suggestions which come from the Forestry Department to establish schools of forestry, and also retreats for those suffering from pulmonary troubles, will surely command the attention of the States, and it is hoped that ultimately the plans which are now practically embryonic may be brought into condition for usefulness. The statement which

appears in the Secretary's report, that one-sixth of the entire area of the State could be advantageously devoted to forests, will show what a large field is open for those interested in preserving these natural and useful features."

The General Secretary's report stated that the State is in possession of 325,000 acres of forest land, and that two promising starts toward the rational treatment of woodlands had been made in Luzerne county. He considered education in forestry, and the prevention of forest fires as the two most important lines of work for the future. His plan for a systematic education of foresters by the States is given as follows:

"Select, by competitive examination, twenty young men who have a fair English education at least, then submit them to a physical examination. Once accepted these men shall receive three days' instruction each week, their boarding and clothing, on condition that they work faithfully under the direction of the forester three days out of each week on the improvement of the State lands; and on condition, also, that they furnish acceptable bonds for two years. During this period the young men shall be instructed in book-keeping, forest laws, road making, surveying (including leveling), etc. During this time they would have done improvement work in opening fire lanes, and also fighting fires, repairing, laying out and making roads, preparing nurseries, raising seedling forest trees and transplanting them, and thinning out superabundant or undesirable saplings and matured or declining trees. At the expiration of two years the bond is to be renewed, and those who have passed their examinations are to be promoted from forestry apprentices to the rank of forestry cadets. Their studies will be making estimates of annual production of timbers, relations of light and shade in forest culture, preparing working plans for the State grounds, and aiding to direct the labor of the underclass men and working gangs. Their instructions will also embrace botany, zoology, and especially entomology, and some chemistry and geology. But every aspect of every study is, like the work, to be as practical as possible, and they are to have the powers of peace officers to enforce the forest and game laws. Those who successfully pass their examination at the end of the fourth year should be ranked as assistant foresters."

The association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John Birkinbine; General Secretary, Dr. J. T. Rothrock; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John P. Lundy; Recording Secretary, F. L. Bitler; Treasurer, C. E. Pancoast.

The association will devote much of its energies during the coming year to the promotion of forestry legislation, especially along the line of the plan of education outlined above.

LANDON FOUNTAIN, WINONA, MINN.

Mr. W. J. Landon, Winona, Minn., has presented that city with a fountain, suggestive of the early history of the city, and the Indians who lived there. The central figure of the design, shown in our illustration, represents a Sioux Indian girl, Weenonah, after whom Winona was named. The figure was modeled by Miss Isabel Moore Kimball, who also designed the fountain, assisted by

Architect Vincent Griffith, of New York. The sculptor, who is a pupil of Herbert Adams, has used every opportunity to attain fidelity to the Indian type, and has succeeded in giving to the features the marked characteristics of the race. She made use of studies of a number of Indian faces, and a model who is a full-blooded Abeniki Indian girl, completing the work in about a year.



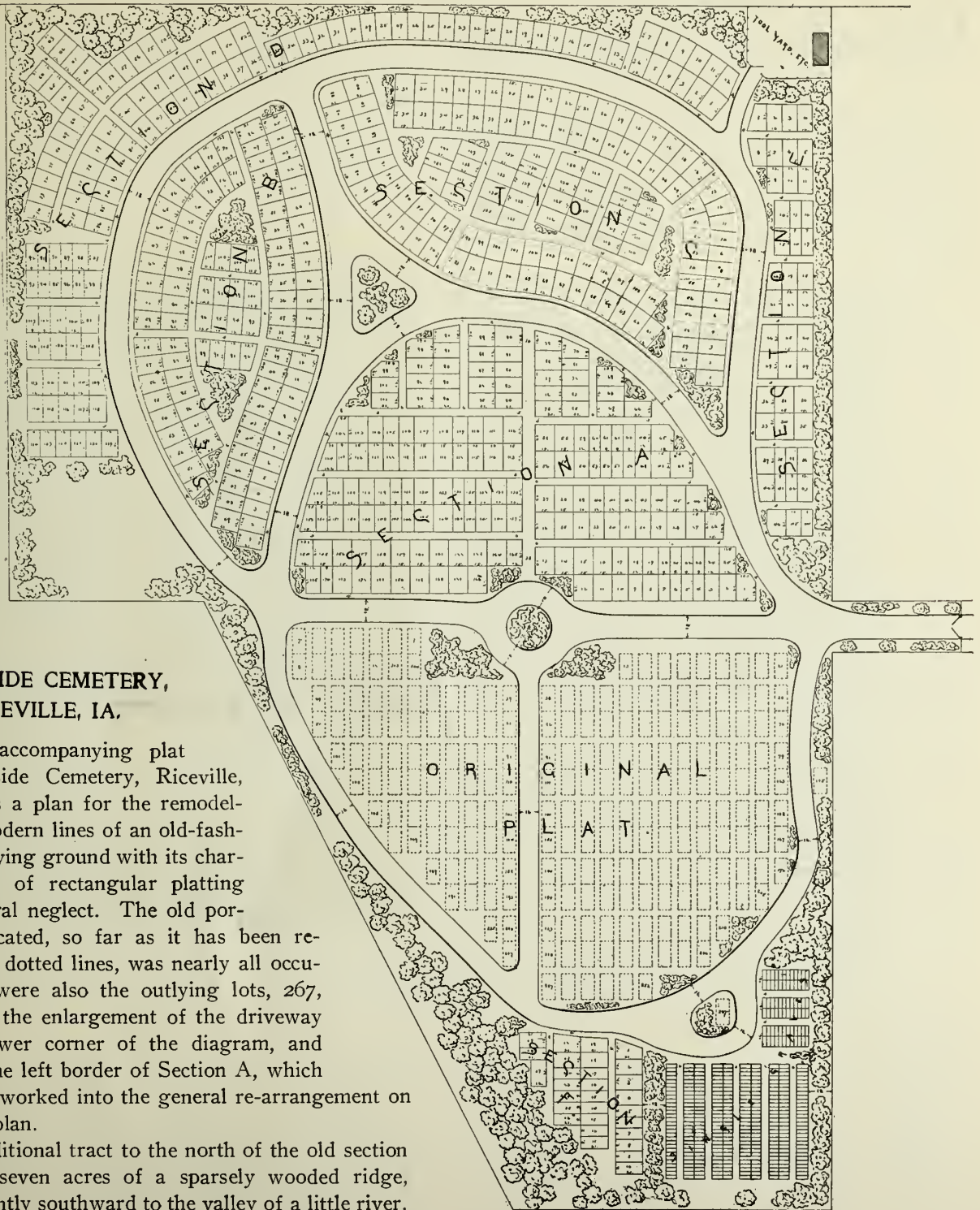
"WEENONAH."—ISABEL MOORE KIMBALL, SC.

A romantic legend is connected with the Indian maiden who, the story tells, sought death by throwing herself from a cliff rather than be parted from her lover, a white hunter. The statue represents her as standing on the edge of the cliff gazing down the stream, watching for his canoe.

The central figure is of heroic size in bronze, and is placed on a pedestal in a basin forty feet in diameter. Symmetrically arranged around the pedestal are bronze groups of pelicans and turtles, spouting water. The figures are designed to be as typical of the state as possible. The pelicans are native of the upper Mississippi region, the turtles were modeled from life from the Mississippi "Mossbacks," and native Minnesota stone was used for the pedestal and basin.

The bronze casting was done by the Henry-Bonnard Company, New York.

N E W H I G H W A Y



RIVERSIDE CEMETERY, RICEVILLE, IA.

The accompanying plat of Riverside Cemetery, Riceville, Ia., shows a plan for the remodeling on modern lines of an old-fashioned burying ground with its characteristics of rectangular platting and general neglect. The old portion, indicated, so far as it has been retained, by dotted lines, was nearly all occupied, as were also the outlying lots, 267, shown in the enlargement of the driveway in the lower corner of the diagram, and 125, on the left border of Section A, which had to be worked into the general re-arrangement on the lawn plan.

The additional tract to the north of the old section embraces seven acres of a sparsely wooded ridge, sloping gently southward to the valley of a little river, beyond which is Riceville. Pretty glimpses of the cemetery may be caught through the trees from some parts of the city. The approach from the east is by a private way, and in order to relieve the cramped appearance of the entrance, the gates have been moved 100 feet down this right of way.

PLAN OF RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.
SCALE, 1 IN. TO 120 FEET.

The work has been promoted by the ladies of Riceville, and the plans are by Frank H. Nutter, of Minneapolis, Minn., who is supervising the work of improvement now in progress.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY
FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

CONSIDER THE VINES.

There is usually a necessity, or at least a strong desire to secure immediate effects in the planting done by improvement organizations. Nothing produces results so quickly and surely as vines. This is true both of hardy and of tender climbing plants. They make more show in a limited time than any other class of vegetation.

While few may hope to attain the luxuriance of foliage shown by the accompanying illustration of a California home, it can be more nearly approached with vines than in any other sort of planting competition with the people of that fair land.

Even in the regions of "November fog and December snow" there are vines that will thrive in every situation and location, and they are the salvation of the planter who must show immediate results. He must, however, work out that salvation with knowledge and skill, for while, like Topsy, "nobody made them and they just grew," still, attractive and speedy success with vines is only achieved by well directed effort.

The second vine example shown herewith is a fair illustration of what may be done in one season in a northern climate. Most of the material used in giving this commonplace dwelling a homelike air are plants that make their entire growth in one season, being killed outright, root, branch and tubers, by freezing.

The only hardy vines recognizable in the Dayton photograph are a Clematis (apparently *C. Virginiana*, the small-flowered native variety), climbing a wire netting seen at the right in the picture, and a honey-suckle (probably Hall's) twining around the farther post of the balcony.

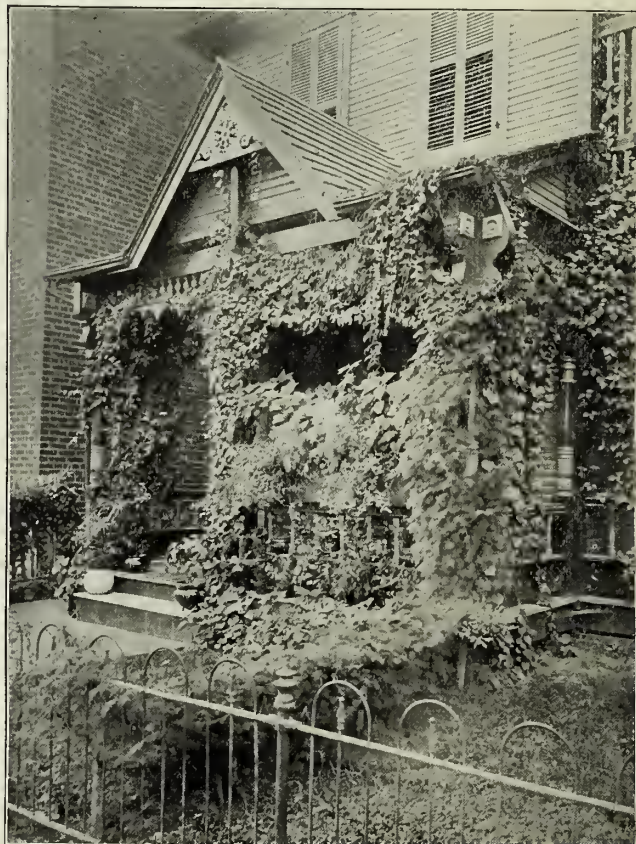
Two tender vines furnish the bulk of the graceful garlands which do so much to redeem the place from the ordinary aspect of this class of dwellings. They are Madeira vines, grown from inexpensive tubers that may be bought from almost any florist or plantsman, and which in good ground will not only furnish excellent returns in growth above ground but will also produce a tenfold harvest of new tubers that may be easily preserved for the next season's planting; and Cypress vines, which are grown from seeds sown in the spring where they are to remain—the seeds being soaked in warm water for twenty-four hours before they are sown.

The feathery mass that wreaths the division fence and is carried up the near corner of the balcony shows the character of the cypress vine quite clearly. A photograph can, however, only suggest the agreeable color harmony furnished by the juxtaposition of these two

plants, although the pleasing and effective contrast between the character of the foliage—the one solid and succulent, the other open and airy—is well indicated.

It is frequently and even usually expedient, and always satisfactory, to use more or less of such tender stuff to supplement the meager growth made during the first year by most of the hardy material that must form the basis of all permanent planting.

Care must be taken to secure young plants of nearly all kinds of hardy vines. They do much better than older specimens. Well rooted two-year-old



VINE COVERED DWELLING, DAYTON, OHIO.
South Park Improvement Club Contest 1900.

plants are the best choice in most cases. In using pot-grown plants, older specimens are sometimes a better selection. For spring planting, pot-grown plants of *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, of *Clematis coccinea*, of *C. paniculata*, of crimson rambler rose, and of some other things are a wise choice, even at the advanced prices asked for them. They are certain to live and make a good showing the first season. Some of them will flower the first season, notably *C. paniculata*, the queen all-around vine.

Akebia quinata is an admirable vine where handsome and enduring foliage is the desideratum. It is almost evergreen in the latitude of southern Illinois. It requires supports around which its long, woody shoot may twine. Prof. Bailey gives the Japanese *Actinidia polygama* an excellent reputation. *Vitis*

heterophylla, sometimes called the "turquoise vine" from the exquisite hue of its lovely berries, is a great success at the Missouri Botanical Gardens in St. Louis, where it drapes long spaces on the east front of a stone wall. Several varieties of Wistarias are used on the eastern and southern sides of the same wall, and *Bignonia grandiflora* covers much of the western side. The various honeysuckles are useful and attractive in many places; *Ampelopsis* in variety is indispensable, and wild grape, *Delastrus scandens* (bittersweet) and *Aristolochia sypho* are all good in their places, as is also the unassuming cinnamon vine.

Allowed to grow informally *Nasturtiums* give more solid satisfaction, beauty, and flowers for the money than anything else. *Dolichos Japonica* is extensively used in the East. It is credited with making a growth of several inches a day and attaining a length of forty, and even fifty, feet in a season. An authority speaks of it as "probably the most remarkable of all vines for rapidity of growth." *Thunbergia alata* is a good annual climber, and even ornamental gourds are not to be despised for some purposes, while the humble wild cucumber, though inclined to become a nuisance from self seeding, is not without good traits, and has



ROSES, WISTARIAS AND OTHER VINES ON A CALIFORNIA DWELLING.

Home of Mrs. W. N. Sherman, Fresno, Cal., President of the Women's Horticultural Union of California, and Forester of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the San Joaquin Valley.

Tender *Aristolochias* are excellent for the supplementary planting referred to, but the general planter would better depend on less expensive material, such as white or blue *Solanums*, *Pylogene suavis*, a neglected member of the cucumber family that is unexcelled for some purposes, as it endures both heat and drought wonderfully; German or Southern ivy, *Cobæa scandens*, Japanese hop, several of the *Ipomeas*, Madeira vine, Japanese morning-glory, *Dolichos lablab* (Hyacinth bean), everlasting peas, and climbing *Nasturtiums*.

The latter may be raised from seed sown where they are wanted, or sown elsewhere and transplanted.

saved the day for many a planter who has been obliged to promptly provide a sure and pleasing summer screen.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

NOTES.

The Municipal Improvement Society of Galesburg, Ill., has been active during the past season in organizing and carrying out the practical work of improving the appearance and the sanitary condition of that city. At a called meeting held in August its president, Dr. J. V. N. Standish, who had recently returned from the Milwaukee meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, made a stirring speech, in

which he called attention to the fact that "we are inclined to think that our parks and lawns are perfect, but if you could hear some of the reports that were presented at the Milwaukee meeting you might conclude that we are a little in the rear."

"Galesburg, with its 20,000 inhabitants, has no park in which to hold a picnic. We should have a large park here, to which all the people of the surrounding country might come instead of going elsewhere."

Later in the season this organization awarded a series of prizes, given by a number of prominent business men for the best kept lawns, flower beds, etc., and Mr. Fitch, who received a prize of \$5 for the best kept grounds wished to return the money to be awarded again next year. His offer was accepted, and a vote of thanks was tendered him.

* * *

Public-spirited citizens of the devastated city of Jacksonville, Fla., evidently intend that good shall result from the misfortunes incident to the great fire.

The Jacksonville Street and Park Improvement Society, recently formed, has for its object "the improving and beautifying of the streets and parks of the city by replanting trees, grass and shrubs in the

burned district and elsewhere" as shall be deemed advisable.

It is expected that all or nearly all resident property owners will join the society, as it is manifestly to their direct interest to co-operate in making the city even more attractive than formerly.

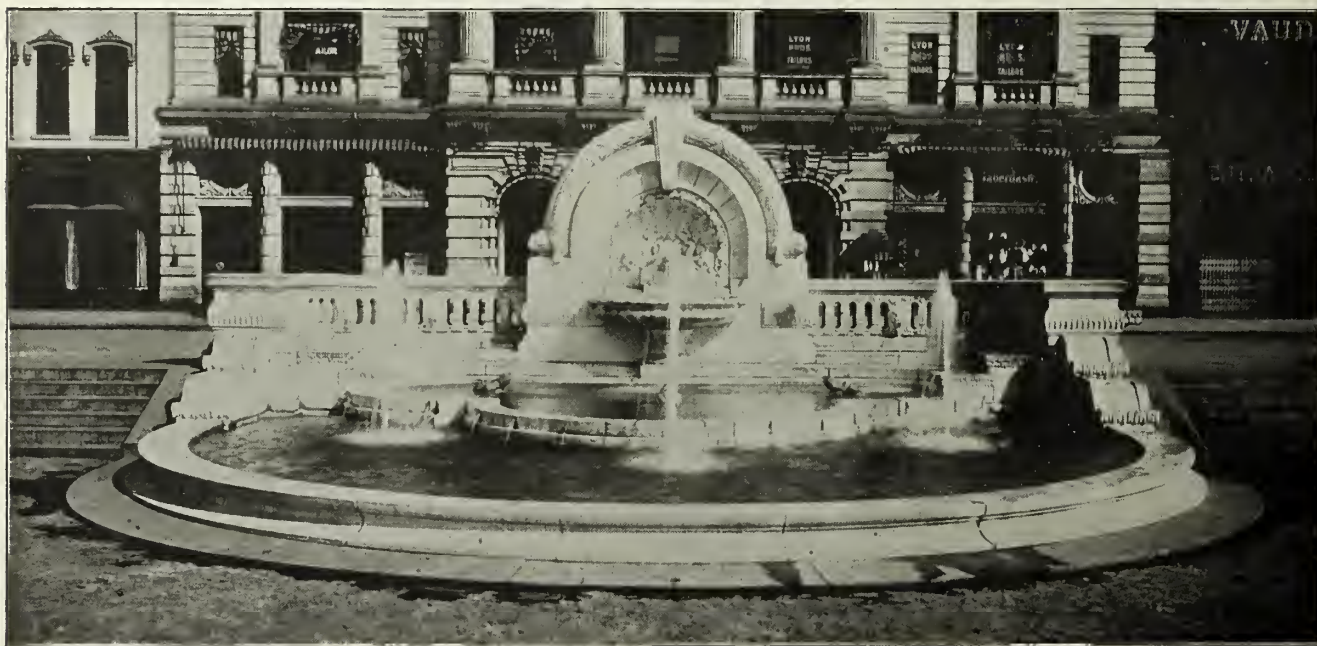
Live oak trees are to be set at proper intervals as permanent street shade trees, and a local nursery firm (Messrs. Griffing Brothers) has generously donated 4,000 Carolina poplars to be set between them to furnish shade until the slower-growing oaks attain sufficient size to dispense with them.

A practical and admirable scheme, provided that some hard-headed man of experience is on hand to demand their removal or destruction in time to prevent injury to the shape and growth of the splendid oaks.

* * *

A public improvement association was recently organized at Ironwood, Mich., which purposes planting shrubs and trees, building roads and otherwise advancing the interests of the town. It has planned a road through a beautiful stretch of country to Lake Superior, fourteen miles distant, and even contemplates making and maintaining a public park. Good! There is nothing like ambition.

F. C. S.



MERRILL HUMANE FOUNTAIN, DETROIT, MICH.

THE MERRILL HUMANE FOUNTAIN, DETROIT, MICH.

The Merrill Humane Fountain, shown on this page, recently dedicated at Detroit, Mich., was presented to the city by Mrs. Lizzie M. Palmer in memory of her father, Charles Merrill. It stands on the Campus Martius, and was dedicated with much ceremony in the Detroit Opera House. The mayor and other prominent citizens took part in the cere-

monies, the address of presentation being delivered by ex-Senator Palmer, who spoke of the purpose of the fountain, and its history and development in other cities.

The Merrill fountain is made of Georgia Marble from design by Carrere and Hastings, architects, New York, and is well designed for its dual purpose of usefulness to man and beast, and as an artistic ornament to the city. The work of erection was done by a local contractor.

OAK RIDGE CEMETERY, MARSHALL, MICH.



CEMETERY, conducted by the city of Marshall, Mich., was opened in 1839, on the removal of the old cemetery from the heart of the city. It embraces a

territory of 60 acres of gravelly and clayey soil in the southern part of the city, overlooking the Kalamazoo River, and has a total of 7,000 interments, one thousand more than the population of Marshall. The

The sections are laid out with especial attention to giving easy access to the driveways, and every lot is within 150 feet of an avenue. Lots vary in size from 300 to 800 square feet, and sections contain from twenty-eight to eighty lots, which range in price from \$25 to \$50.

The receiving vault is built into the side of a hill, as shown in one of the illustrations, at a cost of about \$5,000, and contains twenty-five catacombs.

The planting embraces a large variety of trees, half of which are of native stock, and ornamental planting, varying in extent from 600 to 2,000 square feet to a section, according to the size of the section.

The drainage system is effective, and the water supply is drawn by means of standpipe pressure from the city water mains, the old system of supply from



LODGE AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTING.

DRIVEWAYS AND TREES.



VIEWS IN OAK RIDGE CEMETERY, MARSHALL, MICH.

lawn plan, perpetual care, and other features of modern cemetery management are in force, and are being gradually extended.

The perpetual care fund now amounts to \$5,000, and a lot with perpetual care can be purchased for \$80.

a water tank and windmill having been outgrown and abolished.

The grounds are under the care of Superintendent James A. Van Zandt, and the views shown on this page testify to the character of the attention given them.

The Cemetery ought not to be divided into strictly ornamental planting areas and burial grounds in such a manner as to form a distinct distribution of one or the other as may be found in many cemeteries, where the principal attractions are luxuriantly laid out foregrounds with arbors, fountains, lakes and elaborate buildings, but should rather be treated with continuous arrangement of extensive lawns, arranged irregularly with belts of trees and shrubs, thus forming back-ground for all groups of lots as well as affording shade, seclusion and repose.—Frank Eurich in Modern Cemeteries.

PROPAGATION AND CULTURE OF CHOICE DRACAENAS.

A paper read before the Hartford Florists' Club, by Alois Frey, Gardener City Parks, Hartford, Conn.

The choice or fancy Dracaenas, as they may be termed, of which there is a very large collection, originated in China and Japan, and are plants of great value for decoration and all sorts of ornamentation. The leaves, be they broad or narrow, spreading or recurved, in all cases preserve a distinctly graceful and stately habit. Some are very gaily colored, the young growth being especially bright, while others are of a rich green and almost black.

These plants are propagated from top cuttings, from the stem and roots and by seeds, seeds being only used to obtain novelties.

Head or top cuttings are successfully rooted during January, February and March in a hothouse in a frame under glass at a temperature of 70 to 80 degrees of bottom heat.

The cuttings can be potted in very small pots, or are put in the propagating bed without pots in a mixture of one part sand and one part peat. It is essential to keep them at a regular bottom heat and have the frame as close as possible until they are rooted. As soon as they show roots the young plants must be potted, or if they were rooted in thumb-pots, a re-potting in a larger size will be necessary. Again they have to go in a frame with bottom heat until they are perfectly established in the new soil, after which they can gradually be hardened off by giving a little air every day, gradually more and more until the glass can be left off altogether. Successive pottings will help them to make new roots and keep them vigorous.

The Dracaenas can also be propagated from the stems and roots. The stems may be left their entire length or cut in pieces about six inches long and laid in a similar frame as the first mentioned cuttings. The same soil is used. About twice a day they have to be syringed, which will help to swell the eyes along the stem. As the young plants produced from these eyes grow and send out roots, they are severed from the stem and potted in small pots, and receive from now on the same treatment as the top cuttings.

The trunks and roots are treated in a like manner as the stems and produce as good a quality of plants as the former.

When plants grow too large, instead of making cuttings of the tops they can be mossed up. To do this, the leaves are torn off on the place where the roots are desired to form and an incision is made. A composition of one part of peat, one part of moss and one part of sand is tied around the stem where the incision was made; frequent syringing is necessary. When the roots appear, one cuts off the plant and pots and treats it in the same way as the other young

plants. This operation is especially recommended where no frame with bottom heat is at hand.

These Dracaenas after they leave their birthplace must be grown on in a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees. It is preferable to have them in pots and shift them successively in larger pots as they need it, then to plant them out on the bench and pot them when they are full grown. In this way they are checked by the disturbance of the roots and often lose the bottom leaves, which renders them unsightly.

The worst enemy of the Dracaenas is the Trips. The only remedy to fight it is to smoke from time to time and keep the atmosphere very close by syringing the plants two or three times a day. In the summer a little air must be given daily, and from 10 to 3 o'clock they ought to be shaded; the less shade they get, the better will the color of the foliage be.

Following are a few names of some of the prettiest varieties:

Dracaena amabilis, leaves prettily variegated with green, white and pale violet, turning to rose.

Dr. Lindenii, with broad leaves beautifully variegated, showing wide strips of golden or creamy yellow.

Dr. imperialis, leaves green changing to rose, margin creamy white.

Dr. Sanderiana, light silvery green, beautifully bordered with creamy white.

Dr. terminalis, rich crimson foliage marked with pink and white.

Dr. Goldiana, a distinct form with peculiar zebra-striped leaves and very compact habit.

Dr. Godseffiana, is entirely different from all others. The leaves are irregularly spotted with creamy white and remind a good deal of an ancuba.

DRAINAGE VALVE FOR PARK LAKES.

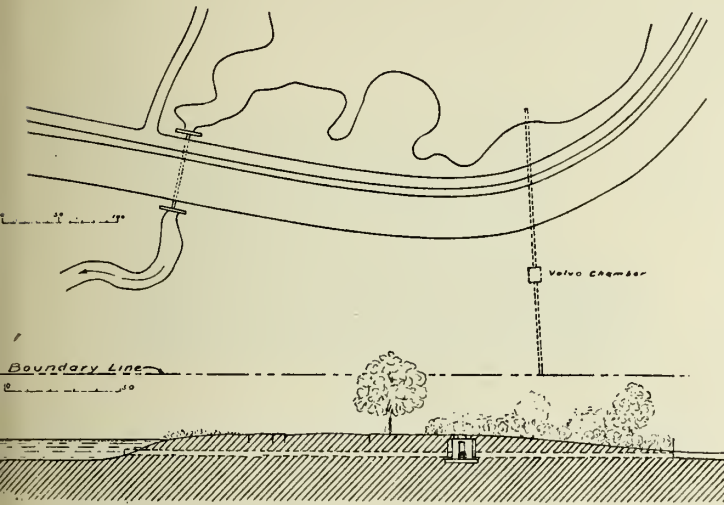
R. N. Clark, Engineer Public Works, Hartford, Conn., contributes the following to the Bulletin of the New England Association of Park Superintendents

The accompanying illustrations show a combined valve or gate-chamber and storm water overflow which was designed by the writer to meet peculiar conditions confronting us, first, in taking care of the surplus water from our proposed lake in Goodwin Park; second, in providing the means for draining the lake when necessary, and third, for maintaining at different seasons of the year different elevations of the water surface.

The structure itself consists of a brick vault, or chamber, divided into two nearly equal parts by a weir. One of these chambers (the one on the left in the illustration) is the receiving well, and in it the water stands on a level with that in the lake, except when the latter is being drained. This part has double brick wall of twelve inches thickness, separated by a two-inch layer of Portland cement mortar, composed

of one part by measure of American Portland cement to one part of clean, sharp sand.

The other part is the gate chamber proper, and contains the two sixteen-inch valves, the use of which



VALVE CHAMBER, GOODWIN PARK, HARTFORD, CONN.

is described further on. This chamber has twelve-inch walls on two sides, while the end is an eighteen-inch wall for about one-half the height, with a twelve-inch wall the remainder.

Each chamber has for a floor a blue-stone flag four inches thick, in order to prevent wash of the concrete foundation and digging into the same when cleaning out sediment. The structure was covered with two similar pieces of flagging, in which were cut holes for entrance, and smaller ones for the insertion of keys for opening and closing the valves. The walls were plastered on the inside with a layer of Portland cement mortar one-fourth inch in thickness. The entire structure rests on a foundation of Portland cement concrete eighteen inches thick, consisting of one part cement, three parts sand, and five parts broken stone, extending twelve inches beyond the brick walls on every side.

In the summer season it is intended to maintain the surface elevation of the lake as near 550 as possible, hence the skim overflow, which is through a 24-inch pipe culvert under the walk and drive (as will be seen on the left of the sketch plan) is placed at 54.5. This is accomplished by means of another weir placed a short distance above the entrance to the culvert, which latter is so placed that in times of freshet the 24-inch culvert pipe will be running full before the water in the chamber rises to the bottom of the cover stones, which is about 56.5. Whenever the water rises to 55.25, however, it begins to flow over the weir between the chambers, in which the area of opening is considerably larger than that of the 24-inch pipe which forms the entrance to the chamber. From here it runs away through the 24-inch waste pipe, and spills out in

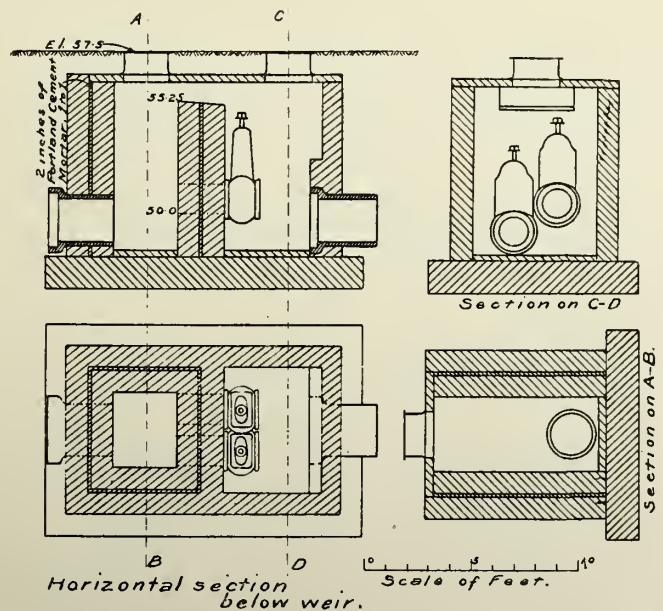
the bed of a small watercourse which was the original outlet of the vicinity.

In winter it is intended to lower the water in the lake five feet, to elevation 50.0, in order to provide safe skating. In order to maintain this level, a 16-inch iron pipe was built into the wall below the weir and provided with a valve. In the fall, before very cold weather, this valve is to be opened and the water in the lake will then drop to the required level, the valve of course, being left open till spring.

In order to drain the lake, when necessary for the removal of undesirable growth, or for other purposes, a second 16-inch pipe with valve was built into the wall, but at a level with the bottom of the 24-inch inlet pipe. The mode of operation is obvious. Unfortunately the very slight grade of the bed of the brook beyond the park boundary made the placing of the entire arrangement low enough to drain the lake to the bottom, impracticable; and as it is desired to have a maximum depth of eight feet, there will always be two feet of water at the bottom which will not drain away. It is improbable, however, that it will ever be necessary to completely empty the lake.

Not the least of the advantages of this arrangement over the ordinary one of bulkhead and flash-boards is the entire absence of any unsightly features, the whole being below ground, nearly 200 feet from the shore of the lake, and on the opposite side of the drive, where even the covers of the manholes can be planted out and thus screened from view if desired.

The pipe used was 24-inch Akron tile in 3-foot lengths. The manhole frames are cast iron of the ordinary type.



ERRATA.

In the illustration of the plan for hospital grounds, by James Jensen, in our last month's issue, the scale of the drawing should have read one inch = 120 feet, instead of 20 feet.

GARDEN PLANTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—LXXIII.

Artocarpus is the "bread fruit" genus in 45 species of 2 sections. They are all tropical trees or shrubs, mostly from Asia and the Malayan and Pacific Islands, also introduced to the West Indies.

Urtica is the nettle genus of 30 species widely diffused in temperate and sub-tropical regions. Some



ARTOCARPUS INCISA.

of the latter have beautifully cut foliage but are so desperately virulent that it is unsafe to admit them in a garden. To touch them is like touching molten lead.

Pilea has 175 species in tropical and warm parts of America, Asia, and Africa. *P. muscosa* is the so-called "pistol plant." *P. pumila* is the native "richweed."

Pellionia is in 18 species, natives of tropical and Eastern Asia and the Pacific Islands. Some are creeping herbs with variously marked foliage.

Platanus "plane trees" are in six species found in Cachmere, the Mediterranean countries, and Mexico as southern stations, and widely dispersed over the temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. *P. occidentalis* is the largest N. American deciduous tree, sometimes growing, it is said, to 216 feet high. Actual measurements of 75 trees have given an average of 85 feet high, and a trunk diameter at 3 feet above ground of 4 feet 9 inches. The tree is a grand one for wide country avenues, grows rapidly on moist ground, very well on drier soils, and stands

smoky cities capitally. The dry wood makes a very hot fire, and as more of it can be produced in a given time than by most other trees, it ought to be valuable to plant on otherwise useless bottom lands, from Ontario and Minnesota southward to the Pecos. In Mexico, Texas, and New Mexico *P. Wrightii* is found. From Mexico to central California there is *P. racemosa*. Planes are easily raised from seed and cuttings, and young plants are supplied cheaply by nurserymen. There are also three species of oriental planes in cultivation, *P. orientalis*, *P. acerifolia* the "London plane," and *P. cuneata*. These have several varieties.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

HIBISCUS MANIHOT L.

Dr. Robinson of the Gray Herbarium has kindly provided me with the above name for a very fine plant which flowered during the summer at the nurseries of Mr. George Wainwright of Trenton.

It is said to be a native of tropical Asia and naturalized in some parts of the southern states. It is figured in the Botanical Magazine t. 1702 and 3152. Reference is also made to it in Michaux Flora 2, 45. Millers' Dictionary Ed. 5, Hibiscus 12. Don's Miller 1,457. Pursh 457. Torr & Gray 1,236 and Eaton and Wright 269. Woods' Class Book also has it under *Abelmoschus Manihot*, 270.

It seems to have been introduced to Europe about 1712, but when it reached the United States I don't know.

Seedsmen are distributing seed under their own names, which are often misleading.

It is a very fine subject for sub-tropical gardens or the back of mixed borders. It grows about as high as the Hollyhock (4-8 feet), has palmate leaves and hispid stems, lemon-yellow flowers 5½ to 6 inches in diameter, produced in great abundance on lateral branches from the upper third of the stems.



PILEA MUSCOSA.

The seed was sown about the end of April under glass, the seedlings potted, and planted out towards the end of June. With this treatment the season was

not long enough to perfect anything like all the bloom or ripen the seed. The plants grow as fast as Hollyhocks, and I would suggest trying them as tender biennials—that is to say, sow the seed in September, pot the seedlings, and keep them over winter like any other bedder, shifting them if they require it so they may be as strong as possible when turned into the



PELLIONIA PULCHRA.

ground. Those who can grow and flower the cotton plant will then most likely succeed with *H. Manihot*. Some say it is an annual. Others say it is an herbaceous perennial and that the roots may be kept over like Dahlias, but probably in moister earth. Those who flower it will be pleased.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

THE RUBUS DELICIOSUS.

This shrub grows in the Rockies in moist ground, and by the streams. The bush resembles the *Syringa*

or *Philadelphus*. It has quite a large berry which is of a brownish color and looks much like Shaper's colossal raspberry. It hardly deserves the name of delicious. It is supposed that the botanist who named it must have been very hungry. Though fair, it has a sweetish taste which is not agreeable to most people. Then when the berry is picked it crumbles.

It can never be much of a success for its fruit alone. Its chief attraction is when it is in full bloom. When I first saw them in the mountains I was much struck by them. They were blooming by the wholesale and seemed like great mounds of pure snow. I know of no shrub that in springtime is more attractive.

Jackson Dawson of the Arnold Arboretum of Boston speaks very highly of them. Under good cultivation he has had them covered with beautiful bloom, which seemed like single white roses, with flowers two inches broad.

A great mistake has been made by planting them on high, dry ground. One nurseryman has his planted on the dryest knoll on his place and he said, "I don't think much of it."

It must have wet feet to do its best. Planted by streams or by ponds it is one of the most attractive of all our flowering shrubs. It is very hardy.

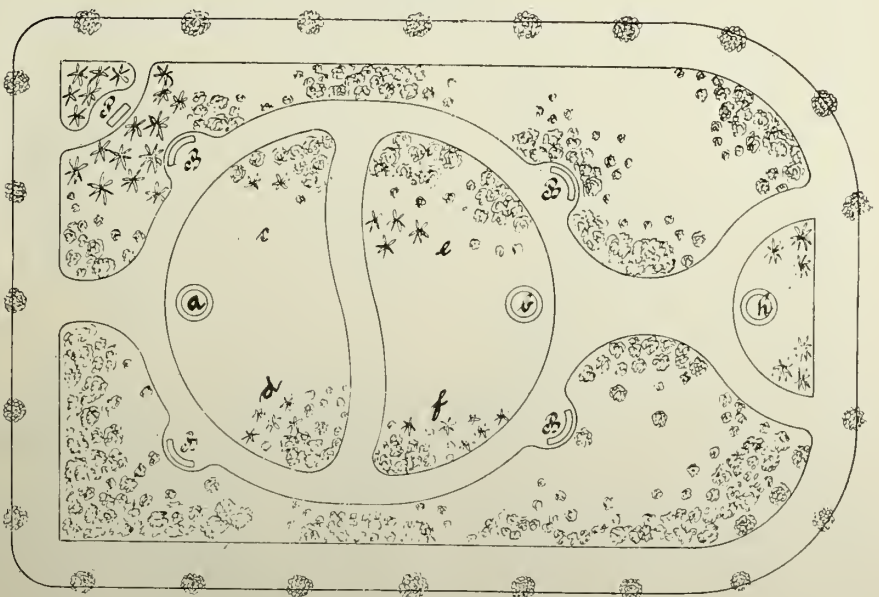
It is very hard to propagate. It takes two years for the seed to germinate and will not grow from cuttings. It is increased by dividing the stools. I have secured good strong plants in this way.

C. S. HARRISON.

A SMALL PARK IN MAINZ.

The accompanying diagram shows design and planting of an attractive "English Garden" in the Kaiserstrasse in Mainz, as described in *Moeller's Duetsche Gaertner-Zeitung*. To the left of the central space of open turf at *a*, is a clump of *Celosia cristata*. and across the green at *b*, is a mixed group of flowering plants and shrubs. At projecting points formed by the curves of the walks are placed single specimens of pines or other needle-bearing trees. A group of palms in a shady nook are designated by *c* and farther along are fuchsias and *Erythrina Crista-galli* with its coral-red flowers. Group *d* is planted principally with Caladiums, Aralias, and Cannas, and at *e* is a little rock-garden adorned with *Musa Ensete* and twining and flowering plants. Opposite this at *f* stand tall heliotropes, and B shows the park seats.

Between these plantings as well as in front of the



AN "ENGLISH GARDEN" IN MAINZ.

wooded parts which border the park and give it a secluded atmosphere, are flowering shrubs, making a refreshing spot in the heart of a great city.

Selected Notes and Extracts.

Lilies in the Rock Garden

When thinking of plants suitable for the rock garden one does not always take Lilies into consideration, and yet some of the very best effects may be obtained by their use.

In a rock garden of large extent and bold features there is no reason why nearly all but the largest Lilies should not be planted; but even in smaller places the bold and graceful upright Lily form may often redeem a rock garden from the over-squatness of treatment so often seen. Moreover, when one thinks of a delicate or brilliant gem like *tenuifolium*, with its scarlet turn-cap flower coming, as it does, so early in the Lily season; of the small growing orange colored *philadelphicum*; of the many gorgeous and tender colored varieties of *elegans* (*thunbergianum*), with their small stature and large bloom; of *concolor* and *coridion*, two charming dwarf kinds—one sees that Lilies in the rock garden should by no means be neglected. Several of the species are from rocky lands, and the complete drainage of the upper portions of the rock gardens is greatly in their favor.—The Garden.

Hardy Dwarf Hedge.* * *

Amongst flowering shrubs suitable for planting as a hedge around a lawn is the little dwarf growing *Spiræa*, *Anthony Waterer*. When covered with its bright pink blossoms, as it is generally from July to October, it has a very pretty effect. One has only to see this plant growing in nursery rows to form an idea of its suitability for a dwarf hedge around a lawn. The *Spiræa* *Bumalda* and the white variety of the same class (*Spiræa callosa alba*) would be very effective for the same purpose.—Canadian Horticulturist.

Water Lilies for Aquatic Gardens.* * *

The presence of small streams or brooks in the grounds of suburban residences is not uncommon, yet attempts to make good use of them by cultivating a few aquatic plants—particularly those deliciously fragrant Water-lilies so insistently sought in their native haunts—are extremely few. These hardy flowers are easily grown and need less care than most garden flowers, while the pleasing results are in greater proportion. *Nymphaea odorata* is the fragrant, white-flowered one above referred to. *N. lutea* is a desirable yellow species of similar type. Both are easily obtained and grown.—Meehan's Monthly.

How to Use the Watch as a Compass.

Very few people are aware of the fact that in a watch they are always provided with a compass, with which, when the sun is shining, the cardinal points can be determined. All one has to do is to point the hour hand to the sun, and south is exactly half way between the hour and the figure twelve on the watch. This may seem strange to the average reader, but it is easily explained. While the sun is passing over 180 degrees (east or west) the hour hand of the watch is passing over 360 degrees (from 6 o'clock to 6 o'clock). Therefore the angular movement of the sun in one hour corresponds to the angular movement of the hour hand in half an hour; hence, if we point the hour hand toward the sun the line from the point midway between the hour hand and 12 o'clock to the pivot of the hands will point to the south.—Popular Mechanics.

* * *

Planting Street Trees.

"The general tendency is to plant street trees too closely together. It is neither necessary nor desirable to shut out all sunlight from the sidewalk or roadway; occasional glimpses of sunlight are life-giving and add cheerfulness and variety to street life. Sometimes trees are planted thickly in the streets for quick effects, with the intention of after thinning. But this good intention of the planter is seldom carried out. It would be wrong, however, to say that this is not a good plan because its design is not carried out. For I believe the time to be at hand when the public in general will be sufficiently advanced in horticultural knowledge, and in the desire to have its streets adorned with well-grown trees, to take advantage of the best methods of bringing about this result.—J. A. Pettigrew, in American Florist.

* * *

The Mango in Cuba.

Of all fruit trees in Cuba, the Mango (*Mangifera Indica*) stands pre-eminent by the size and beauty of the tree and abundance and quality of the fruit. It must have been imported from India at an early day, for groves of it are found in all parts of the island, hardier and apparently more at home than many native trees, thriving in all kinds of soils and situations. When fully developed, its noble stature, strong, spreading limbs, ample, thick and glossy evergreen foliage, thick clusters of white flowers in winter, and abundant drupes

hanging from long pedicels in summer, make it one of the handsomest trees in the world. The fruit is about the size of an apple or pear, but of unique and characteristic shape, which might be described as a flattened cone with oblique base, and rounded, slightly incurved point. There are dozens of varieties of mangoes, some entirely delicious, others more or less stringy and resinous, but in all of them the bulk of the stone is a sore disappointment. The future Cuban cultivator who first obtains a notable reduction of stone and corresponding increase of pulp, will do as much for his country as the patriot who first establishes a well ordered government. The mango is perfectly wholesome, in spite of the injurious remarks levelled at it by the ignorant and the prejudiced.—Dr. Valery Havard in the Plant World.

* * *

Forestry in the High Schools.

"For the acquisition of knowledge of a general nature relating to the forest which every man and woman should know, the high school is the place. All are agreed that in case it should be taught at all it does not belong below the upper grades of the high school. It is also true that a very large proportion of our high school graduates would never acquire such knowledge unless they get it in the high school, because many of them never go to colleges and universities, and because many of our colleges and universities do not offer instruction in many of the most important subjects."—Dr. Jno. Gifford in the School Review.

* * *

Antidote for Ivy Poisoning.

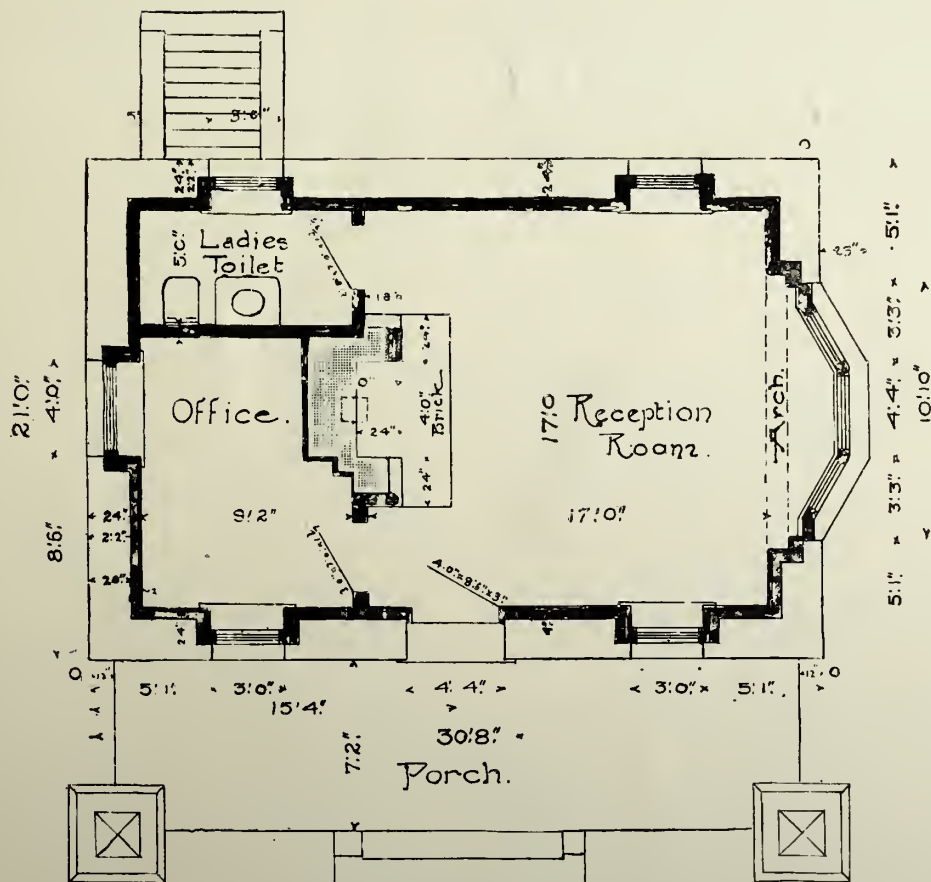
I believe in proving all things in order that we may cleave to those which are good, and when I saw the reiteration of the statement made in Popular Science, I resolved to bring the matter to a test by experiencing ivy poisoning for myself. Consequently I am a wiser if not a sadder man. The ivy poison "took," as the doctors would say, beautifully. Two days after the application of "Rhus tox" the eruptions, together with the suffering, commenced. For two days I employed juice of the wild balsam or jewel weed (*Impatiens fulva*), but the state of my arm grew steadily worse. Then I gave over the experiment, satisfied of the mythology of the remedy, and used camphorated sweet oil and extract of witch hazel, which were effective.—E. W. V. in the American Botanist.



GATE LODGE, RIVERSIDE CEMETERY, NORWALK, CONN.

The Gate Lodge at Riverside Cemetery, Norwalk, Conn., is built of granite with brown stone trimmings, and has ground dimensions of 21 feet by 30 feet, 8 inches. The porch, which ornaments the front, is seven feet wide, and has corner posts of granite. The woodwork is of North Carolina pine throughout, and

the total cost of the building was \$3,200. It was designed by Architect A. N. Paddock, and built by Mather & Waldron. It was finished last August and makes a neat and attractive addition to the cemetery, which will be still further enhanced when the planting has proceeded farther.



PLAN OF LODGE, RIVERSIDE CEMETERY, NORWALK, CONN.
Scale, one-quarter inch=two feet.

Park Notes

The Palisades Park Commission has begun the work of surveying the state park along the palisades of the Hudson, and announces that the work of improvement will occupy about three years. The commission has clear titles to all the land between Fort Lee and Huyler's Landing, a distance of four miles, and last summer employed Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., landscape architect, to study Italian roads and mountain park effects with the view of introducing similar effects into the Palisades Park.

* * *

A bill has been introduced into Congress for the establishing of a national military park on the Delaware river near Trenton, N. J., where the Continental army crossed on the day before the battle of Trenton. The proposed territory is on both sides of the river, including both the landing and embarking places of the army, and embraces about 500 acres.

* * *

A conference was recently held by the members of the St. Paul and Minneapolis park boards to outline plans for a system of inter-urban parks, and it was decided to appoint a committee of twelve to determine the steps to be taken. Mr. C. M. Loring advocated the immediate purchase of lands around Lake Calhoun and along Minnehaha creek, and the Minneapolis board is considering the use of its recent \$70,000 bond issue to acquire land around Lake Amelia and along the west river bank from Lake street to Minnehaha. The total expenditures of the board for the year 1901 amounted to \$201,103.66, the largest items of which are as follows: Maintenance, \$43,829.13; improvements, \$1,172.92; tree planting on streets, \$6,696.81; land purchases, \$5,480; tools and personal property, \$4,629.85; general expenses, \$4,409.57; officers' salaries, \$5,500; interest on bonds, \$32,000; certificates of indebtedness, \$61,455.54; bills payable, \$25,000.

* * *

The appropriation of \$500,000 allowed by the Legislature to the South Park Commissioners of Chicago, for 1901, has been used for extensive improvements. Sixty-eight acres have been added to Jackson Park, and the south half of it, which has been unimproved since the World's Fair buildings were torn down, has been brought to sand grade, ready for covering with black earth, and forty acres of it prepared for baseball, tennis and golf grounds. In Washington Park new flower gardens have been laid out and 14,000 feet of water pipe supplied for watering the meadow. Ten acres of the new Gage Park have been brought to grade, and water and sewer pipe laid. In the south parks, which comprise one-third of the city's park system, 186,000 trees and shrubs have been set out during the year.

* * *

The twelfth annual report of the Commissioner of Parks and Boulevards of Detroit, Mich., is a good example of a progressive official report, orderly in plan and handsomely executed. An act of the Legislature in 1901 abolished the Board of Commissioners and created a one-man commission, appointing Mr. Robert E. Bolger to the office, and a number of notable improvements have been made during the year. A new range of greenhouses is under construction, the service building and three of the ranges being already completed at a cost of \$11,059.52. Plans for the construction of

a new aquarium and horticultural building to cost \$100,000 have been adopted from designs by Nettleton & Kahn, Detroit. In Belle Isle Park two permanent bridges have been constructed at a cost of \$8,000, roads have been resurfaced and lakes deepened and dredged. A nursery has been established and an arboretum is under way. Bedding plants to the number of 195,578 and 8,704 trees and shrubs have been set out. The financial report shows receipts as follows: Park Improvement Fund, \$149,567.15; Park and Boulevard Fund, \$199,385.24. Expenditures: Park Improvement Fund, \$1,439.22; Park and Boulevard Fund, \$190,207.37. Cash balance June 30, 1901: Improvement Fund, \$148,127.93; Park and Boulevard Fund, \$9,177.87.

* * *

The following improvements and additions to parks are reported this month: The city engineer, Spokane, Wash., is planning to improve Liberty Park. An appropriation of \$7,000 is available for the purpose. * * A bill is now pending in the Philadelphia Common Council for the addition of twenty-three acres to Fairmount Park. The territory is a triangular tract on the northwestern boundary of the park, along the Schuylkill river, and is valued at \$100,000. Fairmount now contains 3,316 acres, and is the largest park in the United States. * * Audubon Park, New Orleans, La., is to build a memorial stone bridge in memory of the late Miss Langles, who provided for the beautifying of the people's garden, and was afterward drowned in the wreck of the steamer La Bourgogne. The park now has a fund of \$2,500 donated by private individuals for improvements. * * The Park Commission of Des Moines, Ia., is considering the purchase of twenty acres of land at Clifton Heights as an addition to the park. * * The Common Council of Boston, Mass., has passed an order authorizing a loan of \$25,000 to be expended for park purposes in the Brighton district. * * The Park Commission of Chattanooga, Tenn., has planted 1,400 shade trees during the year 1901, 300 of which were to replace old ones. * * The Gettysburg National Military Park Commissioners will buy Tipton Park, an adjoining tract of land of about 20 acres, for an addition to Gettysburg. It is to cost \$6,150. * * Santa Barbara, Cal., has voted to impose a tax of five cents on every hundred dollars of assessed valuation for park improvements.

NEW PARKS.

A resolution is to be introduced into the City Council of New Orleans, La., providing that all triangles formed by street intersections and the irregular configuration of lots due to the passing of the Mississippi river through the city, shall be set aside for public parks. * * The Board of Estimate has authorized the condemnation of a large tract of land in the fourteenth, fifteenth and seventeenth wards of Brooklyn, N. Y., for a public park. It is valued at about \$500,000. * * The Tuesday Club, of Sacramento, Cal., has undertaken to raise funds for the purchase of East Park, which is to be set aside as a children's playground, and renamed McKinley Memorial Park. * * The City Council of Baltimore, Md., has passed a resolution asking the Maryland delegation in Congress to secure the passage of a bill turning over to the city of Baltimore the site of Fort McHenry for a public park. * * Jersey City, N. J., has appropriated \$35,000 for the purchase of Lafayette Park, and has ordered the land to be acquired at once. * * Mr. E. C. Hill, of Trenton, N. J., has offered to pay the expenses of a preliminary survey of land along Assanpink creek from East State street bridge to East Trenton, with a view to transforming it into a public park. The Olmsted Brothers will be employed to do the work. * * Citizens of Westfield, N. J., have voted to levy taxes for the establishment of a new park.

Cemetery Notes.

The annual report of the treasurer of Riverside Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, shows the receipts for the year to be \$17,567.33, and expenditures \$8,513.51. The association has assets in cash and book accounts alone amounting to \$57,826.80, and no liabilities. It was organized in 1875, and had a large indebtedness to pay during its early years.

* * *

The annual report of the Evergreen Cemetery Association, Riverside county, Cal., shows a prosperous condition of affairs. The cash on hand amounts to \$4,892.02, and the total assets are \$40,000, with no debts. The reserve fund is increased at the rate of \$100 per month, and is to be used to build a receiving vault. W. A. Hayt is president of the association.

* * *

The Elmwood Cemetery Company has been incorporated in Winnipeg, Man., with a paid-up capital of \$50,000, and will begin at once the work of laying out a modern cemetery on plans prepared by Frank H. Nutter, of Minneapolis. The tract is located on what has been known as McIntosh Garden, and embraces 36 acres of territory, sufficient for about 25,000 interments. Plans for the mortuary chapel, receiving vault, administration buildings and stables are being prepared by the architect, and the grounds will be thrown open to the public next summer. Mr. Arthur Stewart, of the Board of Directors, has visited Minneapolis, Chicago and a number of other American cities in the past month, and announces that progressive methods of management as seen in the best American cemeteries will prevail.

* * *

The following additions and improvements to cemeteries are reported this month: A bill appropriating \$1,500 for the extension of the Loudon Park National Cemetery near Baltimore has been introduced into Congress by Representative Schirm. * * The exterior work on the new administration building in process of construction at the Island Cemetery, Newport, R. I., is nearly completed. * * Oakland Cemetery, Little Rock, Ark., will annex adjoining territory and is to spend \$8,000 in improvements. * * The Pasadena Cemetery Association, Pasadena, Cal., has just completed a four-mile line of water pipe and a 750,000-gallon reservoir. * * Oakwood Cemetery, East Aurora, N. Y., has purchased additional territory, and now embraces fifteen acres. * * Hoboken Cemetery, New Durham, N. J., will add forty acres of adjoining territory to its grounds. * * Blossom Hill Cemetery, Concord, N. H., has just finished the construction of 1,400 feet of iron fence, and has graded another large section and planted many trees and shrubs during the year.

NEW CEMETERIES.

The Chicago Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital of \$100,000, by Eric Rosen, N. A. Nelson and Kent M. Olson. * * Walter S. Carter, a lawyer of Brooklyn, N. Y., has presented the town of Barkhamstead, Conn., with land for a new cemetery, and has given \$7,000 toward its improvement. * * Fifteen acres of the Heck estate, Louisville, Ky., has been purchased for \$20,000, to be used as a cemetery for colored people. * * Walnut Ridge Cemetery has been incorporated near Fayette, Mo. The officers are: J. B. Denny, president; U. M. Williams, vice-president; W. W. Cloyd, secretary; H. K. Givens,

treasurer. * * Twenty-three acres of land will be laid out as a cemetery near Dublin, Ga. * * The Oakland Cemetery Association has been incorporated near Ensley, Ala., with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are: E. W. Whips, J. J. Walker, of Ensley, and H. M. Horton, of Woodlawn. * * The Hickory Grove Cemetery has been organized at Mamaroneck, N. Y., by Joseph L. Robertson and others, of Bronxville. * * A stock company has been formed at Durand, Mich., to establish a cemetery. A site just east of the town will be purchased at an expenditure of \$5,000, and the work of improvement will begin in the spring. * * Greenwich, Ohio, has just established its first cemetery. It is under the management of the town authorities.

CEMETERY PROPERTY CANNOT BE REACHED THROUGH COURT OF EQUITY.

As the supreme court of Michigan puts it, in the case of Avery and others against the Forest Lawn Cemetery Company, 86 Northwestern Reporter 538, it was sought by the aid of a court of equity to acquire rights in the lands of the cemetery company which the parties bringing the suit could not have or obtain in an action at law, and in lands which, by the statute, were exempt from levy and sale on execution or any other final process of a court. It was alleged that the company had not sufficient funds with which to continue the maintenance of the cemetery; that it had no claim against any of the stockholders, because the stock in their hands was fully paid; that these parties had proposed to the other stockholders that all should unite in paying a sufficient sum to insure the maintenance of the cemetery; that about three-fourths of the stockholders in value were prepared to pay such assessment as might be necessary for that purpose, but that the remaining stockholders were unwilling to make any advances, and the majority were unwilling, therefore, to make any payments which should inure to the benefit of the minority unless the latter contributed their proportion. What was asked of the court was that, in order to preserve existing burial rights in the cemetery, the lands might be sold, with such provision as the court might deem proper for the preservation of burial rights; that the proceeds of the sale be applied to the payment of a judgment for some \$18,519, which had been obtained by the parties suing against the company. The circuit court found by its decree that the company had the lands described, but that they had been laid out as a cemetery, with burial lots, ornamental grounds, roads, and pathways, and that it had no other property, and it held that the sale of the lands or any part thereof, under its decree, for the purpose of satisfying the claim mentioned, was forbidden by law, wherefore it denied a sale thereof, either directly or through a receiver or other officer of the court. And the supreme court holds that the decree of the lower court must be affirmed. It says that it is the settled policy of that state, in common with the universal sentiment of mankind, to preserve and maintain the burial places of the dead. The legislature has by express enactment prohibited the sale, except for burial purposes, or mortgaging, of lands set apart for cemetery purposes. It has also in express terms provided for the exemption from levy and sale on execution, or upon any other final process of a court, of all cemeteries, etc., while in use as repositories of the dead. This was within the power of the legislature to do, and so careful has the legislature been to preserve such properties for burial purposes that it has also in express terms taken it out of the power of the court of chancery to decree satisfaction of any judgment out of such exempt property.

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Published Monthly.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents: President, Frank Eurich, "Woodward Lawn", Detroit, Mich.; Vice-President, H. Wilson Ross, "Newton", Newton Center, Mass.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries", Boston, Mass.

The Sixteenth Annual Convention will be held at Boston, Mass., 1902.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

Publisher's Notes.

Mr. Volney Rogers, Park Commissioner, Youngstown, Ohio, would like to have information concerning where to purchase red cedar for rustic work in parks, such as fencing for rustic bridges. He has tried hemlock and white oak, but does not find them durable enough.

Mr. Robert Aitkins, formerly superintendent of the Brookside Cemetery, Winnipeg, Man., has resigned his position to accept the superintendency of the New Elmwood Cemetery, now being laid out in that city.

The friends of Mr. George M. Painter, of Philadelphia, Pa., will be grieved to hear of the death of Mrs. Painter, which occurred in Philadelphia late in December after a long illness.

Mr. R. J. Coryell, formerly superintendent of parks, Detroit, Mich., has removed to Colorado Springs, Colo., where he is engaged in landscape work.

The directors of Woodward Lawn Cemetery, Detroit, Mich., has resolved to change the name of the cemetery to "Woodlawn." Mr. Frank Eurich, President of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, is the superintendent.

Obituary.

Clement Studebaker, president and founder of the well-known firm of wagon manufacturers, Studebaker

Bros., died at his home in South Bend, Ind., November 17, 1901. Mr. Studebaker, the eldest of the three brothers, was 70 years old, and had been president of the company from its incorporation in 1868 until his death. As the dominant figure in the organization and growth of the greatest vehicle manufacturing company in the world, his genius and ability as a business man need no words of praise. Against rivals of standing and power the business of Studebaker Brothers grew from humble proportions to be the dominant influence in its field, and as its continuous president, the energy, integrity and business ability of the elder brother was responsible for a large share of its success. As a man and a citizen, he was no less conspicuous and useful than in the business world, and contributed richly to the upbuilding of the community in which he lived. He was a friend to all of his employees, and was constantly mindful of the welfare of the least of them. He was prominent in church work, generous and unostentatious in many simple acts of charity, and left behind him a heritage of love and veneration that few men can boast.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Tree Planting on Rural School Grounds, by William L. Hall, Assistant Superintendent of Tree Planting, Bureau of Forestry, Washington, D. C. Farmers' Bulletin No. 134, Government Printing Office, 1901. This publication is designed to arouse interest in the improvement of school grounds, churchyards and cemeteries in rural communities, and to suggest methods of accomplishing the best results. It also suggests important lines of study for the teacher, and school in connection with trees and forests. As the work involved some consideration of landscape gardening which is outside the province of the government bureau, the paper was submitted to Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, jr., of Boston, for revision. The subject is treated under the following heads, and is illustrated by a number of views of trees and school grounds: Reasons for planting; Arbor Day and school ground planting; Preliminary arrangements for planting; What planting to do; Kinds of trees to plant; Obtaining the trees; How to plant them; Why trees die in transplanting; Care of Trees after planting; Studies for the teacher and school; and Facts about trees.

Notes on The Red Cedar, by Charles Mohr, Ph. D., of the Division of For-

estry. Bulletin 31, Department of Agriculture. The history, distribution, growth, habits and forest management of the red cedar as found in the United States and Canada form the subject of this report. It emphasizes the value of the cultivation of this well-known tree and its associated species, gives botanical descriptions and accounts of red cedar plantations. Illustrated with half-tone engravings and diagrams.

Let us Make a Beautiful City of Springfield, Mass. A Series of Sixteen Articles reprinted from The Springfield Republican. These articles were begun with the intention of applying them to local conditions, but their breadth of scope and grasp of the principles of municipal beauty make them valuable as a general introduction to civic improvement work. They have been published in paper binding, illustrated with half-tone views, and can be purchased from The Springfield Republican, Springfield, Mass., at ten cents a copy.

The Twentieth Century City, A Record of Work Accomplished for Civic Betterment by the American League for Civic Improvement, Published as The Home Florist for October, 1901; Quarterly, subscription, 50 cents a year; single copies, 15 cents. Contains the proceedings of the annual convention of the League in 1901, whose work has been considered in Park and Cemetery from time to time, and forms a valuable contribution to the popular literature of the public beauty movement.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Parks and Boulevards, of the city of Detroit, Mich., from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901. A handsomely bound and well-prepared report; illustrated with tinted half-tone views seldom equalled in an official report.

Proceedings of the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Society of American Florists, held at Buffalo, N. Y., August 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1901. A well-ordered report of 195 pages, giving the work of the society for the year.

Report of the Pan-American Subcommittee of the Connecticut Horticultural Society, 1901, containing a complete list of the exhibit of the society.

Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me. Bulletin No. 77, Fertilizer Inspection.

Rules and Regulations of the Pasadena Cemetery Association, Pasadena, Cal. Neatly illustrated with cemetery views.

Specimen Deeds of Burial Lot, from Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn.

Trade Literature.

J. B. Watkins & Bro., The Elmwood Nurseries, Hallsboro, Va. New Descriptive Price List of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, etc., for fall 1901, and spring 1902.

Fred'k W. Kelsey, 150 Broadway, N. Y. Descriptive Booklet of Novelties and Specimens, autumn 1901, and spring 1902. Also circular price list of A Few Special Shrubs.

A Few Words About Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, etc., by Samuel C. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.

Manlove Gate Company, Milton, Indiana. Neat, illustrated booklet descriptive of the Manlove Self-Opening Drive Gate, illustrated in their adv. on another page.

Lord & Burnham Co., Broadway and 26th street, New York. Large wall calendar for 1902 with lithographic illustration in colors of the Burnham greenhouse heater.

W. C. Beckert, Allegheny, Pa. Beckert's 1902 catalogue of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. A complete illustrated price list, with colored and embossed cover.

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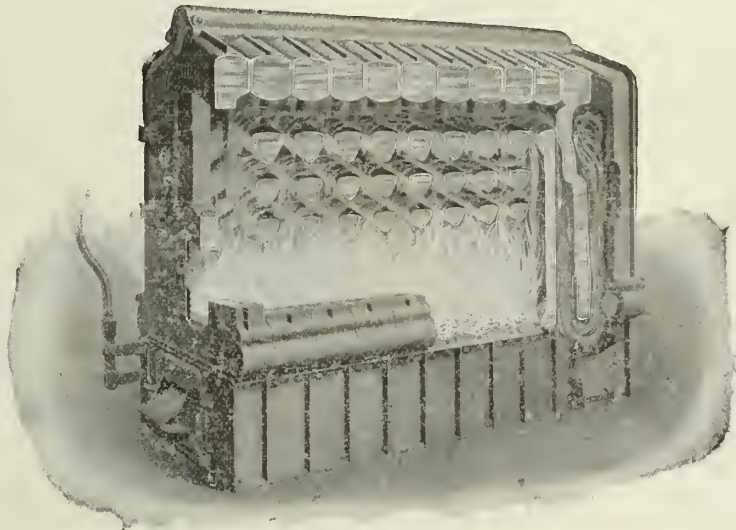
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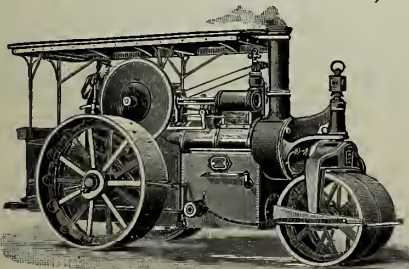
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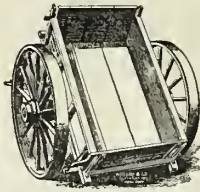
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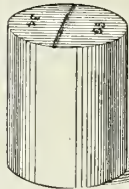
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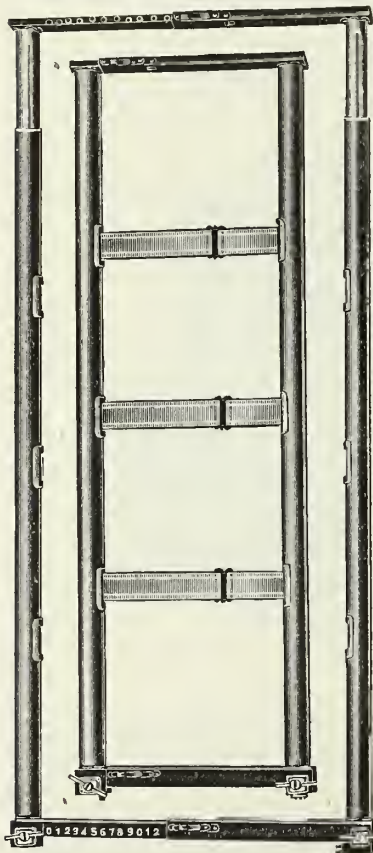
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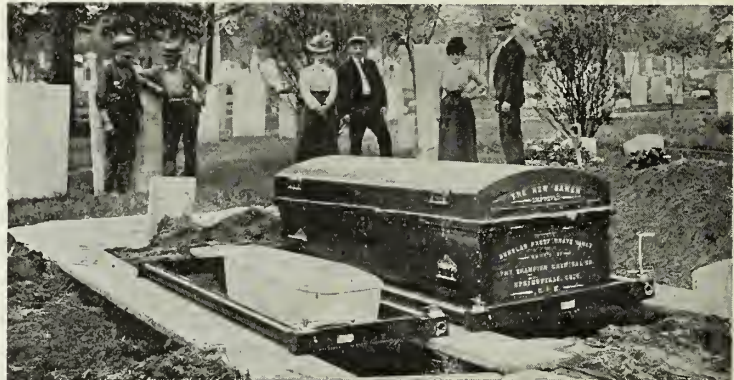
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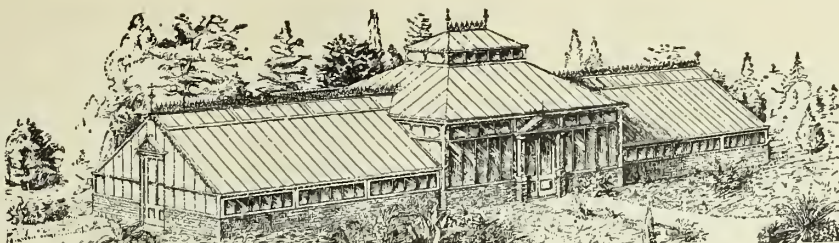
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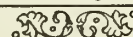
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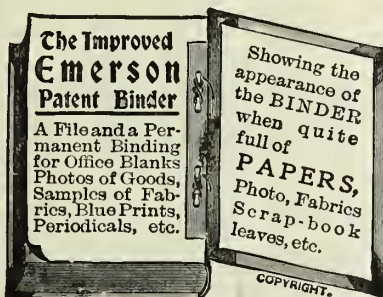
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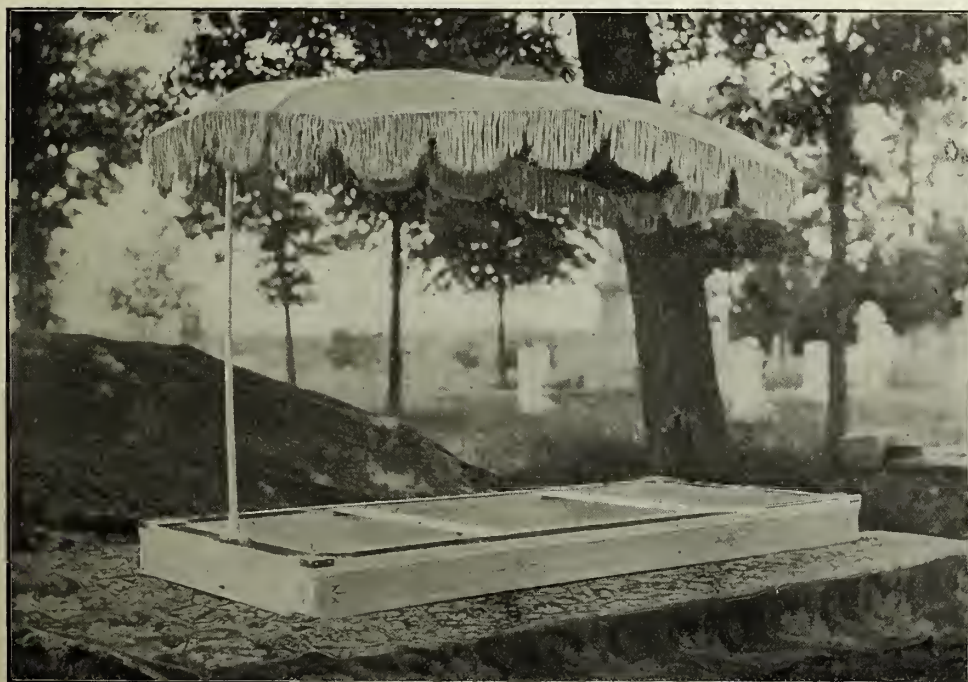


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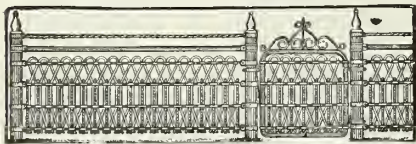
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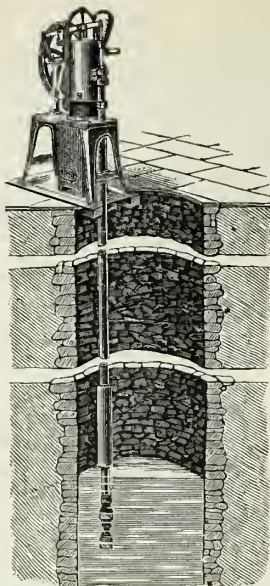
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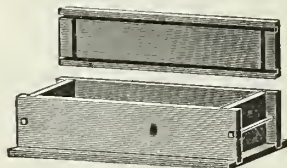
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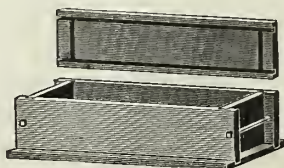
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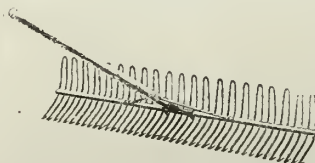
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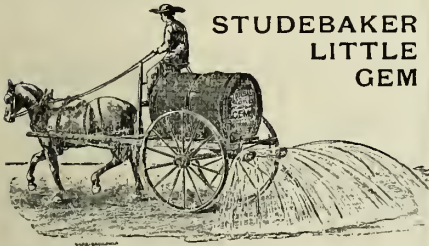
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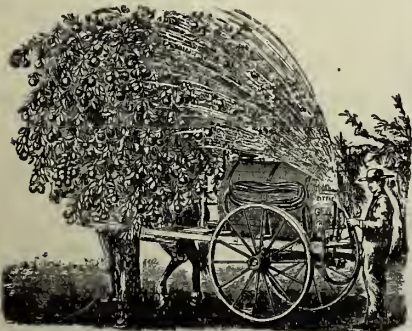
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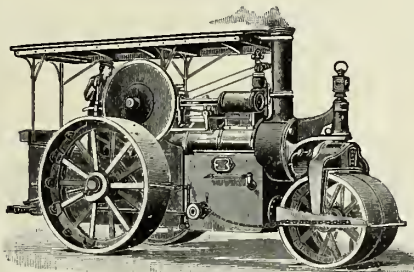


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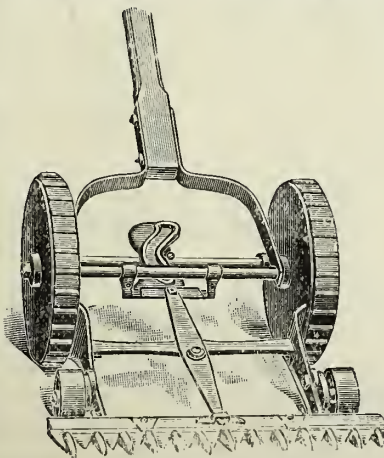
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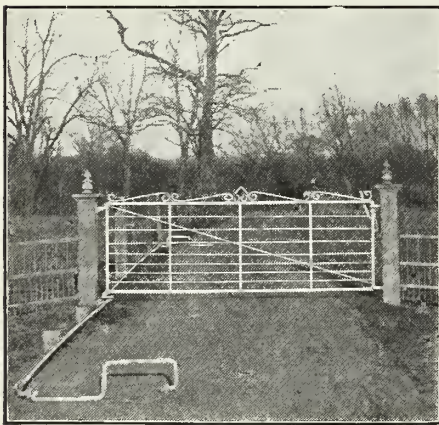
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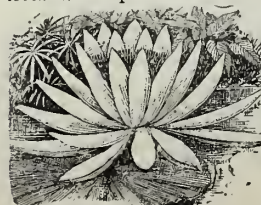
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XI

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1902.

No. 12

Entered at the Postoffice at Chicago as Second Class Matter.

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#### EVOLUTION OF THE GRAVEYARD.

A very interesting and instructive paper was that given, with stereopticon views, by Mr. Sid J. Hare at the late Pittsburgh convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, and published in the report of that convention. The pictures tell the story louder than words, although the author's experiences and comment served to explain and establish facts. The illustrations cover a wide range and show the evolution of the cemetery, from the family burying ground on the old farm up through the country graveyard, in all its crudeness of layout and subsequent neglect, to the modern cemetery with its beautiful landscape work and harmonious accessories. What a contrast these pictures present, and what lessons they teach, and withal it is surprising that there should be so slow a response to the missionary work so persistently engaged in to promote reform. Many of the views referred to represented before and after the work of improvement in the cemetery and are most instructive. With all the prejudice in favor of individual display and the tentative rebellion at the so-called arbitrariness of cemetery officials, it is safe to say no one of average intelligence would consent to a return to the stoneyard appearance of the old cemetery section, or to the haphazard system of planting caused by unrestricted license to lot owners. The modern cemetery carries out in appearance, in cultivated refinement in nearly all particulars, the idea

of rest,—the abode of the dead and a perpetual invitation to those bereaved to visit and pay reverence to memories.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE TREE LAW.

In another column will be found the New Hampshire law relating to the protection and preservation of ornamental and shade trees in the highways. This law is an amendment to that of 1895, and provides for the annual appointment of one or more tree wardens by the mayors of cities and selectmen of towns such appointees to be discreet persons and residents of the places where appointed. It provides that towns and cities shall have control of all shade and ornamental trees situated in any public way or ground within their limits which the tree warden shall deem reasonably necessary to shade or ornament and these shall be marked. The law also provides for the acquirement of such private trees as may be deemed necessary, and for the protection and care of all trees under the warden's control, and for the planting of trees. It also decrees regarding appropriations for the carrying into effect of the law, and fines and punishments for offences. Altogether it is a most effective instrument and worthy of study by all interested in outdoor improvement. Similar laws are of imminent importance in every state of the union for the appearance and condition of the highways should not be a matter of individual action.

#### THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CITY.

Under the above title the American League for Civic Improvement has issued a pamphlet recording the work accomplished for civic betterment. In the main it is a report of the proceedings of the annual convention of 1901, held in Buffalo, and of which a brief summary was given in these columns. As was emphasized at that time, the reports of improvement associations in various localities showing what had been done, the practical ideas promulgated and the valuable suggestions discussed, created an enthusiasm in the work among those present promising far reaching results. That these promises are being vigorously exploited there is no doubt, and the details of the work as described, the wide field covered, and the means adopted to educate the people, make this latest issue by the League one of exceeding great value in the cause. Under the presidency of Prof. Charles Zueblin of the University of Chicago, whose eloquent appeal to the latent taste of the American citizen carries conviction, the campaign of literature and work looking to civic beauty throughout the country, now being prosecuted



must have an important bearing on the public mind. To such an extent is the sentiment in favor of this movement now prevalent, that it becomes a failure of duty in any community not to immediately take advantage of the incentive to be acquired through the literature of the League now to be obtained. It is an education in the cause of improvement of more than passing value, and it can be readily secured by addressing the Secretary at Springfield, O.

### THE NEW HAMPSHIRE TREE LAW.

The following act, discussed on the preceding page, was passed by the New Hampshire Legislature, March 22, 1901:

Section 1. Mayors of cities and selectmen of towns shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, and annually thereafter, appoint one or more tree wardens, who shall be discreet persons, resident of the city or town where appointed, interested in the planting, pruning and preservation of shade and ornamental trees in public ways and grounds, whose business it shall be to perform the duties hereinafter specified, and shall be allowed such compensation for their services and expenses as the mayor or selectmen may deem reasonable.

Sect. 2. Towns and cities shall have control of all shade and ornamental trees situated in any public way or ground within their limits, which the tree warden deems reasonably necessary for the purpose of shade and ornamentation; and it shall be the duty of the tree wardens as soon as possible after their appointment, to carefully examine the trees, situated as aforesaid, and to plainly mark such trees as they think should be controlled by their municipality, for the purposes aforesaid, by driving into each tree, at a point not less than three nor more than six feet from the ground, on the side toward the highway, a nail or spike, with the letters "N. H." cut or cast upon the head. Said spikes or nails shall be procured by the secretary of the forestry commission, and furnished by him to said officers as may be required by them for the purposes of this act, at a cost not to exceed \$500 a year. If any of the nails or spikes shall be destroyed or defaced, it shall be the duty of the warden to renew them as soon as possible after he is informed or discovers that they have been removed. They shall also have the power to designate from time to time, in the same manner as hereinbefore directed, such other trees within the limits of the public ways and grounds as in his judgment should be preserved for ornament or shade.

Sect. 3. If any of the trees designated as aforesaid should prove to be private property, and the owners thereof refuse to release or convey their interest therein to the municipality, the tree warden shall acquire them for the use of the city or towns,

by purchase, if it can be done at a fair price. Failing in this he may, on petition for that purpose, acquire them in the same way and manner and with the same right or appeal to their owners as in the case of land taken for a highway.

Sect. 4. Towns and cities may annually appropriate money not exceeding in the aggregate fifty cents for each of their ratable polls in the preceding year, to be used by the tree warden in planting, pruning, protecting, and whenever necessary, acquiring, shade and ornamental trees within the limits of their public ways and grounds.

Sect. 5. Whoever desires the cutting and removal in whole, or in part, of any public shade or ornamental tree, may apply to the tree warden, who shall give a public hearing, upon the application, at some suitable time and place, after duly publishing and posting notices of the hearing in two or more public places in town, and also upon the tree or trees, which it is desired to cut and remove, provided however, that the tree warden may, if he deems it expedient, grant permission for such cutting or removal, without a hearing, if the tree or trees in question, is on a public way outside of the residential part, of the town limits, such residential part to be determined by the tree warden. No tree within such residential limit shall be cut by the tree warden, except to trim it, or removed by him, without a hearing, as aforesaid. The decision of the tree warden shall be final.

Sect. 6. It shall be unlawful to cut, destroy, injure, deface, or break any public shade or ornamental tree, or to affix to any such tree, a play bill, picture, announcement, notice, advertisement, or other device or thing, whether in writing or otherwise, or to paint or mark such tree, except for the purpose of protecting it, and under a written permit from the tree warden, or to negligently or carelessly suffer any horse or other beast, driven or being lawfully in a public way or place to break down, injure or destroy a shade or ornamental tree, within the limits of said public way or place: or to negligently or willfully, by any other means, break down or injure any such tree.

Sect. 7. Owners of land abutting on the highways, and all other persons are hereby prohibited from burning brush within or beside highways without first removing the brush such distance from the trees within the highway as not to endanger or injure them in any manner.

Sect. 8. Persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars to be recovered in an action of debt by the tree warden or any other person for the benefit of the town or city in which the tree is situated, or be fined not less than five or more than one hundred dollars.





PANORAMA OF ARNOLD ARBORETUM.—FRUTICETUM IN THE VALLEY.

### The Arnold Arboretum, Boston, Mass.

#### A GENERAL VIEW.

The Arnold Arboretum is situated in Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass. It is four miles from the Commonwealth building. As an arboretum it is virtually the only one in the United States and the best arranged and largest in the universe. Mr. James Arnold, a New Bedford merchant, made a bequest of \$100,000 and named George B. Emerson as one of the trustees. Mr. Emerson is well known by his report upon the trees of Massachusetts, published first by the Massachusetts State Agricultural Society and since by a New York publishing firm. Largely through Emerson's influence, the funds made available by Mr. Arnold's bequest were utilized to establish an arboretum in connection with and as a part of Harvard University. Professor Charles S. Sargent, who hitherto had charge of the Cambridge Botanic Garden, was appointed to the chair of arboriculture.

Some 124 acres were appropriated from the Bussey Institute property. In 1870, 98.6 acres were added. In 1882 an agreement was concluded between the Fellows of Harvard College and the City of Boston whereby the city received control of the Arboretum land and then leased it back to the College corporation for 999 years and agreed to construct and maintain the drives and paths, and police the property. The Fellows of Harvard College agreed to develop and maintain all the remaining area within the Arboretum and allow the public free use of the domains. Altogether it places the Arboretum upon a basis about as permanent as human effort can devise. The city has included the Arboretum as a part of its system of parks, and as such it is skirted by the Arborway connecting Jamaica and Franklin Parks. After the West Roxbury Parkway is completed Stony Brook Reservation will be connected with the Arboretum and by the Arboretum with the urban sections of the Boston Park System.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted designed the estate, which embraces three high hills and the intervening

valleys, several small ledgy knolls, a wide tract of meadow land, and undulated areas.

Geologically the elevated portions are drumlins of sand and gravel or outcropping ledges of Roxbury pudding stone; the lower areas are richer deposits of alluvial with deep beds of peat in the meadow land. The soil is generally a poor gravel, with a surface stratum of loam from six to eighteen inches in depth. A brook draining part of and having its source in the West Roxbury district on the west enters the Arboretum near the Walter street entrance and flows eastward through a beautiful valley, washing the base of Hemlock Hill on its way, and leaves near the South street entrance.

The natural growth within the area is composed of a few small and disconnected tracts of wood composed mainly of deciduous trees; a magnificent growth of hemlocks on the north declivity of a rocky hillside, and considerable copse. About one-half of the entire area of the Arboretum is in turf located east of the Museum, on the north slope of Overlook Hill and upon virtually the whole of Peters' Hill. From Overlook Hill the southern horizon is defined by the Blue Hill range of Milton; to the eastward the city of Boston, Dorchester Bay and Boston Harbor compose the panorama; Malden and, on bright days, the lower hills of New Hampshire to the northward and a rural and semi-urban scene are in the western view.

The interior views of the Arboretum constitute excellent foregrounds to the distant prospects. The fruticetum on the one side; the evergreen vale and the rich woods on the west, and Hemlock Hill and mountain laurel slope on another are beautiful features within the bounds of the domain. Perhaps the largest collection of lilacs in America is in the Arboretum. They border about 125 feet of the main drive, and in June their beauty is only exceeded by their pleasant odor.

Supplementing these features are the plants consti-





VIEW FROM OVERLOOK HILL.—BLUE HILL RANGE IN THE DISTANCE.

tuting the Arboretum as a botanical institute. Almost every tree and shrub which can be cultivated in the open air in this locality has been planted in botanical sequence according to their natural affinities as indicated in the Bentham & Hooker arrangement. Excepting the shrubs, the entire botanical planting may be viewed from the paths and drives. Especially rich is the Arboretum in Japanese and Chinese plants secured as a result of Prof. Sargent's exploration of Japan's arborescent flora in 1893.

The local scenery, composed of native vegetation, is rich and varied and comprises some of the typical New England woodland compositions. Goldenrod meadow, with its fringe of willows, is a striking feature in the autumn; Hemlock Hill is a steep declivity of rock covered with a primeval forest of hemlocks; the oak wood, with its carpeting of undergrowth, shrubs, cedars, barberries and other compositions, is well cared for and developed.

But the primary object of this institution is not that of creating scenery but to enable and promote scientific study of the arborescent flora of the universe. The library is large and contains many rare works. It is supposed to be the largest and best of its kind in America. Supplementing the living plants are the dried specimens in the herbarium and the sections of wood in the museum.

For its scenery the Arboretum has a reputation

which is principally local; as a scientific institution its fame is international. Without doubt this broader fame is directly attributable to the director who holds unquestioned the position of highest authority on the trees of North America. Among his principal works are:—the portion of the tenth census relating to the trees of the United States; the *Sylva* of North America, and *Forest flora* of Japan.

In the *Sylva* are recorded the results of the most exhaustive and accurate research concerning the trees of the North American continent north of Mexico ever made by a student of trees. His endeavors toward the establishing of national forest reserves have had a gratifying result indicated by the government proclaiming large tracts, at the headwaters of the middle-north and northwestern rivers as permanent forest reservations.

In the administrative corps are a staff of assistants noted in their special spheres. Mr. C. E. Faxon, keeper of the herbarium, is well known as the delineator of the botanical drawings in the *North American Sylva*; Mr. J. G. Jack as a lecturer on arboriculture; Mr. Alfred Rehder as contributor of the account of hardy trees and shrubs to the *Cyclopaedia* of American Horticulture, and Mr. Jackson Dawson as a rose hybridist and an expert propagator.

EMIL T. MISCHÉ.

(To be continued.)



BRANCH OF MEADOW BROOK.—ARNOLD ARBORETUM.



**Park-Making in Essex County, N. J.**

The following interesting story of the successful and extensive park improvements that have been accomplished in Essex county, New Jersey, was told by Secretary Alonzo Church of the Essex County Park Commission, in a recent number of *Town and Country*.

Seven years ago the people of Essex County, New Jersey, began to realize that it was far behind its sister communities in the matter of park development. At that time there were within the county limits only twenty-five acres of usable park land, and this was comprised in the few squares in Newark, and Orange, which the foresight of bygone generations had reserved. An appropriation, ag-

collected into stagnant pools. There was no sewerage system whatever. The great expense involved, and the lack of unity of plan among the several hundred individual owners, made it practically impossible to develop properly by private enterprise so large a tract. Yet the needs of a rapid-growing community could not afford to allow the property to lie wholly idle. The result was that a very poor class of tenements began to be erected. Drainage and sewage problems were neglected and drinking water was obtained from wells sunk in the sewage-soaked sand.

It is easy to see what a menace to the public health such a district would have become. But



COURTESY TOWN AND COUNTRY

BEFORE.

The Raw Material from which Forest Reservations are made.

gregating about \$4,000,000, was obtained, and since then tremendous progress has been made in the perfection of this splendid municipal improvement.

It is one of the principles of park-making to take land which would be difficult to use for any other purpose and dangerous to the public health and to eliminate its unsightly menacing character by converting it into a pleasure ground. Carrying out this idea, the Commission acquired a tract of two hundred and eighty acres lying in the Branch Brook Valley. This land, although very near to thickly populated portions of Newark, was low and swampy. It formed a narrow strip about three miles long, between two high ridges, and there was no adequate provision for the surface water which

Branch Brook Park has changed all this. The entire valley has been drained according to a well-considered plan, and, instead of stagnant pools, one sees a winding brook of pure and running water, which widens occasionally into pools and flows finally into a lake, whose area is about thirteen acres. This, in summer, is covered with pleasure crafts and in winter it is the resort of thousands of skaters. The surrounding land thus drained has readily adapted itself to park uses. The tenements have given place to broad lawns, fine walks, winding drives, flowers and shrubs and trees, and among these, every evening and all day Sunday, at this season of the year, throngs of men, women and children promenade and wander about, getting a



breath of fresh air and a glimpse of green. The sewage problem vanished with the houses; and what is the result? An area of almost three hundred acres is reclaimed from a wretched and unhealthy development and made a place of delightful beauty. The higher land surrounding it is rid of a neighboring nuisance, and its value tremendously increased by its proximity to a permanent park, to which the years will only add fresh splendor.

Orange Park, also under the control of the Essex County Park Commission, is another example of the wisdom of making glad the waste places. This, too, was a marshy tract of about fifty-two acres in

lawns, the swamps playgrounds, and the sites of the tenements gardens. Here, also, the value of surrounding land was greatly increased by the improvement, so that the money expended on the park was more than returned in increased ratables. A veritable miracle was wrought, a piece of forgotten swamp land became the rendezvous for rich and poor; upon the drives the handsome equipages of Orange people are daily seen, and children delight in its fair lawns, while the flower displays are beautiful.

But there is another function of a Park Commission in the selection of its lands. It should not only restore, it should preserve. It is more and



COURTESY TOWN AND COUNTRY

AFTER.

The South Mountain Forest Reservation, South Orange, N. J.

the cities of Orange and East Orange, called Parrow Brook Swamp. It was cursed further by the presence of quicksand, which made it dangerous in wet weather, mosquitoes, and noisy frogs. A few mean tenements stood about its edge, but no one had been bold enough to attempt to build very far within it, yet within a block was Harrison street, one of the handsomest residence streets in Orange. It was bounded by streets on the map, but the property was so poor that they had never been opened. The Park Commission began about four years ago and improved this in much the same manner as Branch Brook Park. A thorough drainage system was first inaugurated, and the superfluous water gathered into a little lake. Then the bogs became

more difficult each year to find in the great metropolitan district surrounding New York any remnant of the natural beauty of the country, and so it becomes the duty of the Park Commission to set aside those places that remain, to be perpetually *Rus in urbe*. The Essex County Park Commission selected for this purpose two tracts upon the Orange Mountains, which are called, because of the reason for their taking not parks, but reservations. One of these comprises about 400 acres immediately surrounding Eagle Rock, in West Orange. The land lies along the crest of First Mountain, a mass of trap rock rising abruptly from the plain below to a height of about one hundred and fifty feet, with an elevation above the sea of from two hundred to



two hundred and sixty feet. The view of Essex county, of Elizabeth, of Greater New York and of the highlands of the Navesink is magnificent.

Indeed, it can be said of Eagle Rock itself that from it one can look out over a greater population than from any other natural elevation in the world. The houses and workshops of nearly 5,000,000 people stretch out in broad panorama at the gazer's feet, while behind him lies the cool and shady stillness of the forest. The other reservation is farther to the south, and the nature of its scenery is somewhat different. It contains, approximately, one thousand five hundred acres between the crests of First and Second Mountains. In the valley is the reservoir of the city of Orange, and winding in and out among the trees is the brook which forms the headwaters of the Rahway River. No human habitation mars the sylvan character of the scene. All is stream and lake, woodland and mountain. It is

the purpose always to leave it so. The trees have been trimmed and helped to grow, wood roads have been cut through the forest, and bridges thrown across the brook, but this is all that will be done. The solitude of nature will never be broken in upon, and here within but a short distance of the greatest population of this continent, one can find the country as it always was; can watch the sunlight on the water, hear the birds sing, and listen to the music of the wind among the trees.

This is but a sketch of the great park system which has been created almost at the doorstep of the metropolis. Let him who would know more go out into these pleasure grounds and look about him. But the work of this commission clearly shows, as that of all such wisely planned municipal improvements do, that the benefits of parks are manifold. They give back in increased valuations the money expended upon them many times compounded.

## A Woodland Retreat in Fairmount Park.

The untold benefits to a community which large parks afford is perhaps no more evidenced anywhere than in Philadelphia, where the grand Fairmount Park is close to the homes of the people for miles and miles of its length. In many cases one has but to cross a street to leave behind the busy hum of life and find himself in the silence of the deep woods of the park. The little picture accompanying this illustrates a case of this kind. It is in what is called the East Park, a portion of Fairmount, divided by the Schuylkill River from the other portion. It is so close to the Ridge Road, one of the principal roads leading from the city proper to the suburbs, that but little more than a stone's throw divides it. Little rustic bridges, such as this one can often be used properly, and they help to impress one with the idea of being in a woodland retreat. The little stream which it crosses is but what comes from a grand spring, but little above it. There is no more water than could be stepped over by having a few large stones there, but how much prettier is the whole scene from the use of a bridge!

The little clump of bushes on the right of the bridge, along the side of the stream, is the odorifer-

ous spice bush, as are some of those at the opposite end. The leaves, twigs and seeds of this bush are



A GLIMPSE OF NATURE, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

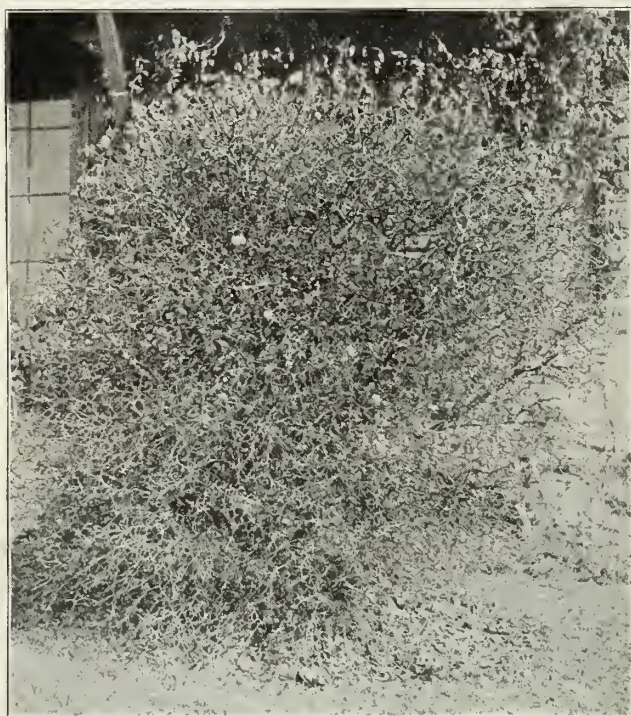
highly fragrant when bruised or crushed, besides that the scarlet berries are most ornamental. On the left of the bridge, on the rising ground, the tree with wide spreading branches is our native beech, *Fagus Americana*, a lovely tree wherever seen. On the opposite side are more beech, together with white black and red oak, and in the springtime the locality is famous for the wealth of wild flowers it displays.

JOSEPH MEEHAN



### The Hardy Orange Hedge Plant.

Candidates for public favor as hedge plants are looming up every few years, the latest one, the hardy orange, *Citrus trifoliata*, being now on trial. This is a true orange, not simply named orange, as is the case with the Osage orange. If I remember right, it appeared first at Washington, D. C., where it had been brought from Japan as a stock on which fruiting sorts had been grafted. Proving a good one for the purpose, more of them were imported,



CITRUS TRIFOLIATA—HARDY ORANGE.

and some were allowed to grow up as small trees, and they proved hardy. Though named "hardy" because of being far harder than any other known sort, it is not hardy in the far North. It is, however, quite hardy as far as Philadelphia, and doubtless farther north along the coast, it would be uninjured. Anywhere south of Philadelphia it is a beautiful specimen plant and an invaluable hedge plant. Where defensive hedges are still deemed necessary, there is nothing better. The Osage orange and the honey-locust, long favorite hedge plants, have been almost wholly discarded. Naturally of tree growth, they were hard to keep in shape, and to add to this, their roots, especially those of the Osage, extended so far each side of the hedge, as to rob the food from crops for several yards in each side of it.

In the South, or wherever a hedge is still required, this hardy orange will doubtless be the best of all plants to use. The *Pyracantha* is rather slow growing, and it does not make stiff shoots. The

Cherokee and other roses do not make as thick or as stiff a hedge as desired. Now the hardy orange would turn man or beast after once fairly of good size, which it is not long in reaching. It has very rigid shoots and spines, and it stands almost as firm as a planted post. Nothing would attempt its passage more than once.

The hardy orange is not evergreen, such as many hedge plants are, but at all times its shoots are deep green, and these make a hedge of it attractive even in the winter season.

Perhaps a good feature is the fact that its pretty oranges are not palatable, being of a very bitter taste. Were it otherwise, boys would be apt to damage the hedge to get the fruit, though the forbidding nature of its thorns and its very stiff shoots, as already noted, would resist successfully ordinary attempts to interfere with them.

The plants are raised from seeds, sown in spring, germinating well at once, and making a good growth the first season.

Naturally this plant is a bushy grower close to the ground, and not making the rampant growth of the Osage orange; one pruning a year is sufficient for it. This natural bushiness makes it unnecessary to use as many plants per yard as the older hedge plants require; and a good hedge results in three or four years.

In early spring these plants are full of pretty white "orange blossoms", just like the fruiting ones produce, but without the sweet odor, which makes those of the old sorts renowned.

Referring again to the question of hardiness, Philadelphians get zero weather for a few days nearly every winter, and the hardy orange is hardy there. This will be some guide as to its hardiness in other localities.

The photograph is of a bush growing on the grounds of Charles W. Henry, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Just imagine what an effective hedge it would be composed of such a thick, twiggy, thorny, stiff-growing plant as it represents. A few "oranges" are still on the branches and several are on the ground.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

### THE YEW AS A HEDGE PLANT.

For the purpose of a hedge the Yew is generally used for the inside of a garden, where for terraces and hedges near the mansion it is the best plant that can be employed. It should be treated in every respect in the same way as the Holly, with the important exception of being clipped in May, as the Yew makes most of its growth in the early part of the year. —*The Garden.*



### **The Jefferson Monument, Louisville, Ky.**

The monument to Thomas Jefferson, illustrated on this page, was presented to the city of Louisville by the Bernheim Brothers, two wealthy public-spirited business men of the city, in November, and was unveiled with imposing ceremonies, including addresses by Ex-Gov. Bradley and Mayor Weaver. It stands on Jefferson street in front of the Jefferson County Court House, the architecture of the latter forming an effective background. The statue of Jefferson is in bronze, nine feet high, and represents him at the age of 33 presenting the Declaration of Independence to the First Congress. The subject is well conceived and executed with power and artistic taste by the sculptor, Sir Moses Ezekiel.

An original feature is the bronze pedestal, which represents the famous Liberty Bell, the height being nine feet with a diameter of nearly ten feet. On the outside of this bell at four equi-distant points are skilfully modeled figures, representing Liberty, Equality, Justice and the Brotherhood of Man. The statue symbolizing Liberty shows the Goddess of Liberty starting forward bursting the chains from her arms. She occupies the front of the pedestal and the flowing drapery and vigorous motion of the figure are incisively portrayed. Justice, with bandaged eyes, is shown with drawn sword in one

hand and scales in the other. Equality is typified in a female form, represented in the act of casting



THOMAS JEFFERSON MONUMENT, LOUISVILLE, KY.

from her the law of primo-geniture.

The lower part of the monument is of dark Quincy granite from the Quincy Granite Quarries Co., Quincy, Mass., and was constructed and erected by the Harrison Granite Co., Barre, Vt.

### **Nursery School of Botany.**

An innovation that is unique, original and useful, has recently been made by Thomas Meehan & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., in establishing for their employes a school of botany with a systematic course of study, and it has already met with great encouragement. The school is under the direct personal care of Mr. S. Mendelson Meehan, a member of the firm, and Mr. Ernest Hemming, a Kew graduate, who is a specialist in herbaceous plants and in charge of that department for the firm. The former teaches the advanced members of the class and the latter

instructs the younger element. Both express themselves as being well pleased with the progress of their pupils. Every employe is eligible, from the veteran who has grown gray in the service to the apprentice who puts in time washing pots. It is surprising and encouraging to see what interest all the members of the class take and what progress they make. Nothing could better show that the nursery business in this country is working ever upward. The value of the trained men is becoming every day more appreciated.



### Monumental Art in Italian Cemeteries.

The characteristic feature of the Italian cemetery is the colonnade that invariably surrounds the Campo Santa (holy field). This colonnade, like the cloister proper in a monastery, encloses the green field in which are laid to rest those who are too poor to purchase for themselves a burial place in the colonnade. Monuments of white and colored marble, bronze or alabaster, in far richer variety of form and design, than found in our cemeteries, fill the space between the columns of the colonnade and the niches on the opposite wall. If the Campo Santo happens to be a fashionable one, then usually a second colonnade encloses the first, the former receiving its light from above. We are accustomed to see in our cemeteries headstones, crosses, obelisks and broken columns, here and there an allegorical figure, a bust or some more costly work of sculpture. In our larger cemeteries we find lavishly built mausoleums. How far different are the monuments in the Italian Campo Santo. Clustering around allegorical figures, such as Faith and Hope, we find the most realistic reproductions in cold marble. Disconsolate hopelessness, psychic and physical pain, grief in its most heart-rending aspect are here depicted in a fashion that makes you shudder all over. The Italian monumental purveyor does not believe in illustrating the meeting in the hereafter of those whom death has temporarily put asunder; he believes it to be his duty to bring out the tragedy of death in blunt, cruel fashion. Here we see a female, garbed in hat and jacket of the present time, crouching disconsolately before a marble shaft. The face of the female figure is not idealized. It represents the widow of the man who is buried here, and the sculptor was congratulated for bringing out the lifelike features of the mourning widow. On another grave we find that the sculptor has actually depicted a mother holding her infant towards his father who lies buried here. It is not an unusual thing to see a marble of Death, impersonated by a grim skeleton, seizing with brutally-depicted strength the figure of the person who lies buried underneath the diabolical monument.

The Campo Santo of Genoa is one of the most magnificent cemeteries in all Italy. It is beautifully situated in the midst of the peaceful quietness of the mountains. A street car runs from Genoa to the cemetery portals. From the cemetery the Genoese fortifications are visible. From the distance the greenish white view of the Campo Santo is almost overpowering. It comprises a great big square enclosed by two colonnades; innumerable small, white crosses dot the graves of those who

are buried in the center square. In the center is a lofty figure of Faith, leaning with the right arm on a gigantic cross, the Holy Writ in her left. In the background are marble steps that lead to another division of the cemetery where we find a miniature reproduction of the Pantheon of Rome, with its magnificent cupola and portico. This chapel is furnished and fitted up in truly sumptuous style. Support for the edifice is furnished by sixteen monolithic black marble columns, each worth 12,000 liras. The eight niches between the columns are filled with the most famous works of living masters. Nowhere in the world is there a masterpiece that surpasses in ideal beauty the representation of



TOMB OF MAZZINI, GENOA.

Adam and Eve which is to be seen here in heroic size. Nearby are the statues of Daniel, the prophet, the Holy Michael in martial uniform and the Immaculate Virgin, who is pictured bringing the message of the Lord that means redemption.

The burial places in the rotunda cannot be purchased. It is a special honor to be buried there, and only those who have specially distinguished themselves, are accorded a final resting place in this hallowed ground. Rossini, the Genoese composer, lies buried here. Amid the terraces that abound in the Campo Santo, many Gothic mausoleums, small temples and neat, refreshing monuments are to be seen surrounded by many of the grim kind already alluded to. Here we see the head of an angelic boy of tender age. Underneath is the inscription: "He was our joy and hope." At last we have found Mazzini's last resting place, far away from the colonnade in an almost lonely spot. No allegorical figure to adorn his grave, no statue, just a plain mausoleum with the inscription: Giuseppe Mazzini.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD HIRSCH.

(To be continued.)



## IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY  
FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

## BEAUTIFYING THE CEMETERY.

At least one opportunity for the development of good out-of-door art exists in each town and in many country communities. It is found in the improvement of the frequently neglected and almost invariably badly planned local cemetery.

Nearly all burial grounds are cared for in spots by lot owners, but to secure an attractive appearance throughout the grounds calls for well-directed organized effort. No better or more effective work lies waiting for improvement societies to tackle, and it is right at hand.

If such work is worth doing, it is certainly worth doing in the best possible way. It must, therefore, be done in accordance with a carefully considered, definite and detailed plan. The best way to secure such a design is to engage a landscape gardener who is versed in cemetery work. All new cemeteries in progressive communities are in these days designed on modern lines. The American rural cemetery is acknowledged to be the ideal. It is a burial park. If quiet landscape beauty is appropriate anywhere, it is in the cemetery, and this fact is now generally admitted.

But it is one thing to decide to retain or to create this desirable characteristic in a burial ground and another to eliminate or to prevent inappropriate and inharmonious features that have come to be considered the proper thing in this connection. However, once a community is impressed with the practical and artistic advantages of the so-called lawn plan, the rest is comparatively easy.

This plan consists in fitting the chosen site to cemetery purposes without spoiling or altering its natural landscape effects. This result is brought about in as many ways as there are pieces of ground to be transformed into burial plots. No cemetery plan is good unless the finished grounds retain the original landscape characteristics of the chosen tract. This does not mean that there are to be no alterations. The topography may be altered throughout; trees may be removed (though this must be done with absolute knowledge or harm may ensue that only the years of a lifetime can re-

pair); shrubbery may be cut away in some places and set out in others; and waterways may be altered or created; still, when all is said and done, the character of the landscape will retain its original spirit—that is, if the work has been in the hands of an artist. At the same time, the ground will have been perfectly adapted to its intended purpose.

Among the necessities in every cemetery are a good drainage system; an adequate water system; well-placed driveways (which will largely decide the size, shape and number of sections); level graves (no mounds are found in up-to-date grounds); low markers at the head of graves; no foot stones and no visible corner stones—the latter being set flush with the ground; no fences, copings, hedges or other visible boundaries to lots—these must merge indistinguishably



OFFICE, CHAPEL AND ENTRANCE, CITY CEMETERY, LEXINGTON, KY.

into each other if the open, lawn-like effect is to be preserved; unsold spaces for necessary planting must be retained throughout the enclosure; sharp slopes, boggy ground and other land unsuitable for burial purposes should be occupied by planting or be included in the waterways; hitching posts must be inconspicuous—gas-pipe posts with a ring at the top are used in some of the best cemeteries, notably in Graceland, Chicago, and stones with rings attached are also good. An irregular belt of planting should inclose the entire space to serve the double purpose of shielding the grounds from public view and furnishing the seclusion that cemetery visitors find especially grateful. If any breaks occur in such boundary plantations, they should open up distant views, which are better obtained from the higher parts of the grounds where the view is over rather than through the planting. Conditions must,



of course, govern such details. A good fence or wall is a prime necessity, and entrance gates, lodge, chapel, etc., should be in keeping and as good as can be afforded. It is frequently possible to secure some of these features as memorials to those who are buried in the grounds, and it is suggested that efforts to secure such memorials form a part of the legitimate work of improvement organizations.

In remodeling old grounds these changes must usually be brought about bit by bit, but if associations prosecute the work with tact and discretion

Department of Town Improvements for the Federation, issued quite an exhaustive report of the work of eleven towns, of which Montclair, Rahway, Plainfield, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Elizabeth and Boonton had separate civic associations, while in Verona, Salem and Jersey City improvement work is a regular branch of the local Woman's Clubs of those places.

In Verona the streets of the village have been lighted and a public library opened. This club has been engaged in such work since 1893.

*South Wall  
of Chapel  
Graceland  
Cemetery,  
Chicago.*



*Ampelopsis  
Veitchii,  
Snowberry  
Bushes and  
other  
planting.*

they are pretty sure to win success as well as lasting recognition, respect and confidence.

Those who contemplate taking up this branch in the spring would better take steps at once toward educating public opinion. The best suggestion we have to offer in this direction is a lecture or talk on improved cemetery methods and customs illustrated by stereopticon views of the beautiful grounds that have made American cemeteries known the world over as the most appropriate and charming in existence.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

#### NOTES.

The women of New Jersey are way up in front in improvement work. It has been taken hold of by individual organizations and by the State Federation of Women's Clubs. As long ago as the fall of 1899 Mrs. A. J. Newman, then Chairman of the

Waste paper receptacles have been placed on street corners and in the yards of the public schools in Salem. This last feature seems to be a new and very excellent idea.

The work of the Montclair Town Improvement Association is too well known to require specific comment. The society is one of the foremost civic organizations of the country. It has ten departments of work each in the hands of a special committee, and the effective work already accomplished testifies to the character of the material composing these committees. A copy of the printed reports of the Montclair society should be in the hands of every young organization and would be found suggestive and helpful to many older associations. It is brim full of practical hints.

An organized system for the disposal of household waste has been established in Cranford by the Women's Club.



The Civic Improvement Society of New Brunswick was organized in 1895 and has done good work in the way of street cleaning, tree planting and in arousing public interest. A novel feature of its methods consists of prizes given for the two best essays written by High School pupils on the "Best Way to Make New Brunswick an Ideal City."

Plainfield and Boonton are both credited with successful efforts to interest children in improvement work. In the former a play ground has been established for their benefit and an appropriation for a city park secured, while in Boonton prizes were given for the best gardens grown by members of the

The Jersey City Woman's Club, being the youngest to have succeeded in impressing the city street sweepers and cartmen with the notion that "every woman is a street inspector and always on duty," and with telling results.

Princeton, N. J., has an efficient Village Improvement Society which has offered four prizes of \$10 each, one in each of the four divisions of the city, to the householders who keep the tidiest and prettiest yards; and has placed waste paper receptacles at street intersections as well as bulletin boards lettered "V. I. S.," on which announcements, posters, etc., are placed instead of on trees, fences and build-

*Evergreen  
Boundary  
Plantation.*



*Graceland  
Cemetery,  
Chicago.*

Children's Auxiliary. At the latter place a public library is maintained by the association, a foot bridge has been built over the railway tracks and electric lights secured for the city.

The Perth Amboy organization has secured the passage of street-cleaning ordinances, maintains a lecture course on town improvement, organized a Children's Aid Society, and given a public drinking fountain. The women of this society have interested themselves in municipal improvement since 1896.

The Woman's Civic Federation of Elizabeth has a membership of several hundred and has shown great wisdom in securing an "Advisory Board" composed of sixteen men. A free kindergarten, an organized charity, a society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and a work room where the poor may earn rather than beg needed help, are among the chief features of work already accomplished by this active association.

The Town Improvement Association of Rahway has been interested in the "good roads" movement since 1897. It has laid out several parks and provided open air concerts during the summer months.

est organization mentioned in the account, is said to have succeeded in impressing the city street sweepers and cartmen with the notion that "every woman is a street inspector and always on duty," and with telling results.

East Orange, N. J., also has an active improvement association.

The Village Improvement Society of East End, Va., serves the purpose of a social and literary club during the months when out-of-door work is unseasonable. Programs consisting of vocal and instrumental music, readings and recitations occupy the latter part of evenings devoted to the business and pleasure of the club.

The Village Improvement Society of East Berkshire, Vt., has built gravel walks and maintains electric lights in the village; that of Glen Cove, L. I., in one season collected and disbursed \$950.79 for street sprinkling.

The Improvement Association of Idaho Falls, Idaho, has found it necessary to reinforce its street rubbish boxes with iron bands and to beg the public through the public press not to deposit lava rock in them. This organization is interested in securing a park for the town.

F. C. S.



**Village Improvement.**

There is no country neighborhood, no village, town or city, but offers opportunity for work in out of door art, or civic improvement. Do you live in the country? There are treeless roadsides everywhere. Do you live in the city? Let the people in your block put out trees; put a flower bed between the walk and street; put out vases filled with flowers; take all tags off trees and poles on the block; make the children the police force to care for and protect these things, and you will be training them for future usefulness, giving an object lesson to people in adjoining blocks and improving your own surroundings. Do you live in a village? Then you have a greater opportunity for work than elsewhere. If trees are needed, plant them for such persons as will promise to care for them and to replace them if they die.

Are the telephone and telegraph poles, the trees and fences within the corporation limits covered with bills? Get the village board to pass an ordinance forbidding it and then take off those already on.

If the papers and rags thrown around give your street an untidy look, place wire baskets, labeled:

"Please Put Waste Paper Here" at needed points. After these are in place ask the board to allow the street commissioner to empty them when full. They will do so in most cases, and in this way you are educating them.

Are your depot grounds untidy? Set out trees and ask the help of the railway company. Have you a park? Is there anything to do there?

This is the season for organizing Improvement Clubs, in order to be ready for the work the spring will bring. Do not hesitate because those interested are few. If you have three or four women who will attempt it, form your simple organization, and you will succeed. I would form it of women, because they are more economical than men, less apt to become discouraged, and more willing to work with small beginnings; but I would lose no opportunity to ask help from every man and child in the community.

In the little village of Birmingham, Mich., a town of one thousand people, all these things and more have been done with a very small outlay of money, and against opposition from many points.

MARTHA BALDWIN, Pres. V. I. S.

**City Ordinance for Tree Planting.**

The following ordinance for the regulation of street tree planting was passed by the city council of Jacksonville, Fla.: "The trees required to be planted shall be water oaks, in sound and healthy condition, with branches trimmed off from the ground, and from eight feet above the ground the branches shall be cut back to about twenty-four inches in length and gradually shortened to about twelve inches at or near the top of the tree at a point where the trunk is cut off. The trunk shall be topped at not less than fifteen feet from the ground for trees twelve inches in circumference, and at not less than fifteen feet from the ground for trees nine inches in circumference. The trunk where topped shall be covered with shellack or grafting wax. The trees shall be planted and made to live and grow in healthy condition about twelve feet from each side of the street, and about twenty-seven feet apart; the exact location of each tree to be designated by the Board of Public Works. In the territory bounded east by Newman street, north by Ashley street, and west by Clay street, the trees must be not less than twelve inches in circumference three feet from the ground, and in the remaining territory the trees must be not less than nine inches in circumference three feet above the ground. All trees to be subject to the approval and acceptance of the Superintendent of Parks; the roots of all trees to be cut not less than three feet from the butt. The trees must be watered and cared for as

may be necessary, and maintained in a healthy condition for the period of eighteen months after planting, and at the end of the said period must be in a healthy growing condition."

\* \* \* \*

The passage of an ordinance including the above specifications indicates an interest in beautifying the streets which is commendable. In the North, we should consider the trimming called for by the ordinance as rather severe, and as tending to detract from the beauty of the trees. By cutting off a portion of the last year's growth the appearance of the tree would not be injured, and the foliage would be reduced to correspond with the roots. There are many varieties of water oak, but a question might be raised as to the advisability of restricting the street planting of a city to one species. Are not live oaks, magnolias, hollies, gums, and tulip trees suited to the climate and worthy of places on some of the streets? Twenty-seven feet apart would make the trees much too close together to give the best effect at maturity.

Perhaps, however, one should not criticise details too much. The mere fact that street planting has received some attention by the city council is encouraging and it is hoped that other cities will follow the example of Jacksonville in encouraging tree planting, and adopt such rules as the local conditions require and will lead to best results.

O. C. S.



## Nursery Catalogues.

It is well for buyers of nursery stock that most nurserymen who issue catalogues send out stock which is better than the catalogue, while a good catalogue is sure indication of good stock.

There can be but one object in a catalogue, to advertise. To do this, nurserymen seem to have one of two ideas in mind; one to so praise a plant that a desire may be created for it, the other to state exactly the character of the plant so that the buyer can see what it is like, and how it fills a place which no other plant can fill. The first way appeals to the ignorant buyer, the second to the thoughtful. Most catalogues are a combination of the two ideas.

A little practice in the study of catalogues soon reveals their strong points and their weaknesses. A quotation describing a shrub is taken at random from the catalogue of a firm who have a national reputation for the excellence of their stock: "Flowers creamy-white in large bunches, very fragrant; foliage large; distinct and curious in the habit of growth." Who can guess what plant is described or its practical value? The first clause is the only one which tells anything. Another, "A rare native tree, with numerous slender branches, which spread out horizontally, and thick rough bark. Leaves about the size and form of those of an apple, but more pointed, and a bright shining green." Little is told here. Very much better is the following, "A slender green-branched shrub, 5 to 6 feet high with globular yellow flowers from July to October." That tells something.

We shall leave the buyer who buys only with enthusiasm to the tender mercies of the nurserymen. For the practical man, a useful working catalogue is desired. While a catalogue is primarily to attract attention and to induce people to buy, this is best accomplished by conveying to the buyer's mind the clearest representation of the plant and its fitness for his particular situation. He wants the description concise and pointed. He wants to know how high a plant will grow, in terms definite enough to distinguish one plant from another. He wants to know how high the plants are which are for sale. He would like information also in general terms as to the habit of the plant and the coarseness or fineness of its leaves. Its permanent effect thus disposed of, its actual time of bloom, the color of its flowers, and the largeness or smallness of its color effect are interesting to him. The same is true of the fruit. It is understood that the usual classification unto trees, shrubs, deciduous, evergreen, etc., has been adhered to. Knowledge about peculiarities of culture is desired, whether shade enduring or not, tenderness and preference for moist or dry, rich, sandy or clayey soils. He can often understand a plant better if he knows its habitat. Altogether

he wants to be able to see in mind the general effect of the plant and to know where it will grow. Beyond that for practical purposes he does not care and the less trouble he has in getting the information the better pleased he is.

It is a favorable indication of the increasing thoughtfulness of buyers and of the resulting increase of good effects in planting, that catalogues are continually improving in this appeal to the thoughtful mind. A western firm has gone to the extreme of pointedness and conciseness by using the fewest and most descriptive words possible. For example, "*Symplocos crataegoides*, 8 ft. June. Japanese shrub, white flowers, showy fruit, 2 to 3 ft." This information is arranged in a systematic and attractive way so that while the important facts are grasped with ease, the sensibilities are appealed to. Accompanying the descriptions are good photographs, which attempt to convey important features which words cannot express and to increase the artistic value of the catalogue itself. An eastern firm while still holding to the old wordy descriptions still throws in enough parenthetical and other information to give a valuable catalogue. It also has adopted in both retail and wholesale catalogues, the practice of throwing in occasional brief and pithy remarks after a description which tell much and increase the interest of the catalogue.

Another favorable indication of increasing care is the uniform use in both retail and wholesale catalogues of the botanical name of the genus and species rather than the common names or a mixture of both common and botanical names, and that the one in common usage by botanists. The botanical name is the only uniform name that can be adopted throughout the country, so that one can know exactly what plant he is buying. Now that we have a standard cyclopedia of horticulture in that of Professor Bailey the nomenclature of that work can be adopted.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the ease in getting information. Time is money and a buyer appreciates easy ways of cutting across corners. A firm in the middle states publishes a trade list, which seems almost ideal in this respect. By variations in the size of type, the heaviness of the type diminishing as the expressions become more detailed and by the orderly arrangement of genera and spaces, the eye readily passes from genus to genus, yet it can see the whole of any genus distinct from any other. Were a catalogue published with the conciseness and taste of the western catalogue united with the orderliness of the one last mentioned one well-nigh perfect would seem to have been evolved.

A. PHELPS WYMAN



## Garden Plants—Their Geography—LXXIV.

## QUERNALES.

The Juglans, Casuarina and Quercus Alliance.

There are 6 tribes, 17 genera and 518 species in this group.

They are generally characterized by a sterile amentaceous inflorescence, with male and female



JUGLANS NIGRA, EIGHT YEARS OLD.  
Planted for Timber, Ottawa, Ont., Arboretum.

flowers mostly on the same, but occasionally on separate plants. There is a wide difference in the appearance of the trees and shrubs of the various tribes, and in the character of their fruits. This, however, is just what a gardener desires for effective grouping on the ground.

*Carya* "Hickory" has 12 species in North America and Mexico. *C. olivæformis*, the "pecan nut," is found from Southern Indiana and Illinois to South-western Texas, generally along streams in the latter locality. Many attempts have been made to cultivate this species northward, but rarely with success. It would seem that Indiana stock should stand a little northing. *C. alba* yields the common hickory nut at the north. Most species make good looking trees when given plenty of room to spread.

*Juglans* "walnut" has 8 or 10 species in the temperate and sub-tropical regions of the Northern Hemisphere, Jamaica being perhaps the most southerly station. There are two or three varieties of nursery origin in cultivation, which are regarded as hybrids between Asiatic and American species. Like the hickories, they are good looking and useful trees, as well for their timber as their nuts, but they require sufficient room for development in ornamental plantations. *J. regia*, the so-called "Eng-

lish walnut," is a native of Asiatic countries, from the Himalayas to the Caucasus. It will stand the winters in sheltered places in Southern New England and sometimes mature a crop of nuts, but is more at home in California. In Cachmere walnut oil is largely used for culinary purposes. *J. nigra* is a very valuable timber tree, hardy much further north and on parts of the prairies, where I have heard of its growing to 40 feet in fourteen years. There are two or three North China and Japanese species now in cultivation, which promise very well in the Atlantic states, but it is not likely that their nuts will equal the persistently selected varieties of *J. regia*.

*Pterocarya*, sometimes called the "Caucasian walnut," has four species, all natives of temperate Asia, from the Caucasus to Japan.

*Platycarya strobilacea* is a native of China and is the tree which Lindley called *Fortunæa*. It is the only species.

*Myrica*, "sweet gale," "sweet fern," etc., has 40 species scattered over most warm and temperate regions other than Australia. *Comptonia* is included as a section. The fruits have frequently a waxy or fleshy covering to their nuts, and the plants are deciduous shrubs at the north, or sub-evergreen and



MYRICA RUBRA.

evergreen shrubs, or small trees, in the tropics. The fruits of some are eatable, but acid. *M. cerifera* and *M. asplenifolia* do well in sandy and dry places. *M. Gale* is better with more moisture.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



## Park Notes

A bill reducing the membership of the Buffalo Park Board from thirteen to five members has been passed by the New York Legislature. The executive committee of the old board estimated at the last meeting that there would be a deficit of about \$28,000 at the end of the fiscal year. The estimate for the appropriation was \$100,000 less than for the previous year.

\* \* \*

Representative Tongue has introduced in Congress a bill providing for the establishment of the Crater Lake National Park, embracing 249 square miles in the vicinity of Crater Lake, Klamath county, Ore. The lake is on the summit of the Cascade Range, and belongs to the vacant domain of the government. It is 6,239 feet above the sea level, surrounded by nearly perpendicular walls from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high, and contains a circular island in which is an extinct crater 90 feet deep. It is in the midst of rugged and picturesque scenery and is of no value for agriculture or mining.

\* \* \*

Henry Phipps, donor of the Phipps conservatory, in Schenley Park, Pittsburg, has presented the park with an addition to the conservatory to be devoted entirely to cacti. The structure will be of stone, 75 by 36 feet high and will be similar in design to the other greenhouses. The plans, which are by Lord & Burnham, of New York, have been adopted, and Superintendent Falconer is making arrangements for stocking the new cactus house. He has correspondents in the West Indies, Florida, California, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico, arranging for the shipment of the plants during the summer.

\* \* \*

Improvements and additions to parks are noted as follows this month: Keney Park Hartford, Conn., has adopted plans by Benjamin Morris, Jr., for an elaborate gateway, four new pavilions, and a new public building at the Barbour street entrance. The pavilions will be of granite and sandstone, two of them flanking the new entrance on Windsor avenue, and the other two at the terminals of pedestrian pathways entering the park. The improvements are to be begun this spring and completed by next fall. . . A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature providing for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purpose of continuing the improvements to Bronx Park Zoological Gardens, New York City. . . The city authorities of Quebec will expend \$50,000 during this year in improving the historic Plains of Abraham, which the Dominion government recently purchased and turned over to the city for park purposes. . . T. L. Greenough, Missoula, Mont., is to present to that city a tract of land for a public park. . . Mr. Geo. P. Lord, Elgin, Ill., has presented that city with five acres of land in the heart of the city for a public park, and several years ago donated 100 acres for the same purpose. . . The Park Board of Indianapolis, Ind., will file papers in the Circuit Court, asking for the condemnation of a strip of land from Thirtieth street to Thirty-eighth along the White River for an addition to Riverside Park.

## FROM THE PARK REPORTS.

The annual report of the park department of Portland, Ore., soon to be issued, will contain a review of the receipts and disbursements of that department for the past eleven years. The total receipts for that period were \$145,190.82, and the expenditures \$144,001.88. The average annual receipts for that period were \$13,198.26, and the disbursements \$9,521.76. The receipts for 1901 were \$32,670.32, and disbursements \$10,685.68.

The park commissioners of Worcester, Mass., at their annual meeting ask to be relieved of the care of the shade trees, and request that they be placed under the care of a city forester. They recommend the purchase of additional tracts of land selected by the council committee last year, and report the total expenditures for the past year as \$23,157.19.

Ex-Park Commissioner Brower, of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, New York City, in his farewell report to Mayor Van Wyck for 1901, speaks as follows concerning politics in the New York parks: "There are many suggestions which I might make on account of my nine years' experience as commissioner, but it would seem to be almost useless to present them until the parks are taken out of politics, and the pleasure grounds of the people are protected from the constant changes made necessary by the new charter, as it is utterly impossible for any commissioner either to complete or have the experience necessary to make the needed improvements involving expenditures of money and time necessary to do justice to the best interests of the community."

The annual report of the park department of Cambridge, Mass., for 1901, shows expenditures for construction work amounting to \$136,270.29, and for maintenance \$23,745.44. The total receipts were \$166,347.03. The report of the landscape architects, Olmsted Brothers, shows that they have prepared twenty-eight sketches, plans, diagrams and tracings for landscape improvements, principally for portions of Charles River road, Hastings Square and Porter Square.

The report of J. Clyde Power, superintendent and engineer of the Indianapolis parks, tells of permanent improvements accomplished during the year in the grading of lawns, roads, unsightly banks and hillsides and the construction of walks, bridges and buildings. More than 3,000 trees were planted in Riverside Park and two handsome suspension bridges built across the river. The superintendent recommends the improvement of the water system and the establishment of more small parks. The appropriation for the year was \$98,425, and the expenditures \$97,525, leaving a balance of \$900.

The annual report of Superintendent Nussbaumer of the St. Paul, Minn., Park Board, showed that the total income of the parks for the past year was \$68,000. The expenditures were: Improvements, \$31,602; maintenance, \$33,293.

The park board of Minneapolis, Minn., reports receipts from all sources of \$199,212.49. The board has wiped out a two-year deficit of \$25,000, and starts the new year with a debt of \$18,000 which it expects to pay off during 1902. The council has approved the new park bond issue of \$70,000, and bids were opened February 1. They will bear 3½ per cent. interest and will be payable in thirty years.

The report of the Secretary of the park board of Ottawa, Can., shows receipts for 1901 amounting to \$10,332.43 and expenditures of \$11,643.00. The board was organized in 1893 and has expended since that time, \$27,000, an average of \$3,000 a year, or about 5¾ cents per annum per head of population.



## Cemetery Notes.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society has recommended that the legislature of Massachusetts be petitioned to take steps toward the preservation of inscriptions on gravestones, in view of the historic interest of many of the inscriptions in the old New England cemeteries.

\* \* \*

The State Board of Taxation of the state of New Jersey will recommend to the present legislature that a law be passed for the taxation of cemetery property which is now exempt. They would exempt only that part of cemetery property which is in actual use for interments. Several attempts have been made before to do away with the exemption of cemetery property, but they have all failed.

\* \* \*

The committee on town by-laws of Westfield, Mass., has recommended the passage of a law providing that any person may deposit with the town treasurer any sum of money, fund or securities to be used for the perpetual care or improvement of any public or private burial spot or any grave or lot therein, and that the treasurer shall guarantee the depositor four per cent. interest on his deposit forever, if it is applied to a public cemetery. Should the money be applied to a private cemetery, the town merely becomes the custodian of the fund, but does not pay interest.

\* \* \*

Fairview Cemetery, Amsterdam, N. Y., was incorporated in May, 1901, and consists of 112 acres of rolling ground and a six-acre park. The grounds have been laid out on the lawn plan, and the work of improvement is still in progress. A new chapel and receiving vault has been completed and is now ready for service, and a well-equipped greenhouse has been erected. The chapel is of Gothic architecture and is built of Gouverneur marble, with interior of Italian and Tennessee marble. The vault contains 46 catacombs, and the total cost will be about \$20,000. D. D. Cassidy, Jr., architect. Other extensive improvements, including the construction of a stone and iron gateway, and several miniature lakes, are planned for the coming season.

### NEW CEMETERIES.

Grandview Cemetery, comprising 160 acres of land, in North Versailles township, Pa., is to be laid out. The land was purchased at a cost of \$20,000, and will be improved at once....The West Avon Cemetery Association has been formed at West Avon, Conn. F. W. Harris is president and W. Judd secretary....The Jamison Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Guthrie, Oklahoma. The trustees are G. L. Fortune, H. Simmonds and B. McGlatherty....Graceland Cemetery, located on the old Howell farm, comprising 200 acres of land, near Albany, N. Y., has recently been incorporated by Addison Keck and others....The New Crown Hill Cemetery Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are R. W. and Elizabeth Crosby, Charles Buschmann and Lewis Meier....The Poplar Grove Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Poplar Grove, Ill., by C. E. Ray and others....The Alden Union Cemetery is to be laid out at Alden, N. Y. The directors are A. T. Mercer, H. P. Goodman and Ira Newton....The Garfield German Lutheran Cemetery Association has been organized with the following board of trustees: S. L. Redmond, Fred Baldwin and Harry Reil....St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Pennsylvania, has purchased through D. S. Kern territory for a

new cemetery. The tract was farm land and will be laid out as a modern cemetery, with no restrictions as to sect.

### FROM THE CEMETERY REPORTS.

Oak Hill Cemetery, Janesville, Wis., has expended during the past year \$5,352.65. The receipts, including cash on hand Jan. 1, 1901, amounted to \$6,706.50, leaving \$1,353.85 on hand at the beginning of 1902. The bequest fund amounts to \$5,645 in cash and investments. Interments for the year, 140, 26 of which were from other states.

Graceland, New Castle, Pa., in its first annual report, shows an expenditure of \$43,000 for improvements, including the erection of a Gothic chapel and receiving vault of brown and green stone, at a cost of \$10,000, and the construction of a waterworks system. Among the other improvements were the building of rustic bridges, driveways, and a superintendent's lodge, and the setting out of about 400 trees and shrubs. The grounds comprise 100 acres, and the work of laying it out on the lawn plan is being pushed rapidly.

The seventh annual report of the cemetery commissioners of New Bedford, Mass., shows total receipts of \$28,937.15, with expenditures of \$27,830.13. A number of additions of territory and extensions of the lawn plan have been made.

The annual report of the Little Lake Cemetery Co., Peterborough, Ontario, shows receipts of \$7,023.15, and expenditures of \$807.11 less than that amount. The superintendent's report shows a number of important improvements. Additional land has been purchased, at an expenditure of \$450, and a concrete walk constructed at a cost of \$400. The expenses for labor amounted to \$4,133.13.

The report of the secretary and treasurer of Oakdale Cemetery, Wilmington, N. C., shows a general fund amounting to \$22,280.89, and a perpetual improvement fund of \$15,193. The first lot put under perpetual care was in 1870, and in 1885 the perpetual care fund was separated from the general fund. The superintendent's report shows 119 interments for the year and a number of substantial improvements, among which were the macadamizing of roads and driveways, and the improvement of several new sections added to the cemetery.

The annual report of Superintendent Winslow, of the city cemeteries at Pawtucket, R. I., comprised a review of the finances of the two cemeteries for the past five years. The annual running expenses for those years were as follows: 1897, \$4,187.75; 1898, \$4,493.99; 1899, \$4,497.58; 1900, \$4,949.61; 1901, \$4,678. The appropriations for repairs for 1901 were \$2,300, and the receipts from all sources except the sale of lots were \$5,095.24.

The report of the Hamilton Cemetery Board, Hamilton, Ont., presents the following statistics: Receipts for the year, \$9,172.60; expenditures, \$8,472.51, leaving a balance of \$700.15. The additions to the perpetual care fund for the year amounted to \$488.40, making a total in that fund of \$6,319.55. The superintendent reports that over 2,500 square yards of ground was graded and sodded, and recommends that the rates for perpetual care be increased as the interest of the fund was not sufficient to cover the cost of care.

The forty-eighth yearly report of the commissioners of Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., records improvements in ornamentation of the grounds, in water supply, grading and excavation of pond. The perpetual care fund has been increased by \$1,414 during the year and now amounts to \$124,174. Interments for the year were 602; total interments, 18,667; receipts for the year, \$28,534.95.

Hay's Cemetery Association, Easton, Pa., reports receipts of \$3,013.62, and expenditures of \$2,266.05, leaving a balance January 1, 1902, amounting to \$746.67. The amount due the association is \$585, and the total indebtedness \$1,400. There were 76 interments during the past year.



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PHOTOGRAPHS or sketches of specimen trees, new and little known trees and shrubs, landscape effects, entrances, buildings, etc., are solicited.

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The Sixteenth Annual Convention will be held at Boston, Mass., 1902.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

## Publisher's Notes.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society is conducting a series of lectures in Horticultural Hall, Boston, on a wide range of topics pertaining to horticultural and outdoor art. Those delivered during January and February were as follows: History and Habits of the Brown-Tail Moth—How to Make and Apply Insecticides, by A. H. Kirkland, M. S.; The Horticultural Possibilities of New England, by Prof. F. W. Rane; The Business End of Horticulture, by Patrick O'Mara; The Methods and Results of Soil Sterilization, by Prof. G. E. Stone; The Fungus Diseases of Fruits, by Prof. M. B. Waite, Department of Agriculture. The following are to be given during the month of March: March 8, The Influence of American Expositions on the Outdoor Arts, by Warren H. Manning; March 15, The Evolution of Vegetable Culture During the Last Forty Years, by Warren W. Rawson; March 22, Birds Useful to Agriculture, by E. H. Forbush; March 29, Some Famous Gardens of the World, by Miss Helena T. Goessmann. The Society will hold six exhibitions during the year, and has appropriated \$8,075 for prizes and gratuities, distributed as follows: For plants, \$2,000; for flowers, \$2,500; for native plants, \$175; for fruits, \$1,700; for vegetables, \$1,200; for gardens, greenhouses, etc., \$500. The spring exhibition will be held in Horticultural Hall, March 19 to 23, inclusive.

The Eastern New York Horticultural Society held its sixth annual meeting February 12 and 13 at the American Institute, New York City, and the exhibit of flowers, fruits and vegetables was held on the same dates. The meetings were devoted to the transaction of official business and the reading and discussion of a number of interesting papers, among which were: The San Jose Scale, by Prof. W. G. Johnson, Associate Editor *American Agriculturist*; Insect Control, by Prof. M. V. Slingerland, of Cornell University, and addresses by the directors of a number of prominent experiment stations. The officers of the association are: President, Geo. T. Powell, Briardiff Manor, N. Y.; vice-president, W. F. Taber, Poughkeepsie; secretary-treasurer, Chas. H. Royce, Rhinecliff, N. Y.

The Ottawa Horticultural Society, at its recent annual meeting, reported a total of 213 members as against 186 in 1900, and showed gratifying progress in educational work, which is the chief object of the society. Monthly exhibitions were held during the summer and autumn, and much improvement has resulted to the city in the way of better-kept lawns, tasty flowerbeds and well-cultivated gardens. The society has elected the following officers: President, R. B. Whyte; first vice-president, John Graham; second vice-president, P. G. Keyes.

## BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Report of the Forester for 1901, by Gifford Pinchot; government printing office, Washington, D. C. The report of the work of the Division of Forestry for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, and an outline of the plans of the new Bureau for the current year gives promise that the increased demand for the services of this department will tax to the utmost its enlarged resources. The Bureau has been called upon to give practical assistance and advice in the management of National, State and private forests, embracing an area of about 50,000,000 acres, a territory larger than the state of Nebraska. There were thirty-eight applications from private owners of forest lands aggregating 288,555 acres, and the total area of private lands for which assistance in management has been asked since 1898 is 2,808,648 acres. The technical work pertaining to the treatment of the National forest reserves, comprising an area of 46,828,449 acres, accomplished

by the Section of Working Plans, included field work in the Black Hills Forest Reserve, the Prescott, Big Horn and Priest River reserves, the preparation of working plans for practical forestry in the New York State Forest Preserve, and a study of the region of the proposed Appalachian Forest Reserve. Besides these detailed studies were made of a number of important trees, such as the western yellow, or bull pine, in the Black Hills region; the redwood, red fir, western hemlock, the big tree groves in California, and monographic studies by the late Dr. Charles Mohr on the red cedar, white cedar, and bald cypress. A notable development in the Section of Tree Planting was shown in the 148 applications for assistance in forest planting, and detailed plans were prepared for 5,785 acres. Extensive forest measurements will be made in the planted woodlands in New England and the Eastern States during the present year, and additional facts collected in the plantations already studied in the Middle West. The total appropriation for the Division was \$88,520, which was expended in part as follows: Working plans, \$29,088.73; special investigations, \$21,616.73; tree planting, \$9,523.61; office work, \$19,474.86.

Important Details of Spraying; bulletin No. 68, University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.; by Arnold V. Stubenrauch, M. S. A. The timeliness of anything that pertains to spraying, and the fact that it seeks to supply a deficiency in the literature of spraying, make this bulletin of present and practical value. In speaking of the many bulletins and other publications that have appeared within the past ten years the writer says: "Nearly all of them treated the subject from the standpoint of the kinds of mixtures to be used, some of the desirability of spraying at all, but very few of the little technical details of the operation which constitute the foundation principles, and which go so far to make successful results possible." It is to supply this lack that Bulletin 68 was designed, and all of the exacting details of the process, from the selection of apparatus and materials through the mixing and application of the spray, are treated of in a thorough and practical manner. The work is illustrated with diagrams and photographic plates showing methods of preparation, and the effects of good and bad spraying, and will be a valuable working guide to all sprayers.



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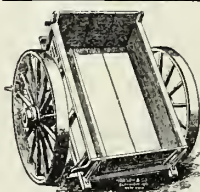
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Some Objects, and, It Pays, circulars concerning the scope and objects of the National League for Civic Improvement, Springfield, Ohio.

**Trade Literature, Etc., Received.**

Dreer's Garden Calendar for 1902; a handsomely colored and illustrated catalogue of 208 pages. Henry A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.; complete catalogue and price list for 1902; 134 pages, illustrated.

Farquhar's Catalogue of Seeds for 1902; prices of plants, bulbs, fertilizers, tools, sundries, etc., illustrated. R. & J. Farquhar & Co., 6 and 7 S. Market St., Boston, Mass.

Mitchell's Wholesale Illustrated Catalogue and Price List of Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and Requisites for Florists and Market Gardeners; also Mitchell's Highest Quality Seeds, Bulbs, etc. Henry F. Mitchell, 1018 Market St., Philadelphia.

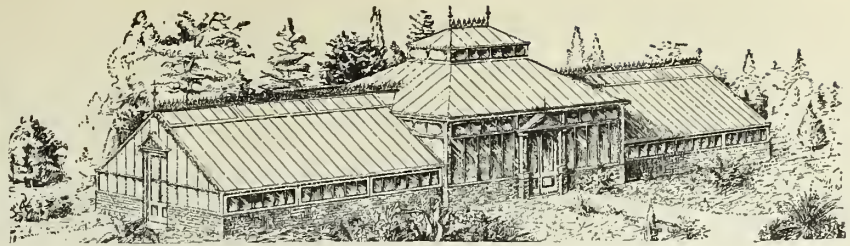
A Few Choice Seeds and Plants. Illustrated Catalogue of Jno. D. Imlay, 54 N. 5th St., Zanesville, O.

Eclipse and Eureka Spray Pumps and Spraying Apparatus; descriptive illustrated catalogue of Morrill & Morley, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Butts, Troup & Co., Civil and Landscape, Engineers, 825 Hickox Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio. Circular of maps and illustrations showing works done, and testimonials.

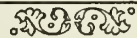
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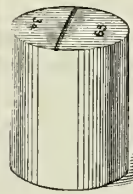
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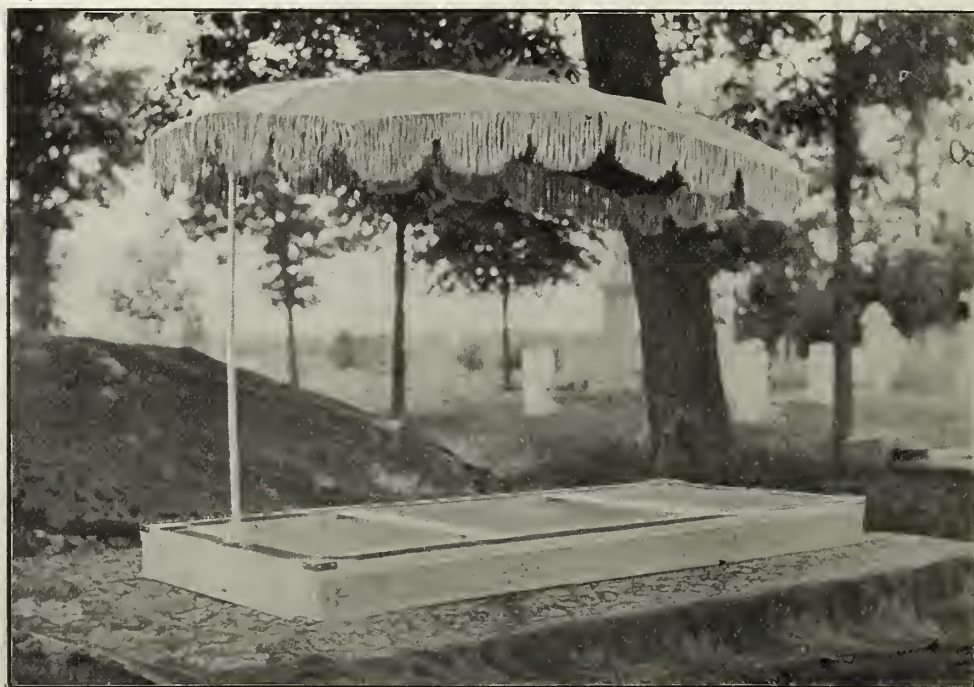


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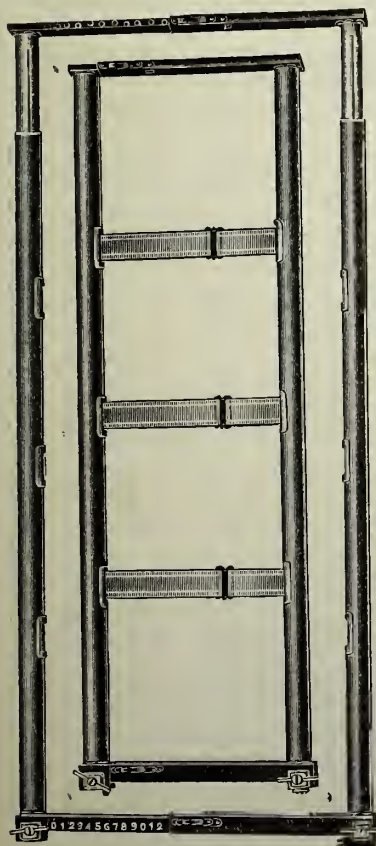
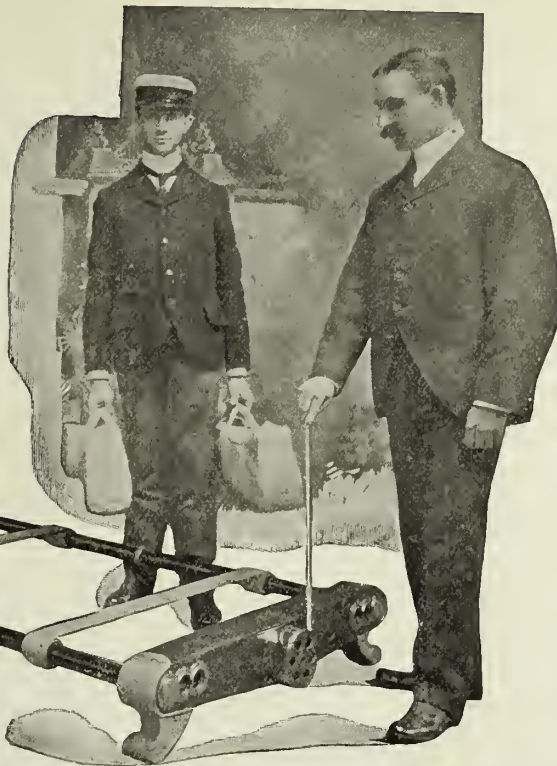
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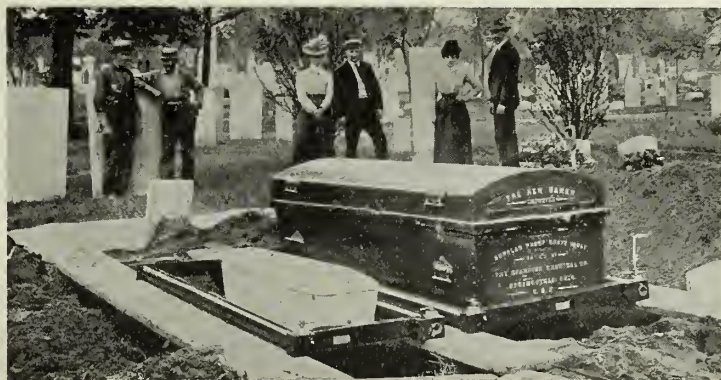
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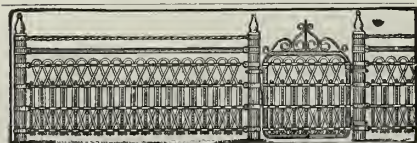
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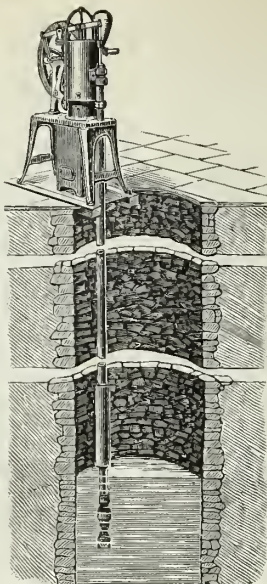
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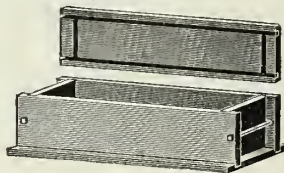
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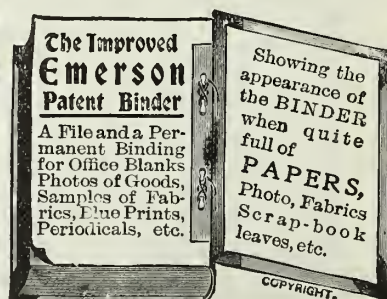
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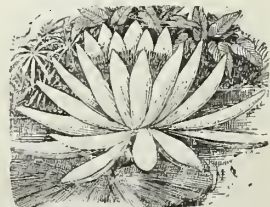
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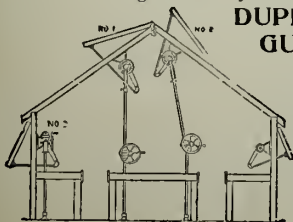
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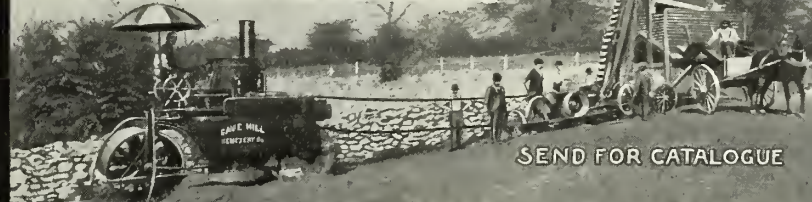
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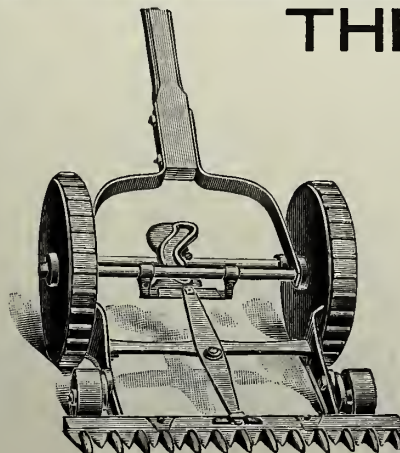
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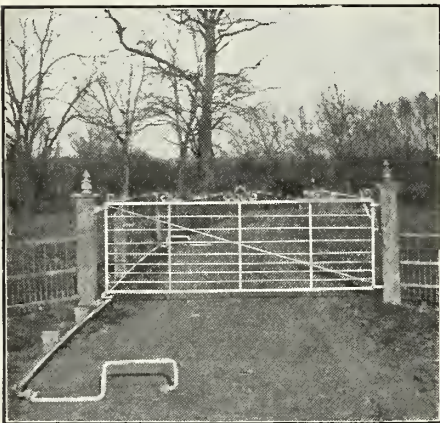
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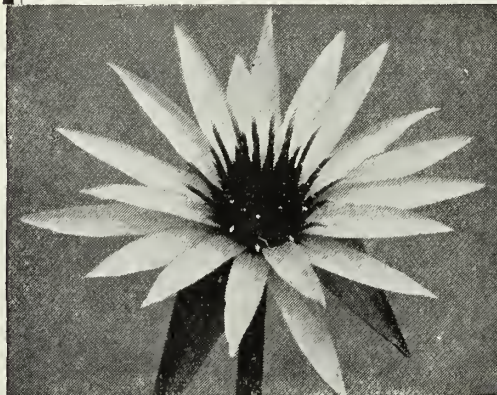
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# PARK AND CEMETERY

## and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XII

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No. 1

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### POLITICS IN PARK AFFAIRS.

In many important centres of the country, notably Boston, Essex County, N. J., Cleveland, and Chicago, the question of political interference in park management is slowly but surely coming to a head, and must eventually be settled in the interests of the people. In Boston the present issue is the Common, now controlled by the Department of Public Grounds, and which by reason of the lack of expert care, it is highly desirable should be placed in the hands of the Park Commissioners. In this case the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, through its president, Mr. E. J. Parker, advocates reform in a letter to the Transcript. The live question in connection with the Essex County, N. J., park system is the effort to turn the maintenance account over to the Freeholders, a movement which it is earnestly hoped pending bills in the New Jersey legislature will frustrate. The management of the Cleveland park system which suffered such an upheaval but a year or so ago, is again a bone of contention among the politicians both in Cleveland and Columbus. In Chicago, death and a resignation have placed the South Parks in the hands of the Circuit Judges for the appointment of two commissioners, and opinion is urgent that proper men shall be appointed; the West Side parks are in a disgraceful muddle of political misman-

agement, and Lincoln Park, which under pressure of public sentiment was last year placed in business hands has clearly demonstrated, although left well-nigh bankrupt by the previous board, what an honest administration of its business means, and has thus most forcibly illustrated the degrading and devastating influences of political partisan control. It is quite true that the people recognize that politics in park affairs mean devastation, degradation and robbery, and that under no circumstances whatever should political partisanship be permitted to exercise its peculiar functions in park management.

### SOMETHING WORTH READING.

"Let us make a beautiful city of Springfield, Mass.," is the title of a pamphlet containing a series of sixteen articles reprinted from The Springfield, Mass., Republican, with illustrations. This series written by an authoritative writer, is deserving of the widest reading. Especially prepared for the needs of the city of Springfield, the suggestions are of broad application and are presented in a clear and beautiful manner, and practically cover the many lines of work which the beautifying of a city comprehends. The pamphlet is published by the Republican Company, of Springfield, Mass., and may be obtained postage paid for thirteen cents. In this era of outdoor improvement nothing is of more benefit to a growing sentiment than writings of this character, for while distinctively of an educational trend, their literary value not only attracts attention but directs it in practical channels. It is on these grounds that we draw our readers' attention to this valuable addition to the literature of civic embellishment.

### BLUFF CITY, KANSAS.

Bluff City, Kansas, will become as well known as a western pioneer town in the work of improvement as any of the eastern places of far greater pretensions. It has the advantage, however, of having but one name coupled with this development, that of Mr. James Glover, a communication from whom appears in another column. The lesson to be learned and applied is this: That what can be accomplished at Bluff City can be done elsewhere; all that is needed is a public spirited, devoted and earnest spirit as an initiative. Bluff City has somewhat less than 300 population, and is situated in a farming country. It has a pretty park of some eleven acres, and the tone of the place is an improving one. The inhabitants in due time became impressed with the efforts in their behalf and a general attention to outdoor surroundings followed, until the little town stands as a model for up-to-date improvement energy. Towns and villages everywhere should take advan-



tage of such an example and study its methods and the source of its development, for to neglect opportunities in this direction is to divert the attention of those people who would help and direct their energies to other sections.

**CIVIC IMPROVEMENT AT ST. LOUIS.**

The coming exposition at St. Louis is serving as an impetus to civic improvement in that city, organization for which is assuming promising proportions. The Engelmann Botanical Society has taken the initiative to secure concerted action in tree and floriculture and the methods of procedure to secure results. It proposes to divide the city according to school districts, and to enlist the aid of parents through the children. A set of eight prizes will be apportioned to each district, and there will be about 100 district in the city. These prizes will be graded and will be awarded to the children for the greatest improvement in the appearance of a home by the planting of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. Photographs will be taken of the homes of the contestants before beginning planting operations and again when the floral adornment is at its best. The primary object of this movement is to eliminate backyard uncleanness and untidiness, and it is believed that when once the effect is realized the movements will crystallize into a permanent condition. The plan has been considered in its minutest details. Mr. W. J. Stevens, formerly principal of the schools at Carthage, Mo., and whose efforts on similar lines were so successful there, now resides in St. Louis, and will lend a hand. The St. Louis League of Civic Improvement has also been organized, and a very strong executive committee appointed.

**DIVERSITY IN SMALL PARKS.**

There is an important principle in the development of a small park system that does not appear to have received the consideration its importance merits. It is that of diversity. The general idea seems to center upon either a lawn with trees and shrubbery or a flower garden. While such are beautiful in their way and highly appropriate in many locations, the question is a broader one and really points to the study of each particular small park in relation to its surroundings. In many neighborhoods a playground would be more beneficial, and even this should be considered in a particular and not in a general way. Provision for small children is more necessary in some localities than others, and should be furnished with suitable means for recreation and amusement. In other neighborhoods gymnasias for children of large growth may be appropriately provided; in others shady groves for simple outdoor breathing spaces, or for outdoor music. Then again others may be devoted to wading pools. In a commercial and manufacturing city with crowded dis-

tricts, the small park system to be effective would be large in number, and the small parks would not be separated by long distances, and would be diverse in character.

**WASHINGTON THE BEAUTIFUL.**

The commission of experts appointed by the government to prepare plans for the improvement and embellishment of Washington has presented its report and the plans, including models and some 200 drawings were displayed for public inspection in the Corcoran Gallery on January 15. They contemplate a project of improvement on a magnificent scale, which if carried out in their entirety, the prospects for which are good, the result will be that Washington will unquestionably be the most beautiful capital in the world. Landscape art, architecture and sculpture are each given a large share in the general scheme, and the harmony which has prevailed between the congressional committee and the experts, and the general good will which has been evinced towards the project, have combined to produce results of far reaching public benefit. Never has the wisdom of selecting competent advice been more fully evidenced than in this work, and that in itself is a consummation most desirable in view of the several failures in the past. The report of the experts emphasizes the genius of L'Enfant, the man who under Washington and his Secretary of State first planned a comprehensive scheme for the development of the capital and its surroundings, and although the improvements which have been made have not in many respects coincided with the original intentions, the report declares that the harmonies can be restored with comparatively little work and expense. The plans now contemplate the restoration of the principles of harmony between the Capitol and the Public Buildings, the creation of beautiful vistas, the improvement of the sites of monuments, museums, etc., the laying out of parks and pleasure grounds, and the liberal provision of fountains, canals and water facilities so essential to a city situated as Washington is in respect to climate. There is to be a large increase in the number of parks in the outlying part of the city, and the river front and the adjacent islands are also considered in relation to the whole project. With the Capitol and its surrounding grounds as a base the plans contemplate a design of harmonious details taking in the White House and Washington Monument, magnificent in extent and treatment, and this is to be extended to include a grand and artistic memorial to Lincoln worthy of the man and country. The American Elm is the tree selected for the avenues on account of its architectural form and its adaptability to Washington conditions.



## The Arnold Arboretum, Boston, Mass.

(CONTINUED.)

The botanical disposition of the trees starts with the Magnolias at the Museum entrance and continues in the order of their natural relation, following alongside the main drive to the Walter Street entrance where the arrangement is completed with coniferae. The method of planting has been to locate four or five trees of the same sort in an irregular group, spacing individuals from 15 to 50 feet apart. In addition to each group a single specimen of the same sort has been planted 50 to 100 feet from the group to allow an unrestricted development into mature proportions. The varieties of each species have been grouped in close proximity to the species.

The first planting was undertaken in 1882 and additional plantings have been continued ever since. The largest specimens in the order are 10 to 12 inches in trunk diameter as instanced by the catalpas and ashes and 20 to 28 feet high as instanced by the elms. Preparation for the reception of each tree was made by excavating a body of soil fifteen to twenty feet in diameter and three to four feet deep and filling in with prepared soil composed of about two parts peat, six parts topsoil and two parts manure. In 1900 a layer of peat twelve inches in depth was spread

Except such minor operations as the removing of broken or bruised limbs each tree is allowed to develop naturally.

Specimens from ten to fourteen feet in height for



BROOK VALLEY, ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

the easily planted sorts to plants six inches high for such as some of the oaks were used in planting the orders. It is remarkable that some of the oaks whose seed were planted in turf sods to lessen the possible check incident to transplanting have since outgrown others which were planted when they were several feet in height.

Practically all the shrubs not growing as undergrowth in the woods or in their native wildness are thoroughly cultivated. A few sorts have plants planted under them for the purpose of ground cover. For this purpose *Lonicera Japonica*, *Euonymus obovata*, *Pachysandra terminalis*, *Rosa Wichuraiana* and *Hypericum adpressum* are principally used. During the winter the plants which unduly crowd their neighbors are tagged and at the planting season removed and planted elsewhere. Some of the shrub plantations are maintained principally as specimens rather than as parts of intermingled masses.

Large quantities of plants are annually reared from seeds, cuttings and grafting. These are used to extend existing plantations, distributed to other scientific institutions or to persons living in the vicinity of Boston who have special claim for such favors.

The older trees growing in forest density are main-



RHODODENDRONS IN JUNE.

over an area twenty feet in diameter and surrounding the tree. This peat was dug in and the areas have since been under continuous and thorough cultivation.



tained as aesthetic woods. Growing upon a thin stratum of fertile soil many of these older specimens have become thin, open, decrepit and displayed signs of decline. Descar in his work on pruning mentions the scientific methods to be adopted if such trees are to be revitalized. Prof. Sargent has translated this excellent work and fully concurs with the opinions therein set forth. He has adopted Descar's ideas in the caring for these older trees and sufficient experience has been had to enable deductions to be made from the practice of the methods. It may be summed up as follows: Elms should never be pruned if not absolutely necessary and then if possible only the smallest sized branches are to be operated upon. All cuts are

made parallel and close to the body from which the limb or branch is removed. If a section of a limb is removed the incision is just above and close to a small branch.

Oaks and particularly white oaks withstand pruning to a severe extent with apparent immunity to bad after effects.

Chestnuts are very sensitive to pruning and even with the best of attention decay often follows an operation.

The numerous shoots which start close to the point of severance are judiciously thinned several times during a period of ten years after the initial operation.

EMIL T. MISCHÉ.



AMONG THE CONIFERÆ.

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

### Village Improvement.

Last month I told of some things that might easily be done. Now I wish to tell those who want to do, but do not know just how to go to work.

Our depot grounds were not tidy, and our society did not have the means to do all the work, so we consulted with the proper railroad official and at last he promised to enclose a triangular space, over which every one traveled, with a wooden rail, to have that painted, and to sod the ground inside the rail. Then we got permission of the village board to tap the water main and to use a very small stream for a fountain. This done we laid a pipe to the center of this enclosure and attached a three-quarter inch pipe which stands about four feet above the ground and placed on that an ordinary tin sprinkler which reduced the stream to one-fourth. Around this pipe we put a pile of stones reaching nearly to the top of the pipe. Grass has grown around the base of this pile, and year after year the stones have grown darker till now all admit that it is a pretty rustic fountain at a moderate cost. We had at one end of the village a gravel pit. Great holes had been dug below the surface and altogether it was a most forbidding looking place. The gravel road company offered to sell it for \$125, just about twice what it was worth. We raised all but thirty dollars by subscription and that the Improvement Society paid. We raised the money by

five-cent contributions collected once a month from those who had promised that amount. Then began a series of improvements, slow at first, for we could not afford to draw in good earth and had to wait for nature to grass it over, but now it is grass-covered, has trees and shrubs, and quite reminds one of a park instead of a gravel pit.

The task that seemed the greatest was to get the papers, advertisements, etc., off the trees and poles, but we got the law passed and commenced the work. We met with much opposition from our own people and have to keep a constant lookout but have succeeded so well that we have the name of having the neatest village in the state. There is nothing that adds to the neat appearance of village or city so much as clean posts and trees.

In spring time the dwellers in the cities turn with longing to the country and the country town. They long for green fields and singing birds, and happy the suburban town whose people have made its streets shady, its appearance attractive, for to such will come people who add to the community's life and prosperity. From an economic view, village improvement pays. It fills up the vacant houses, it increases the value of your property, it educates your boy and girl, and it "will make this world a pleasanter place than you found it."

MARTHA BALDWIN.



### American Thorns.

The tendency in late years among ornamental planters in this country has been strongly in the direction of planting more native material than was the practice a good many years ago. And this is as it should be.

Among American trees and shrubs, few hold a more ornamental place than the so-called Thorn apples. The different species of American *Crataegus* present at all times of the year a bold, picturesque habit, which is more or less peculiar to all of the different species. And this is particularly noticeable in the winter season, when some individuals, perhaps one hundred years old or more, stand with their rugged outlines and horizontal, angular, erect or drooping branches, as the case may be, and impress upon the landscape a strong individuality and arrest the attention of plant lovers in a most captivating manner.

We will mention a few in these notes which we deem worthy of the attention of ornamental planters, and a few of the new species which have recently been described and named by Dr. Sargent.

Dr. Sargent, who knows more about the genus *Crataegus* than any other living man, has named and described an immense number of hitherto unknown and undescribed species on the American continent, and it looks at present as if perhaps two hundred distinct species of *Crataegus* may be credited to this side of the Atlantic Ocean. This is undoubtedly one of the most important contributions to ornamental horticulture and botanical science of recent years.

The dotted fruited thorn, *Crataegus punctata*, a form easily recognized anywhere, and quite abundant throughout all the Appalachian regions, and common in Western New York, and in the Genesee Valley, attains large tree like proportions, occasionally thirty-five to forty feet in height, and is always noticeable for its flat spreading branches and flat top. The spines and branches have a distinctively whitish gray appearance in winter. It blossoms about the last days of May or the first days of June. When the branches are covered with the numerous corymbose clusters of twenty stamened red or white anthered flowers, it is particularly handsome. The accompanying picture is a good illustration of a type plant. The leaves of

the dotted fruited thorn are quite variable, but the typical leaves are wedge shaped or obovate and quite downy in the early part of the season. The large handsome red fruit ripens in October and is thickly set with numerous dark dots. Varieties of the type with yellow fruit are common.

Perhaps no American thorn is better known than the Cockspur or Newcastle Thorn, *Crataegus Crus-Galli*. It has long been in cultivation and it has been hybridized to some extent with other thorns and quite a number of forms of it are in cultivation. It has perhaps a wider range of native distribution than any other American thorn, being found ranging from the St. Lawrence to the Colorado, in Texas.



CRATAEGUS PUNCTATA.

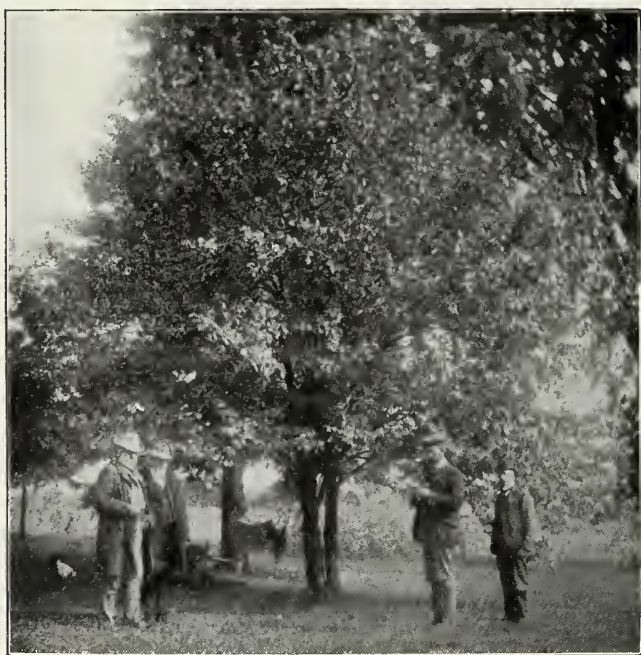
The deep green glossy wedge-shaped leaves render the Cockspur Thorn highly ornamental throughout the entire season. The branches, when they have unrestricted freedom, are gracefully wide-spreading, and always sweep the ground. It blossoms in Western New York from June 10th to 15th, and numerous convex clusters of rose anthered blossoms are very showy. The handsome red fruit ripens in October.

The so-called Pear Thorn, *Crataegus tomentosa*, which is found quite plentifully in the vicinity of the great lakes, has not the ornamental features of the two former. As a general rule its habit is somewhat thin and straggling. Nevertheless it should have a place in all large ornamental plantations because it blossoms about the same time as the Cockspur Thorn, when almost all of the other thorns are past blooming. The leaves are usually wedge shaped or obovate, with a tapering leaf stalk, and on young vigorous



shoots are often quite large. The fruit is pear shaped, orange colored, in erect clusters, and ripens in October.

The Large Spined Thorn, *Crataegus macracantha*, is found in considerable quantity in Western New York, and throughout Ontario, Canada, and around Quebec. It is quite abundant on the steep banks of the Genesee River, on the north side of the city of Rochester. The enormous spines, from which the species takes its name, are peculiar to this form, and they are quite often five inches in length. It comes into flower about May 31. The blossoms are borne on large compound corymbose clusters and the individual flowers are cup shaped; about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, with ten stamens, white anthers, and two styles. The deep green, handsome



CRATÆGUS PEDICELLATA.

leaves are broadly ovate, wedge shaped, or rounded at the base, and coriaceous at maturity. The large clusters of showy red fruit, which is smaller than in any of the other sections of *Crataegus*, ripen in October, and hang on in good condition until about December first, after which they shrivel and hang for some considerable time on the bushes. This species is usually shrubby in habit and occasionally forms a handsome bush twelve feet or more in height, and as much in diameter.

*Crataegus Durobrivensis*, a new species recently described and named by Dr. Sargent, and first observed by the writer in the month of May, 1900, on the steep banks of the Genesee River, on the north side of the city of Rochester, is in the opinion of Dr. Sargent, "one of the most ornamental of the thorns of the Northern United States." How widely distributed this species may be is not yet known, but it was detected by Dr. Sargent last September on the banks

of the Niagara River, and about the same time noticed by the writer outside the northern boundary of Delaware Park in Buffalo.

*Crataegus Durobrivensis* comes into bloom about May 28. The flowers are large saucer shaped, about one inch in diameter, bearing twenty and occasionally twenty-five stamens, and beautiful rose colored anthers. The flowers are borne in abundant, large corymbose clusters, in great profusion along the branches, and when a well developed individual of this species is in flower it certainly is striking in its beauty. The leaves are ovate, rounded at the base, from two to two and a half inches long, and from one inch and a quarter to one inch and a half wide. The deep crimson lustrous globose fruit ripens in October and is remarkably persistent, hanging on without loss or change of color until almost midwinter, and presents a cheerful appearance amidst the winter snows. The branches are noticeable for their olive green tint, approaching to ashy gray. It hardly ever assumes tree like proportions and grows from twelve to sixteen feet in height, and spreading from the ground.

*Crataegus Pringlei*, which was first observed in the Champlain Valley by C. G. Pringle, in May, 1877, and subsequently described and named by Dr. Sargent, is found growing in western New York, around Toronto, and in Michigan and Illinois. A number of specimens of it grow along the Genesee River at Rochester. It comes into flower about May 23. The flowers are borne in large, downy compound corymbose clusters. The blossoms are about seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, with ten stamens and pink or purple red anthers. The leaves are usually oval pointed and square or cordate at the base, and when young are quite soft and downy. The young shoots and branchlets are quite downy in the early part of the season. The large oblong to spherical fruit is of a dull red color and quite sweet to the taste, to the extent of almost being disagreeable, and ripens about September 1st, and soon falls. The habit is usually low and spreading, occasionally becoming a small-sized tree, and it is noticeable for the habit of sending out across the top strong remote straggling shoots, and "it can be distinguished by its thin, drooping, oval leaves, which, except on vigorous shoots, are frequently convex by the gradual unfolding of the leaves from the midribs to the margins." There is no doubt but that *Crataegus Pringlei* has been long confounded with *C. Mollis*.

*Crataegus pedicellata*, an arborescent species, first observed in the Park System of Rochester, jointly by Mr. C. C. Laney, superintendent of parks, and the writer, in the month of June, 1899, and lately described and named by Dr. Sargent, forms a very handsome tree, with a broad, shapely head. It comes into flower about May 23d. The blossoms are nearly three-quarters of an inch in diameter, borne on spreading, loose corymbs, with ten stamens and purple



or rose colored anthers. The leaves are from broadly oval to rhomboidal and from four inches long to three inches wide, and usually dark rich green on the upper surface and pale beneath. The handsome oblong, large, bright scarlet fruit ripens toward the middle of September, and when an individual thirty feet in height and as much in spread of top is thickly covered with ripe fruit, it compels admiration. *Crataegus pedicillata* is fairly abundant in the Genesee Valley, and was observed by the writer outside the northern boundary of Delaware Park in Buffalo last fall.

No doubt *C. pedicillata* has always in former times passed for *C. mollis*, but the former has hardly any of the tomentose, downy or pubescent conditions that always are characteristic of the different forms in the *mollis* group.

*Crataegus matura*, a shrubby species, first observed by Mr. J. C. Jack, of the Arnold Arboretum, in Massachusetts, in September, 1899, and since then has been found in the Champlain Valley, and in the Genesee Valley at Rochester, has been lately described and named by Dr. Sargent. It comes into bloom about May 21. The habit is somewhat open and straggling and grows from six to ten feet in height. The chief value of this species is in the early ripening, oblong, dark crimson fruit, which ripens about the middle of August, and is the earliest of all the thorns to ripen fruit here.

The native thorns are not difficult to transplant, provided good care is taken of the roots, and they should always be well cut back to insure success, and planted in heavy, moist soil. In a wild state they appear to abound in limestone soil.

The seeds take two or three years to germinate. For instance, we have had the seeds of *C. Crus-Galli* lie dormant until the third summer in the seed bed. But in most cases they will germinate quite freely the second season. It is customary to separate the pulp from the seeds, and where there is a small quantity of seeds that probably pays. We sometimes stratify them in sand for one year, but if we have a good many bushels to handle, we sow them at once broadcast on a bed six feet wide, and cover about from one and one-half to two inches deep. A heavy mulching of manure, or any good mulching material left on until early in the second spring, will prevent an abundant growth of weeds, and a little hand weeding will be all that is necessary.

In order to secure flowering plants of the new species as quickly as possible, in the winter time, Mr. Jackson Dawson, of the Arnold Arboretum, crown grafts the scions on to young seedlings of *Crataegus Crus-Galli* preferably, or whatever suitable seedlings of *Crataegus* he has available, and grows them along in small pots in the propagating house. They are in good condition for the nursery rows in spring, and he has remarkable success, as we noticed last summer.

JOHN DUNBAR.

### The Elm Tree Beetle.

The New England Association of Park Superintendents has issued Special Bulletin No. 15 on the Elm Tree Beetle, containing many valuable suggestions for the extermination of this pest, from which we digest the following information.

The beetles hibernate in old buildings, garrets, chimneys, old trees, etc., come out of winter quarters in May, and begin to hatch out larvae in July.

Spraying should be commenced in early spring, and the two mixtures strongly recommended are Kerosene Emulsion, and the arsenate of lead preparation known as Disparene. The most successful formula for the arsenate of lead is that given by the Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College. Dr. L. O. Howard's pamphlet on the use of steam spraying apparatus, reprinted from the year-book. Department of Agriculture, for 1896, and New York State Museum Bulletin, Vol. 5. No. 20, entitled "The Elm Leaf Beetle in New York State," by the State Entomologist, Mr. E. P. Felt, are also recommended.

The consensus of opinion as to the method of procedure is to spray the trunk and lower limbs with

Kerosene Emulsion, and the upper foliage with arsenate of lead, being careful to apply it to both sides of the leaves. The loose bark should be scraped from the trunks and burned, as it is generally thickly populated with the pupae and larvae of the obnoxious insect; some sprayers recommend scrubbing the trunk with a strong brush instead of spraying it, and some advise spraying the ground under the tree as well. Mr. Jackson Dawson, of the Arnold Arboretum, says: "If vigorous measures are not used during the coming season many of our trees will present a sorry appearance the coming summer." He urges spraying the trunks with strong Kerosene Emulsion, and the tops with Paris green or London purple with flower of lime added to keep the foliage from burning.

The Bureau of Parks, of Albany, N. Y., gives the total cost of operating a spraying plant from May 13 to September 13, as \$2,077.20, comprising \$1,704.55 for labor, and \$372.65 for materials, repairs, etc. The plant in use consisted of two gasoline motors and two three-piston "Gould" pumps, with 100 gallon tank to each motor. The number of trees sprayed averaged 80 a day, making the average cost per tree 22 cents.



## PARK AND CEMETERY.

### Beautify the Small Towns.

I want to enlist the aid of Park and Cemetery in behalf of the small towns. The cities, great and small, are doing their whole duty in providing parks, but the villages and small towns seem to think that parks are luxuries beyond them. We hear political economists bewailing the fact that the cities are growing faster than the country, and they ask why it is. I think I can answer in part: Parks, boulevards, libraries, added to the other attractions of the cities are sure to entice the country youth from the humdrum life in a frowsy hamlet. And who can blame them? But if Mr. Carnegie, or Mr. Rockefeller, or other of our rich men should assist and encourage our country towns to build parks, to plant trees and beautify their towns, thus making their homes pleasant, the glamour of the city would not be so striking. The building and endowing of great libraries is most commendable, but there are many things we need more. Those fine palaces filled with books are handsome monuments to the rich donor, but I believe the same amount of money expended in playgrounds about the

city schools and in parks in country villages would bring more health and happiness than those stores of books that are only read by rich or well-to-do people.

Our country people need to be educated along this line. Make the country towns more beautiful, and the desire to leave them for the great cities will not be so great.

This town has only about 300 population, but we have a pretty park of eleven acres that I know has been a source of pleasure to our people and made them more contented with their homes. We have a brass band, too, and often on summer nights and Sundays they play in the park, and our ladies light the trees with Chinese lanterns, making a charming scene. Moreover, it has improved the taste of our people regarding their homes, so that we have become a model for neighboring towns.

I believe the great benefactor of the future is the man who shall give city children good playgrounds about their schools, and teach country towns to make themselves beautiful.

JAMES GLOVER.



VIEW IN THE PARK, BLUFF CITY, KAS.

### Lawn and Shrubbery on Residence Grounds.

The history of the development of the lawn and shrubbery upon residence grounds is interesting. It suffices for the present purpose to recall the fences and hedges which were common along every street and which have given way to a broad expanse of lawn bordered with shrubs. The whole has developed into a certain style, more or less permanent, which may be termed the Landscape Method.

It is the abuse of this Landscape Method which is under discussion in this paper. Especially is this true of small city residences, in extent an acre or less, where imitation of larger things has led toward the danger point. The type is outlined as follows: Convenient beds of shrubbery are around the house and at the corners of the property, sometimes with a border plantation around the whole field, thus leaving the body of the grounds, except for walks and a drive, a smooth continuous lawn.

This arrangement enlarges the lawn, gives a good mass of shrubs, and makes a clean design. The defect comes in the numerous imitations and these often without a clear understanding of principles. There results a commonness which becomes vulgar just in proportion as the construction becomes mechanical. Again, the cause is not in the curves. I sometimes meet owners dreaming of outlines and sweeps, as though an inch one way or the other would separate aristocracy from the commonplace; and yet, the construction of landscape depends upon more fundamental principles than gentle curves and the choice of fine plants. These alone do not satisfy the artistic sense.

Much of the present style is due to the influence of large city parks, where we see beautiful scenery which we would gladly welcome at home. I have in mind one of the large fields in Hartford. There



is a park and in it a broad undulating sloping meadow covered with dry walkable turf. It is a delight. A mass planting stands on a hillock overlooking the meadow and many charming vistas are to be seen from the knoll. Imagine a house to grow up in the background of this shrubbery. What a splendid spot to live in! Were such an habitation for every household, what beautiful American homes!

Can this unquestionably beautiful scenery be transplanted to ordinary residences? There are two ways of attempting it. The first is to treat several adjoining house-lots together, putting a whole section under one scheme; the second is to treat each property separately. Regarding these methods, let us remember how well the English love to own land and that land ownership is beginning truly to be sought by Americans. Therefore, any scheme which wholly ignores boundary lines in property is not likely to wear well, so that a better way is to combine the two methods; that is, treat each lot by itself and in relation to the neighborhood it is in. Does this, then, allow us to transplant nature? Partly. As animal beauty depends largely upon the health of the animal, so landscape beauty has its conditions of life. Willingness to live where placed is a necessity to beauty. Therefore, to transplant natural landscape, the secret of success is to make such surroundings that the natural landscape is contented with the new location.

It has been suggested that the present style of shrubbery is merely a fad, that people will drift back to the use of a few shrubs, a lawn, and trees. I have not heard any one call the house lawn a fad, and yet, when I think of the park meadow and how we transplant it and cut it up as a cook would trim pie-crust, I fail to see there the beauty of the meadow. Mud lives where we wish good turf. We are overforcing nature when we ask for sod in very shady places and often so in narrow strips along our city sidewalks. Hardened to that, we pass it by, but cry "Down with the shrubbery fad." Think, study, and learn the varied beauty of the many distinct varieties of shrubs—their leaves, their stems, and their blossoms. Shrubby is not over used—unless this is an age dull to nature, dull and growing duller. It is the abuse of shrubbery that is a fad if anything is.

There are many principles which define a good lay-out of grounds from a poor one. Certain landscape architects have formulated what seemed to each a foundation for work. "Capability Brown," I think it was, who said that the house should come out of the lawn. A later landscape architect said that the house should come out of the shrubbery. Both of the above, I take to be but special cases of a more general principle. The ground around the house should be treated for stability with the house. By stability, I refer to the stable equilibrium men-

tioned in treatises upon physics. Anything which makes the architecture of the house in general or in detail to stand out more firmly, that thing adds to the stability of the whole. Stability might be termed wearableness and it has to do both with the useful and the artistic. The house should come out of grounds stable to that particular house and the uses required of these grounds. If the house come out of shrubbery, let the planting be broad enough and designed to set off the firmness of the building. We Americans overestimate a lawn and we fear and tremble lest we lose an inch of it. Many places would be saved from artistic ruin if the shrubbery encroached just a little more upon the lawn. Once more, the house may come out of the lawn or again partly out of shrubbery and partly out of lawn, or even out of gravel spaces, rockeries, hillsides, and so forth. The grounds between some houses and the street might be entirely covered with shrubs and other grounds might consist of simple lawns nearly bare.

In the layout of residence grounds, many things need to be considered in designing an effective scheme. There enter: The character and fitness of the grade lines; the expanse and detail of the shrubbery; the inviting quality of the lawn portion; the directness as well as the beauty of all paths, drives and so forth; the introduction of flower gardens and other pastimes; the problem of sunlight and shadows; the amount of use the ground will get, and the degree of companionability suggested. Grounds used and loved will make for America a varied and an effective architecture in landscape, while unusual grounds will mean a succession and repetition of fads.

J. WESSON PHELPS.

#### CREMATION BECOMING POPULAR.

Many of your readers will no doubt remember the first regular attempt at a public crematory, built by a Mr. Le Moine (I think) at Washington, Pa., during 1882-1883. It was a remarkable event for a body to be thus disposed of in this country in those years, and it is said that only twenty-five bodies were cremated at Washington, Pa., in all.

In 1885 a crematory was built at Fresh Pond, L. I., New York, and it, too, was but little used for awhile, only eight bodies being cremated in the first year, rising to 76, however, in 1886, to 232 in 1893, and to 654 in 1901. The total cremations at Fresh Pond since the opening are said to have been 4,727. Of this number there have been Germans, 2,338; Americans, 1,709; English, 151; Swiss, 104; Austrians, 93; French, 73; Irish, 39; Hindoos, 4; Unclassified, 215.

Of these, 2,696 were men, and 1,377 were women, 211 boys and 170 girls, while the sex of 273 is unaccounted for in the newspaper account before me.



There are five crematories altogether in the State of New York, however, including the pest-house crematory on Swinburne Island, and maybe the unclassified figures are from these others, and not from Fresh Pond. At any rate, the figures don't agree.

San Francisco has two crematories, with 645 cremations in 1900.

Next comes Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia, with a few smaller cities.

Now, if a crematory can dispose of nearly two bodies per day, as these New York reports seem to show, the mere financial side of the question seems assured, and what an immense improvement over the cemetery!

Just imagine if the teeming millions of India had used cemeteries during all the centuries of their existence, and had carried the same prejudices of caste into them as they display in most other affairs, what a country it would have been! Merely one huge cemetery! Worse by far than China. But the Hindoo is mysteriously remarkable, and although caste bound to a degree, yet in his village life and death the most democratic being on earth.

I have been tempted to write you this imperfect account of the progress of cremation mainly because that method of disposing of the dead offers the very best solution of the matter you have so much at heart—viz., the beautification of the last resting place.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

### One of Nature's Paths, Fairmount Park.

The little glimpse of nature which this photograph displays will strike all those familiar with woods as being very life like. Many a somewhat similar scene it has been my fortune to see, some, in fact, so nearly alike that a picture of one would almost represent another.

The pretty scene before us is a real natural path, excepting a little leveling of the ground here and there which has been done. The leaning tree which in summer embowers the path, the winding way further on between the trees, are all as nature placed them. The tree whose leaning trunk gives such a character to the scene is the *Catalpa bignonioides*. What first caused it to take such growth is uncertain, but its development in that direction commenced evidently many, many years ago. It is not uncommon to find others of this tree of peculiar shape; some I have seen are branched nicely for the placing of seats in the branches.

The large, upright looking trunk to be seen at the base of the catalpa is the black oak, *Quercus tinctoria*. Of the three trees through which the path winds, that on the left is the tulip poplar, *Liriodendron*; of the two on the right, one is an oak, the other the sour gum, *Nyssa multiflora*, and above them, on the hillside, is the beech, *Fagus Americana*.

It would surprise many to be told this scene is in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and close to the built-up city, near what is known as Strawberry Mansion. It does not take much departure from the beaten path

to bring one into the thick of the woods, where, in the solitude and stillness one can feel as did the author



A PATH OF NATURE, FAIRMOUNT PARK.

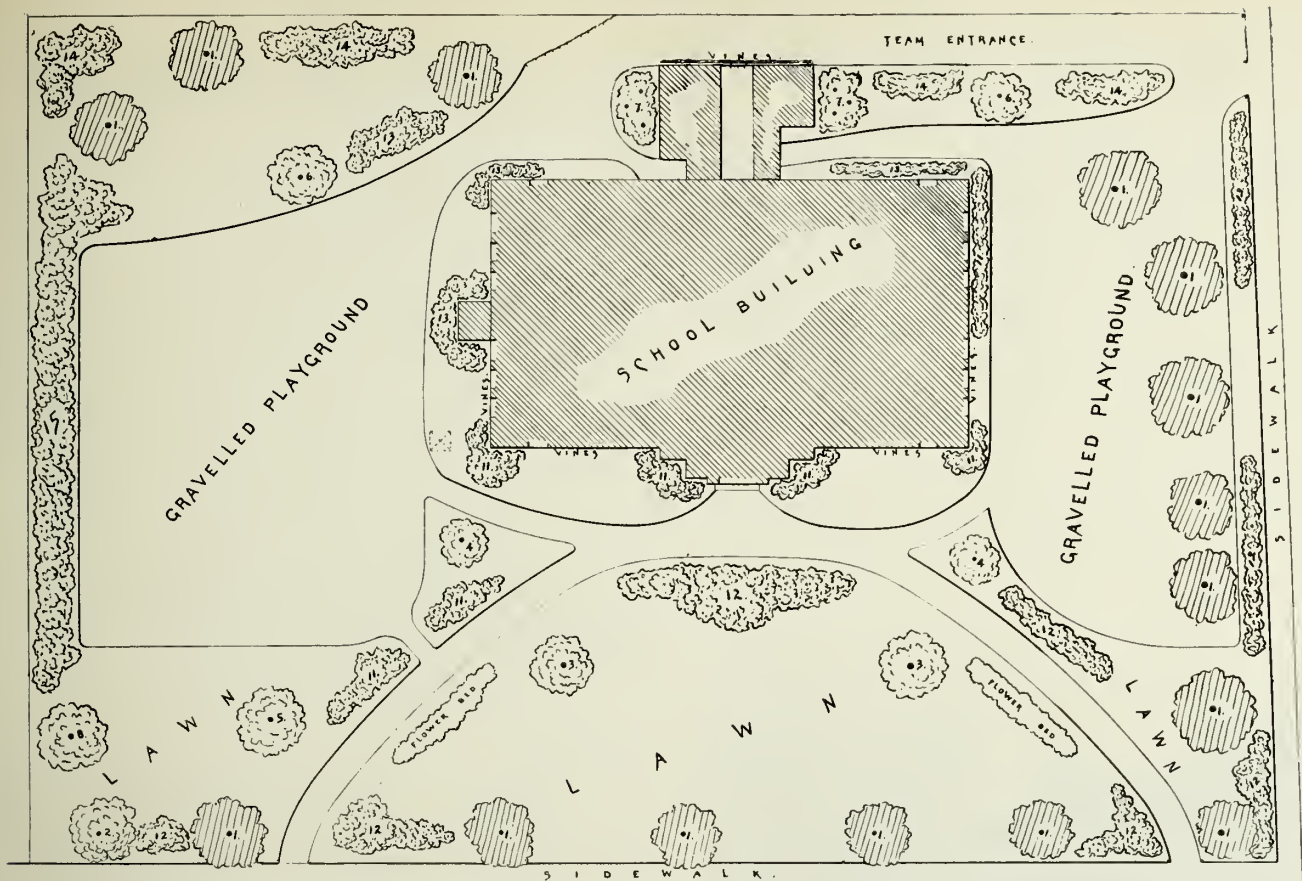
of these lines:

"Oh! that the desert were my dwelling place,  
With one fair spirit for my minister,  
That I might all forget the human race,  
And, hating no one, love but only her!"

Should the path be followed to its ending, it takes one to the River Drive, along the Schuylkill, where one can continue along to old Fairmount Park, or cross the river by one of the bridges to the portion of the Park west of the river.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.





PLAN FOR SCHOOL GROUNDS, EXCELSIOR, MINN., BY FRANK H. NUTTER. SCALE, 1 INCH = 36 FEET.

### SCHOOL GROUNDS, EXCELSIOR, MINN.

The accompanying diagram shows a plan for the planting and improvement of a small school ground, prepared for the Excelsior Improvement League, Excelsior, Minn., by Frank H. Nutter, of Minneapolis.

The school building is a substantial brick structure, standing on the brow of a hill, with a plateau in front. The rear elevation and outbuildings beyond are quite prominent, and the vines and thick trees were depended on to give more privacy and shelter.

The graveled playgrounds are quite small, but the village "commons" on the lake shore, a few blocks away, furnish room for the regular sports and games.

It is the intention of the league to arouse the interest of the school-children in the beautifying of their grounds and to secure their co-operation in planting specimens from the neighboring woods and fields, while local nurseries, of which there are several, could contribute to the cultivated varieties.

The planting plan in detail is as follows, as shown by the numbers on the accompanying diagram:

1, Trees now standing and to be retained; 2, Elms; 3, Kentucky coffee tree; 4, Cut-leaved maple; 5, Hackberry; 6, Basswood in clumps; 7, Group of willows; 8, Catalpas; 11, Bed of small cultivated shrubs; 12, Bed of large and small cultivated shrubs, mixed; 13, Bed of small wild shrubs; 14, Bed of large and small wild shrubs, mixed; 15, Belt of small native trees and mixed wild shrubs.

### CONNECTICUT IMPROVEMENT SOCIETIES

As befits the advanced position held by Connecticut in the public spirited work of civic improvement, its individual clubs are content with nothing less than the best in every line undertaken and are generally found ambitious in their choice of work. The Fairfield association was organized for the purpose of tackling the problems of light and water for the town. At its first meeting a committee of five was appointed to make a house-to-house canvass for new members with the strict injunction that everybody solicited to join should be given to understand that membership meant work. The avowed purpose of the Stonington Society is "to do whatever is possible to improve and beautify the borough and its suburbs." Part of its work is placing pictures in the railway stations. This seems an excellent idea and suggests the desirability of using photographs illustrating the chief points of beauty, historical interest, church, school and residence advantages, and possibly commercial advantages as well. This would appear a desirable and legitimate advertising scheme for any and every town. It is a method that will meet with the approbation of the traveling public because a set of neatly mounted, well-made photographs each accompanied with a legible description will sensibly diminish the ennui of waiting passengers.

F. C. S.



## IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY  
FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

### THE PLANS OF A WOMAN'S IMPROVEMENT ORGANIZATION.

An exposition of the ways and means employed by various active improvement organizations should prove suggestive and helpful to all societies interested in civic advancement, and it is hoped that the work of several can, from time to time, be set before our readers accurately and with some detail.

The Chicago branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association last year took up the matter of improving the grounds of certain of the Public Schools of the city. Committees



TYPE OF VINE PLANTING TO BE TRIED ON PUBLIC SCHOOL GROUNDS OF CHICAGO BY THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THE A. P. AND O. A. A.

for prosecuting the several branches of the work were appointed, permission of the Board of Education to gin operations on the grounds of our schools was obtained, and some planting was done.

At the annual meeting held in January, 1902, officers for the current year were elected, committees were appointed, and it was decided to get out a leaflet descriptive of the purposes of the organization, and also to open a vigorous campaign devoted to a continuation of the good work outlined in part and commenced last year.

The first year's experience in school ground work demonstrated a necessity for protecting planting in locations that are exposed to danger of injury, unpremeditated or otherwise, by the children in their play. This seems to be especially true of vines set to climb on the buildings. In some instances the young shoots of *Ampelopsis Veitchii* have been loosened from walls and ruined by the children in an innocent curiosity about "the vines' little feet." To obviate this distressing inquiry into details of horticultural knowledge, it is proposed to introduce the European method of training a single vine shoot under a protecting cover to a height above the reach of the children, and then allowing the vine to branch in all directions. Lengths of semi-circular, perforated, galvanized iron will be used as a protection for such shoots. The result of this method is quite well shown in the accompanying illustration which is made from a photograph taken in Dijon, France, in the fall of 1901 by Mrs. Herman J. Hall, President of the National Auxiliary.

The attractive leaflet of four pages, three by six inches in size, which has been prepared by the Publication Committee of the Chicago Branch, explains itself, has proved useful, and is given below with the omission of the list of members.

The National Association was organized in Louisville, Ky., April 22, 1897.

"The purposes of this Association shall be to promote the conservation of natural scenery, the acquirement of land for public parks and reservations, and the advancement of all outdoor art having to do with the designing and fitting of grounds for public and private use and enjoyment."

Membership is open to all persons interested in the purposes of the Association, and Societies working to promote similar purposes may, with the approval of the Council, become auxiliary societies.

"The dues of members shall be two dollars and of auxiliary societies five dollars for each calendar year, and shall be payable upon notice of election and thereafter in the month of January for the current year."

Dues are payable to the local Treasurer.

#### Advantages of Membership.

(1) The opportunity to carry a touch of beauty, a tinge of happiness and an uplifting influence into more lives than by any other human means—and this at insignificant individual expense.

(2) Members are entitled to one copy of each annual report of the proceedings of the National Association, containing papers by experts in the arts and sciences connected with its purposes. This literature is invaluable to all who are interested in the important question of beautiful and sanitary surroundings.

(3) It is intended that contact with the work and the workers of this organization shall be found both educational and inspiring. Outdoor art includes all



arts—being itself the fundamental art, and it is our aim to develop this spirit to the uttermost while working along practical lines and by practical methods.

The local interests involved or contemplated should appeal to every intelligent Chicagoan.

Besides other work accomplished or begun during the past year, the co-operation of the Board of Education has been secured in the work of improving some of the Public Schoolgrounds of the city. This work is deemed of such vital importance that its continuation on an enlarged scale is to be made the chief effort of the present year. It is believed that the results will demonstrate the feasibility of establishing a better environment for the children of the Public Schools.

Surely a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Join the Women's Auxiliary and help us to secure shade, foliage, flowers and freshness to replace bricks and ash heaps in the schoolgrounds of Chicago!

President, Mrs. Eben Byron Smith, 5413 Washington Ave.; Vice-President, Mrs. Thomas Ambrose,

2446 Michigan Ave.; Treasurer, Mrs. Ezra Twitchell Shedd, 3233 Forest Ave.; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Frederick Grower, 964 Jackson Boulevard.

Advisory Committee:—Chairman, Mrs. Henry C. Schuhmann, 539 E. 44th St.

Planting Committee:—Chairman, Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey, 7554 Bond Ave.

Publication Committee:—Chairman, Mrs. Wm. Frederick Grower.

Delegate to School Extension Society:—Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, 5120 Jefferson Ave.

Mr. O. C. Simonds, Consulting Landscape Gardener.

Club Slogan:—Artistic Ideals; Practical Methods.

*"And he gave it for his opinion that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together."*—Swift.

### Water Lilies—I.

March is the best month to sow water lily seeds. Started now and properly grown ahead, the tender varieties will bloom in August, and the hardy ones will develop nice plants for another year.

*Tender or tropical varieties* should be sown in a warm, light room or greenhouse, where a temperature of 90 degrees can be maintained for *Victoria Regia* and *V. Randi*, and 70 to 80 degrees for *Nymphæas* and *Victoria Trickeri*. Where tanks are not at hand, tubs or even pans three or four inches deep can be used to start them. Fill the pans half full with heavy soil, sprinkle the seeds on, cover lightly and fill pans with water. Give all the sunshine possible and heat as above recommended. As the first leaves begin to float transplant into two-inch pots, sink the pots in water six or eight inches deep, and keep the same temperature. In about a month they will again show signs of crowding when they should have four or five-inch pots, and still deeper water—say from twelve to twenty inches. By June 1st to 15th good plants should be had ready to plant out into open ponds.

To sow *Hardy Varieties* I prefer out of doors to the greenhouse. Use tubs filled two-thirds full of soil and to the top with water; boxes of soil sunk in tanks; or find a sheltered place in the edges of ponds where the soil is rich and sunshine abundant. Press each seed into the mud one-fourth of an inch and protect them from fish and water fowls. They will germinate as the water becomes warm in the spring.

Lotus or *Nelumbium* seeds must have a hole drilled through the hard shell to admit moisture to the kernel; otherwise they will not germinate. They may be sown with either the hardy or tender *Nymphæas*.

*Making Ponds.* If not already done, this should be

hastened before the busy days of spring. The primary rule to follow in making a lily pond is to be natural. In locating it, select a low place which is generally the most natural spot and usually requires less labor. If the surrounding land is rolling the surface drainage will suffice to maintain a well built pond. Another requisite in a site for the lily pond is sunshine. No one ever succeeded with water lilies in the shade.

The outline adds much to the appearance of a pond. Avoid straight lines and sharp angles. Let the outline be irregular and follow nature.

Removing and disposing of the soil can be done in the way most convenient to each owner. The depth should be from 0 at the edges to 3 ft. in the center. Where the soil is porous or gravelly, a heavy coat of stiff mud may be necessary to make it hold water. A good tramping or pounding, however, usually gives it sufficient body for use.

Tanks, or cement basins, are ponds finished off with cement or granitoid sides and bottoms. They are usually from one to three or four feet deep according to size. The masonry may be a single coat of cement, temporarily plastered to the soil, but for permanent work, that will endure the rigors of northern winters, make the sides and bottoms fifteen inches thick of brick or stone laid in cement, and finished off with cement. So construct it that the edges of the water will extend out to the soil. Nothing so mars the attractiveness of a water garden as great, bare walls a foot or more high, which destroy all harmony with its surroundings. In nearly every instance all artificial work can be concealed and the lily pond or tank, with all surroundings, made to imitate a bit of nature.

GEO. B. MOULDER.



## Proposed Street Improvement for Uniting Two Cemeteries.



HALL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., DIVIDING OAK HILL AND VALLEY CITY CEMETERIES.

The illustrations on this page are designed to show how two cemeteries in Grand Rapids, Mich., are being transformed into one, and the public street between them changed into a central avenue or driveway, embellished by ornamental planting and landscape improvements.

The engraving at the top of the page shows Hall street as it formerly divided Oak Hill Cemetery from Valley City Cemetery, and the diagram below shows the plans for its improvement. Valley City was formerly the municipal cemetery, and Oak Hill under the control of a corporation, but the city of Grand Rapids recently purchased Oak Hill from the corporation, and merged the two tracts into one under the title of Oak Hill Cemeteries.

The Common Council then authorized the Board of Cemetery Commissioners to take charge of the street between the two cemeteries, and embellish and improve it. The plan of improvement adopted was designed by Eugene V. Goebel, superintendent of the cemeteries, and is intended to make one harmonious whole out of the two cemeteries.

Hall street, as shown, is a bare public thoroughfare, 66 feet wide, and is to be remodeled into a boulevard, having as its chief features, a central park-like area, on each side of which is to be a twenty foot driveway, which will merge into one drive 30 feet wide as shown at each end of our diagram. To the right of the office the drive descends a hill, and is bounded on each side by a stone wall, ranging in height from four feet at the top of the hill to twelve feet at the bottom. The sidewalk along the wall, about six feet in width, is to be removed, and replaced by planting to hide the wall which is rather unsightly. The cemetery drives running at right angles to the street, now terminating at a fence, will merge into the new central drive as shown in the drawing, and help to bind the two cemeteries together. The telegraph poles and fences on each side of the street are to be removed, and the straight rows of shade trees on each side of the drive are all that remain to remind one that the avenue is a public thoroughfare.

The improvements are now being carried on under the direction of Mr. Goebel and are to be pushed to early completion.



PLAN FOR PLANTING AND REMODELING OF HALL STREET.

BY EUGENE V. GOEBEL.





OFFICE BUILDING AND SHELTER HOUSE, FOREST HOME CEMETERY, CHICAGO.

### Cemetery Office Buildings, Chicago.

The office building and rest cottage shown in the illustration were recently erected at Forest Home Cemetery, Chicago. They combine office buildings, waiting rooms and lavatories, and are well arranged and fitted with modern equipments.

The exterior construction is of Bedford buff stone, with tile roofs, and the interiors are trimmed in oak, the lavatories being fitted with marble Mosaic floors and plate glass windows constitute the other interior construction. Conservatories adjoin the office, and a steam heating plant is provided. The cost of the structures was about \$25,000.

Forest Home embraces about 200 acres of territory on both sides of the Desplaines river on the outskirts of Chicago, and is conducted entirely on the lawn plan. The cemetery has a well equipped pumping plant, consisting of a gasoline engine and a 1,000-barrel tank mounted on a 50-foot tower. Considerable concrete and brick work is used. The main drive one and a half miles long, is paved with brick and supplied with a cement gutter and curb. In the conservatories the benches are built of galvanized iron and cement slabs, no wood being used except in the sash bars. Ten thousand cement grave and lot markers are in use in the cemetery.

### Books and Current Literature.

Forest Trees and Forest Scenery. By G. Frederick Schwarz. The Grafton Press, New York. 1901.

The growing interest in forestry and forest trees lends timely force to this work, which takes as its leading object the appreciation of the esthetic value of some of our commonest forest trees. The author divides the trees into the Broadleaf class and the Cone-bearers, gives descriptions, and locates geographically many of the better known forest trees. The descriptions are clear and accurate and given with the sympathetic appreciation of the true forest lover. Especial attention is devoted to the decorative and artistic value of the trees, and the excellent half-tone illustrations supplement the descriptions in revealing new beauties in many of our old friends of the forest. Some of the specimens illustrated are: The oak, dogwood, maple, tulip tree, several different pines, including the bull pine in its California home, the fir, the birch, etc. The chapter on forest adornment treats of shrubbery, vines and other growths that give landscape beauty to the woods.

Old-Time Gardens, newly set forth by Alice Morse

Earle; a book of the sweet o' the year. The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, \$2.50 net.

This charming volume of garden lore is ample evidence that the old-fashioned garden, with its quaint historical setting, has not lost its beauty and attractiveness. In a free and rambling fashion the writer takes us to many of the historical landmarks of the country, and shows us, with the aid of many excellent photographs, the flowery nooks and corners that were the delight of our forefathers and are still objects of beauty. Washington's garden at Mount Vernon; the garden of Abigail Adams at Quincy, Mass., and Kenmore, the home of Betty Washington Lewis, at Fredericksburg, Va., are among the old colonial gardens illustrated and described. A chapter is devoted to sun dials, of which the writer tells us there are over 200 in this country, and some of the other particularly suggestive chapters are: Colonial Garden Making, Front Dooryards, Box Edgings, Old Flower Favorites, Gardens of the Poets, The Charm of Color, The Blue Flower Border, Garden Boundaries, and a Moonlight Garden.



## Garden Plants — Their Geography — LXXV.

*Casuarina* is the "beefwood" genus of the Australians. They are singular trees and shrubs found in 23 species from India through the Indian, Malayan



BETULA ALBA VAR. DALECARLICA.

and Pacific Islands to Australia. Two or three Australian species (*stricta*, *equisetifolia* and *tenuissima*) have been introduced to California, but are not much planted.

They are more like *Ephedra* in the growth of their branches than anything, and some authors have actually included them with conifers. Many kinds grow rapidly and large forests have been planted for fuel in South India. They are considerably planted for ornament too. Cattle browse the branches of *C. stricta* and others, probably as much to allay thirst as anything. The wood of several is finely marked, useful for furniture and extensively used for shingles. I suppose it is one of these trees that newspaper correspondents allude to as a "fir" growing on the "seashores" of the Philippines, but it is hardly safe to hazard a guess as to what American writers mean when they speak of plants.

*Betula* "birch" is given 35 species, one or other of which is found in most parts of the temperate and even Arctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere. They are often strikingly handsome trees or sometimes shrubs. *B. alba* is found in all parts of Northern Europe and Asia and probably also in Alaska; it varies greatly, and there are at least fifteen or twenty well marked forms in gardens where they are used

more than any others. *B. papyrifera* and the smaller growing *B. populifolia* have both white bark, but scarcely so pleasing a habit as the five varieties of *B. alba*. There has been considerable complaint from the prairie states of borers and fungous diseases attacking birches, and it is certain that they are often planted in too dry ground and exposed situations, for naturally the birches are greatly sheltered by other trees.

Of the eastern species the handsome *B. nigra* extends further to the southwest than others, being found along the Trinity river. It does not reach north to Canada naturally, as most native birches do, but is reported hardy at the Ottawa Arboretum. *B. lenta*, *B. lutea*, and others difficult to transplant should be moved when small. White stemmed birches show admirably when arranged so that conifers are in the background, but white stemmed or not the 38 or more species and varieties known to gardens form a striking group.

*Alnus* "alder" has 15 species in Europe, Northern Asia and North and South America. At Ottawa 35 forms have been planted, mostly hardy. They are often quite handsome trees or shrubs, varying from 6 to 60 feet in height. *A. glutinosa* and *A. incana* have had more varieties selected for cultivation than others. Many of the species are partial to the vicinity of water.



ALNUS JAPONICA.

*Ostryopsis Davidiana* is a small monotypic tree from Mongolia and others parts of China.

*Ostrya* "Iron wood" has 5 species in Europe, Asia and North America.

*Corylus* "Hazel" has 6 or 7 species of similar distribution, and several ornamental varieties of shrubs or small trees.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



### Seasonable Suggestions.

Some mock oranges are not sweet scented. The coronarius is; so is one called Lemoinei, and there may be others.

The crepe myrtle, *Lagerstrœmia Indica*, can be increased by hard wood cutting set outdoors in spring, as well as by soft wood cutting, in a greenhouse, in summer.

The pure white *Pyrus Japonica* is a pretty shrub. This, and all sorts of this *Pyrus* can be increased by pieces of root, cut into four-inch lengths, and set just under ground in spring.

*Callicarpa*, *Caryopteris* and *Vitex* are three shrubs which are much the better for being cut to the ground every spring. The strong shoots from the base which follow the cutting back are the ones which produce the flowers.

If washing of trees to kill scale and other insects has not been done, proceed with the work at once, before the buds expand. Stronger solutions can be given now than when the foliage is expanded.

One of the coming trees is the *Pterostyrax hispidum*, from Japan. It is grand. The flowers are white and are produced somewhat as those of the Chinese White *Wistarias* are.

The lovely flowering apples and crabs are readily increased by budding. This is the time to set out a lot of common apple seedlings, to be budded next summer. Strong stocks set now, will be in fine condition for budding when the time comes for it.

Sweet gum seed from southern sources produces seedlings not hardy in the North. Seeds from Pennsylvania trees, or those in a latitude no farther south, should be had. Seedlings from this seed will be satisfactory. Sow in spring.

Cuttings from planes, poplars and catalpas set out in spring, will grow easily, and where seeds cannot be had, cuttings may be relied on. In fact, nearly all the stock of the planes and poplars sold is from plants raised cuttings.

If you wish to sow seeds having hard shells, such as the honey and the yellow locust, Kentucky coffee, red cedar, and the like, soak them for several days or a week in warm water, sowing them as soon as taken from the water.

Most planters know how hard it is to get fern beeches to live when transplanted. The chief reason is that they carry so many twigs and branches, far out of proportion to the roots. The remedy is to prune the tops heavily—in fact, without this, it is hard to get them to live.

Wier's cut-leaved maple is a fine tree for avenue planting, as well as for filling the place of a single specimen. The partly drooping character of the branches and its finely divided leaves give a character all its own.

The female, or seed bearing *Ailanthus* produces

flowers to which objections cannot be made on account of bad odor. At least they are not as objectionable as those of the male form. This tree is easily increased by cutting up pieces of root and planting them in rows, in spring.

Very fine manure spread on lawns at the close of winter is of great help to the grass, almost, I think, as much as the heavier coats many spread on it in the autumn.

Let the soil dry a little before planting trees in spring if at all possible. It is a great gain to be able to get the soil packed firmly about the roots, and this dryish soil permits of it better than that which is too wet.

If *Spirœa Anthony Waterer* plants are cut down close in spring the late summer flowering is much more profuse. Quite small plants of it so treated form pretty bushes. Many other summer blooming shrubs may be treated in the same way.

To have success with evergreen seeds, sow them in spring, as early as possible. Then they have some strength to withstand the summer heat. A little shade for them is advisable.

Cut away all dead limbs from trees, and live ones that are not wanted, and when the scars are dry, paint them to exclude moisture. Open scars are the cause of decay in many old trees.

English bird cherry, *Cerasus Padus*, forms a large, handsome tree, beautiful when in flower and the delight of robins when its fruit is ripe. Those who love to encourage birds should plant a tree of it.

The Japanese tree, *Cercidiphyllum Japonicum*, loves a somewhat damp situation when its leaves get to their best. This tree can be propagated from seeds, imported, or from layers made in summer. I do not know of its seeding here.

Where the rose *Clothilde Soupert* is hardy, the new one climbing *Soupert*, should be, and a plant should be set out. This is precisely the same as first named, except that it is of climbing habit. It is a grand acquisition.

There is a prejudice on the part of some to the use of the *Manette* rose as a stock, because of its suckering habit. Try the prairie rose, *setigera*. It does not sucker, and in the South, where it has been tried, it is much esteemed.

Many beautiful shrubs from the woods can be transplanted safely, but they must be cut back almost to the ground, and be transplanted early. Hollies need very close pruning.

The fruiting hazel is a good shrub to set in low ground, as it flourishes well there. In company with the alder and the willow, its catkins are among the first evidences of spring shrubs and trees present.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.



## Park Notes

Sites for eleven small parks have been selected by the South Park Commissioners of Chicago, and are to be improved at a cost of \$600,000. The bond issue for small parks voted last year provided for the expenditure of \$1,000,000.

\* \* \*

A resolution has been introduced into the Board of Aldermen of Buffalo, N. Y., asking that the Mayor appoint a committee of five citizens to confer with committees from the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen to consider the feasibility of turning the Pan-American Exposition grounds into a public park.

\* \* \*

The new president of the Borough of Manhattan will submit to the incoming Board of Aldermen of New York City a plan for the transferring of Blackwell's Island, where the city penal institutions are located, to the national government for use as a naval drill ground and public park.

\* \* \*

The bill which was introduced into the last Congress, providing for the purchase of 4,000,000 acres of forest land in the Appalachian mountains for a national park, has been re-introduced by Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, who has amended it to provide that the tract shall be known as the McKinley National Park.

\* \* \*

The City Parks Association, of Philadelphia, has sent to the Council's committee on finance a letter advocating the establishing of a park to be named in honor of the late Thomas Meehan, who, as a member of the Council, did much for the development of the Philadelphia park system. The tract favored is bounded by Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Jefferson and Master streets, and is already the property of the city.

\* \* \*

State Senator McKinney, of New York, has introduced into the legislature of that state a bill authorizing the Forest, Fish and Game Commission to acquire not less than 5,000 acres of forest land in Suffolk county, Long Island, to be reserved as a state park, for the preservation of the timber, and the protection and breeding of deer and wild game. The bill is designed to stop the ruthless cutting of timber for firewood and its destruction by forest fires.

\* \* \*

The Park Board of Grand Rapids, Mich., has planned an extensive system of improvements for the coming year which will necessitate the doubling of the park budget of this year which amounted to \$23,000. The largest expenditures will be made on John Ball Park, which is to be enlarged by the purchase of thirty acres of land at \$2,500 an acre, and will be united to Lincoln Park. Other improvements in this park will be the building of rustic bridges, shelter-houses and drives, turning a creek from its course, the construction of an addition to the greenhouse and the establishment of a city nursery. In Campau Park, two lakes, a waterfall, and a fountain have already been constructed and are to be opened next spring, and a statue of Antoine Campau, the donor of the park, is contemplated. Lincoln Park will also have a new lake, for which excavations were begun last summer, and an improvement in its electric light system. The value of the city's various park properties is estimated by the controller at over \$330,000.

A case now before the courts of New Jersey involves the constitutionality of an act of the last Legislature which granted to Atlantic City some of the state's riparian property for park purposes for a nominal consideration. The law is being contested on the ground that an act of 1894 dedicated the state's riparian property to the school fund, and that the Legislature has no power to dispose of it for any other purpose.

### FROM THE PARK REPORTS.

The report of the commissioners of Lincoln Park, Chicago, for 1901, the first annual report since the attempted regeneration of that park from politics, shows a saving of \$50,000 in the expenses for the year. The total expenditures for 1901 were \$167,374.42 as against \$218,288.35 for 1900. The expenditure for wages in 1900 was \$143,778.87, and in 1901, \$119,776.63. The chief items in the expense account of the past year are as follows: Walks and drives, \$12,211.35; lawns and trees, \$18,239.80; floral department, \$16,792.33; zoological department, \$19,327.91; power house, \$19,386.02; police, \$21,742.09; general expenses, \$25,003.24. All the parks on the south and west sides of the city are to be connected by boulevards this year, which will complete the continuous drive 35 miles long through the entire system of parks. The improvement will cost about \$148,775.

The annual report of the park commission of Portland, Me., shows the expenditure of an appropriation of \$7,500 in addition to \$1,000 for the department of forestry which is under the management of the park board. The work of the year has been largely in the way of maintenance, the principal improvements having been the planting of shrubbery, and the building of a retaining wall for the lake at Deering's Oaks. New concrete walks are to be laid in Lincoln Park during the coming summer.

The park board of Newport, R. I., reports the expenditure of \$4,003.33, with an appropriation of \$3,850, making an overdraft of \$153.33. Among the items in the appropriation was one of \$150 for the extermination of the elm-leaf beetle. The improvements made during the year comprise the construction of a new drinking fountain and the erection of a band stand in Morton Park.

At the annual meeting of the park commission of New Haven, Conn., the treasurer's statement showed the total receipts for the year to have been \$18,886.12, of which \$392.08 remains unexpended. The expenditures for the different parks were as follows: East Rock, \$6,350.01; West Rock, \$2,281.82; Fort Hale, \$1,544.18; Edgewood, \$1,542.62; May View, \$1,187.78; Beaver Ponds, \$820.03; Fort Wooster, \$227.69; Quinnipiac, \$169.18; Clinton, \$15.

The seventh annual report of the parks of Peoria, Ill., shows a total expenditure of \$63,645.33. The receipts for the year were \$121,464.59, and the balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year 1901 was \$57,819.26. The expenditures for the different parks were as follows: Glen Oak, \$30,985.23; Laura Bradley, \$16,526.50; South Park, \$1,363.44; Madison Park, \$341.75. The total sum expended since the inauguration of the park system seven years ago is \$572,259.93.

The report of the park commission of Dayton, O., shows receipts for the year to be \$4,319.99, and the balance on hand \$996.03. The estimated expenses for the year beginning March 1, 1902, are \$3,300. The report speaks of the necessity of increasing the park funds so as to take adequate preventive measures against the San Jose scale. The state law requires the spraying of scale infested sections, which has involved large inroads on the park fund during the past year owing to the unusual prevalence of the pest.



## Cemetery Notes.

### FROM THE CEMETERY REPORTS.

At the recent annual meeting of the directors of Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I., the treasurer's report showed the following financial statements: Total real and personal estate, \$418,465.89; perpetual care and bequest fund, \$310,857.15; permanent fund, \$70,034.38; total assets, \$420,923.43; liabilities, \$419,129.61; receipts for the year, \$137,625.27; expenditures, \$134,448.05, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$3,177.22. The report of President Alfred Stone gave an interesting account of the growth of the cemetery, showing the increase in the number of lots under perpetual care in 22 years from 89 to 1,689, and gave the following statistics: Average number of men employed for month, 55; interments for the year, 312; total interments, 15,244; foundations to monuments built, 211; lots regraded and sodded, 30; land sold, 15,103 sq. ft.; avenues regraded and macadamized, 44,000 sq. ft. The board passed resolutions commending Superintendent Timothy McCarthy for 26 years of faithful service, and voted to take out life insurance for the benefit of his family.

Superintendent David Woods, of Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburg, Pa., sends the following annual statement of the cemetery's affairs: Receipts from sale of lots, \$68,000; expenditures for labor, \$11,432; improvements by lot owners, \$59,000; improvements by cemetery, \$143,299; interments for the year, 874. The total number of lot owners is now 2,500, and the perpetual maintenance fund amounts to \$138,000.

The yearly reports of officers of the Harmony Grove Cemetery Corporation, Salem, Mass., show a prosperous condition of affairs, with a number of substantial improvements provided for during the present year. An additional tract of land has been purchased and a new chapel is to be erected. The endowment fund now amounts to \$104,045.10, and the permanent fund to \$12,307. The receipts for the endowment fund during the year were \$8,410, the largest in the history of the corporation, and provided for 28 lots and one grave. Superintendent Geo. W. Creesy was instrumental in securing this fund. There were 137 interments during 1901, and the expenses were less than for the preceding year. The greenhouse committee reported that about 17,000 flowering plants and 1,000 hardy shrubs had been planted and 3,000 shrubs propagated for the coming season.

The report of Superintendent A. D. Smith, of Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, Cal., shows statistics as follows: interments for the year, 1,002; total interments, 21,027. One hundred and ten lots have been surveyed and graded, and a number of new sections extended and improved. New cement walks have been laid, and the system of marking lots by impressing the numbers into the cement in front of the lot has been adopted. The trust fund shows a healthy growth and now amounts to a total of \$175,431.16, divided as follows: Perpetual care fund, \$143,462.50; perpetual guaranty fund, \$31,968.66. The increase in the trust funds for the year was \$25,170.55.

The Pittsfield Cemetery Corporation, Pittsfield, Mass., reports receipts of \$8,747.87, and expenditures of \$208.92 less than that amount. The perpetual care fund amounts to \$9,435, and the total assets of the corporation are \$32,141.47. Interments for the year, 200; total interments, 6,786.

The report of the treasurer of Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., shows a total fund amounting to \$199,907.08.

said to be the largest in the state. The receipts from sale of lots was \$4,000, and the perpetual care fund now amounts to \$15,483.85. Additional ground was purchased during the year at an expense of \$3,000. Expenditures for salaries, \$3,630; for labor, \$3,000.

J. C. Cline, superintendent of Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, O., reports the completion of a new power pumping plant during the year as the chief piece of improvement work. Headmarks to the number of 508 were put in and interments for 1901 were 804, making a total of 24,764. Lots sold amounted to 6,835 sq. ft., all with provision for perpetual care.

The report of Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven, Conn., shows a balance on hand of \$4,245.83. Among the improvements planned for this year is the erection of a new chapel, the fund for this purpose now amounting to \$8,829.14. The total amount of the trust fund is \$24,286.52, and of the perpetual care fund, \$5,588.44. Other statistics were: Lots sold, 51; single graves sold, 67; annual interments, 930; total interments, 17,200.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the shareholders of Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, P. Q., showed receipts for the year amounting to \$43,379, and expenditures of \$41,875. The new crematory is reported as finished and ready for use, and is equipped with all modern appliances. New vaults have also been constructed, and additions made to the greenhouse. The expense of the greenhouse and crematory was defrayed by Sir William MacDonald. There are 3,673 shareholders in the association, holding 7,670 lots. The innovation of a combined greenhouse and chapel is reported to have met with the favor of the patrons.

The seventieth annual report of Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., shows that the perpetual care fund now amounts to \$1,167,517.30, the increase for 1901 being \$56,946.52. The permanent fund shows a gain of \$16,029.90 for the year, and amounts to a total of \$431,965.50. The general fund was increased by \$15,726.37, and now foots up to \$143,946.64. The receipts for the year were \$121,300.98, and the balance on hand, \$38,300.66. The accompanying report of Superintendent J. C. Scorgie shows a number of improvements, including the construction of concrete walks, sodding and grading of lots, building of catch basins, and the erection of 317 monuments and headstones. The number of interments for the year was 466, and the total interments, \$33,412. The crematory has been successfully operated during the year, the number of cremations being 119.

The cemetery trustees of Manchester, N. H., give the following yearly statistics of the three cemeteries operated by that city. Pine Grove: Appropriation, \$9,000; receipts, \$10,388; expenditures, \$8,999.60. Valley Cemetery: Appropriation, \$3,100; receipts, \$1,841.33; expense to the city, \$1,258.67. Amoskeag Cemetery reports that no more room is available for burials, and recommends the immediate purchase of additional territory.

The report of the officers of Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett, Mass., shows the corporation to be in good financial condition. The perpetual care fund now amounts to over \$200,000, and 21 lots have been placed under perpetual care during the year. The maintenance fund amounts to \$10,000, and an indebtedness of \$15,000 has been decreased one-half. The treasurer's report shows receipts for the year to be \$157,725.50, and the expenditures \$142,208.42, leaving a cash balance of \$15,517.08 at the beginning of the year 1902. Superintendent Marshall reports the interments for the year to be 948, making a total of 29,662. There were 1,200 trees and shrubs planted in the cemetery and 2,500 added to the nursery. Foundations were built for 332 monuments, and 48 monuments set.



## PARK AND CEMETERY AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

ESTABLISHED 1890.

**OBJECT:** To advance Art-out-of-Doors, with special reference to the improvement of parks, cemeteries, home grounds, and the promotion of Town and Village Improvement Associations, etc.

**DISCUSSIONS** of subjects pertinent to these columns by persons practically acquainted with them, are especially desired.

**ANNUAL REPORTS** of Parks, Cemeteries, Horticultural, Local Improvement and similar societies are solicited.

**PHOTOGRAPHS** or sketches of specimen trees, new and little known trees and shrubs, landscape effects, entrances, buildings, etc., are solicited.

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**ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents:** President, Frank Eulich, "Woodward Lawn", Detroit, Mich.; Vice-President, H. Wilson Ross, "Newton", Newton Center, Mass.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries", Boston, Mass.

The Sixteenth Annual Convention will be held at Boston, Mass., August 19, 1902.

**THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association:** President, E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

### Cemetery Superintendents' Convention.

The Executive Committee of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents have decided on August 19, as the date for the convention of this year at Boston, Mass. Whether it will continue for three or four days has not yet been decided. The committee will be obliged if members will send to the Secretary suggestions of subjects for discussion.

James H. Morton, Secretary.

### Publisher's Notes.

Mrs. F. A. Warner, Pablo Beach, Fla., sends specimens of choice sea shells from the coast of Florida. She has a fine collection of shells from our own shores, the coral reefs and the West Indian Islands, and will send a dozen different kinds, together with a dozen scarlet sea peas, to any one on receipt of a stamp for postage.

Mr. James MacPherson will be greatly obliged to any subscriber who can supply him with Park and Cemetery for May, 1898. Address, with bill: James MacPherson, Landscape Gardener, Trenton, N. J.

Mr. W. J. Moeller, 888 Seventh St., Milwaukee, Wis., wants back numbers of Park and Cemetery for March, 1899, and February, 1901.

We have received from B. D. Judson, superintendent of St. Agnes' Cemetery, Albany, N. Y., an account and illustration of the cross and statue of Carrara marble recently erected in

that cemetery in memory of Saint De La Salle, the founder of the Christian Brothers, on whose lot the monument stands.

Mr. Charles M. Loring, of Minneapolis, recently delivered an illustrated lecture before the Commercial Club of that city on the work of beautifying home and public grounds. Views of successful improvement work were shown and applied to local conditions. Mr. Loring has a number of engagements for stereopticon talks, which are bearing good fruit, and he proposes to keep "everlastingly at it."

### BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, for the year 1901: containing the proceedings of the 46th annual meeting held at Champaign, December 10, 11 and 12, 1901, of the Northern, Central and Southern District Societies, and a number of county societies. Edited by the Secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. A comprehensive report of over 500 pages, illustrated with half-tones and other engravings. Among the papers read at the state and district meetings that will be of interest to readers of Park and Cemetery are the following: Civic Improvement Societies and their Work, by Mrs. J. L. Hartwell, Dixon, Ill.; Trimming and Pruning Trees and Shrubs, by J. V. N. Standish, of Galesburg; Important Details of Spraying, by A. V. Stubenrauch, University of Illinois;

Land Values and Development in Horticulture, by Geo. T. Powell, Director, Briar Cliff Manor, N. Y.; Fads in Horticulture, by Geo. W. Endicott, Villa Ridge, Ill.; Some Spraying Lessons, by A. V. Stubenrauch.

Report of Committee on Park Census of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association. Committee, G. A. Parker, Hartford, Conn.; Lewis Johnston, New Orleans, La.; John C. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass. Read at the Milwaukee convention of the association, June 26, 27, and 28, 1901, and published in Park and Cemetery for August, 1901.

The Imported Willow and Poplar Curculio, by F. M. Webster, reprinted from the Journal of the Columbus Horticultural Society. This paper is the results of this insect having penetrated east of the Rocky Mountains, and being found in the states of the Central West. It embraces the history, habits and distribution of the pest, giving the detailed results of a number of experiments with it, by Mr. A. H. Kirkland, and offering suggestions as to preventive measures. Illustrated.

Cedar Hill Cemetery, Newark, O. A brief history of the cemetery with revised rules and regulations for 1902.

The Cow Pea, a neatly bound and illustrated booklet discussing the value and uses of this crop. Will be sent on application to Superintendent of Experiment Farm, Southern Pines, N. C.

Looking Forward, a neatly illustrated descriptive booklet of Westminster Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.

### 200,000 Evergreen and Shade Trees.

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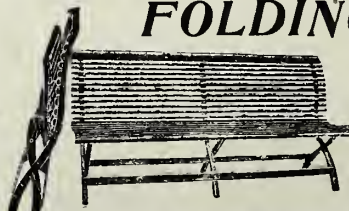
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### Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

Roses for the People; a handsomely illustrated catalogue of the California Rose Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Semi-Annual Wholesale Trade List of the Shenandoah Nurseries, D. S. Lake, proprietor, Shenandoah, Ia., for the spring of 1902.

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of Trees, Plants and Seeds of Webster's Nursery, Centralia, Ill., and Order Sheets.

Trade List of the Mount Airy Nurseries, Thaddeus N. Yates & Co., 7356 Germantown ave., Philadelphia, Pa.: spring 1902. Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Herbaceous Plants and Grasses.

Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Seeds for 1902, of Wood, Stubbs & Co., Louisville, Ky. A full list of all varieties of seeds, with cultural instructions, and suggestions about crops and insect remedies. Sixty-four pages with colored cover.

Catalogue of Choice Water Lilies: Geo. B. Moulder, Lily Park, Smith's Grove, Ky. Illustrated with half tones, and accompanied by valuable suggestions for planting and care of lilies.

Wholesale Trade List of Pinehurst Nurseries; Otto Katzenstein, manager, Pinehurst, N. C.; catalogue of woody and herbaceous plants and other ornamentals, with sample of bark of Abies Arizona attached.

Choice Trees and Hardy Shrubs, 1902; No. 48. Fred'k W. Kelsey, 150 Broadway, New York; handsomely illustrated catalogue of 77 pages, with index of common and botanical names; three color cover designed in poster style.

Glenwood Nurseries; the Wm. H. Moon Co., Morrisville, Pa. A complete classified descriptive catalogue with excellent half-tone illustrations of all the well-known trees and shrubs; attractive cover design in brown and gold.

Catalogue and Price List for spring of 1902, from Phoenix Nursery Co., Delavan, Wis., fruit, shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, etc.

Peterson's Popular Price List of Trees and Shrubs; Peterson's Nurseries, Chicago. Office, 164 La Salle St. Illustrated with many half-tones of trees and shrubs.

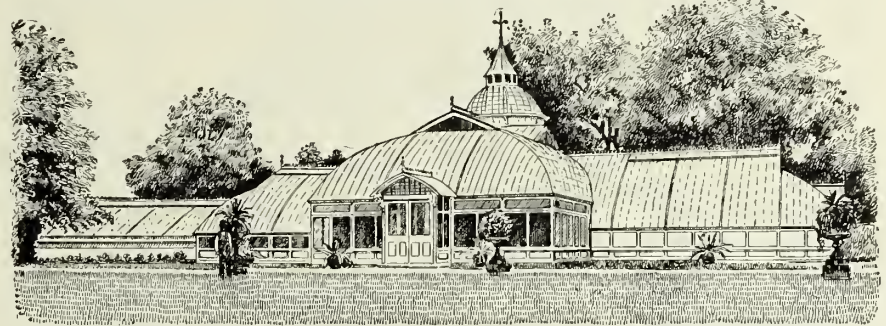
Trees for Long Island; well arranged and profusely illustrated catalogue of Isaac Hicks & Son, The Westbury Nurseries, Westbury Station, N. Y.

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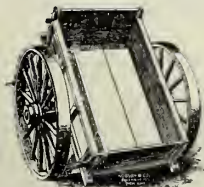
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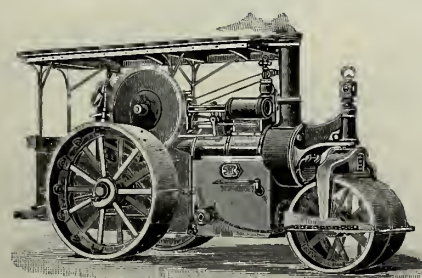
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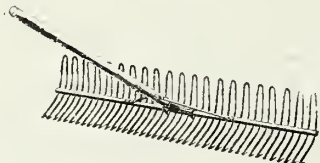
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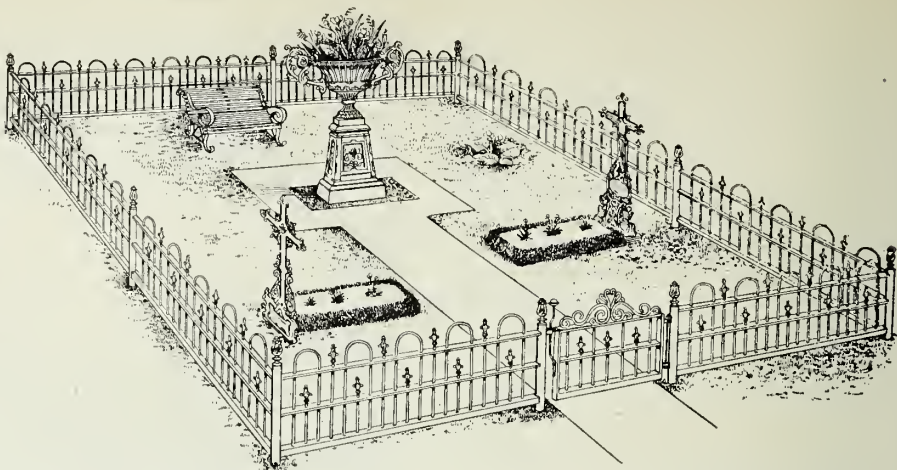
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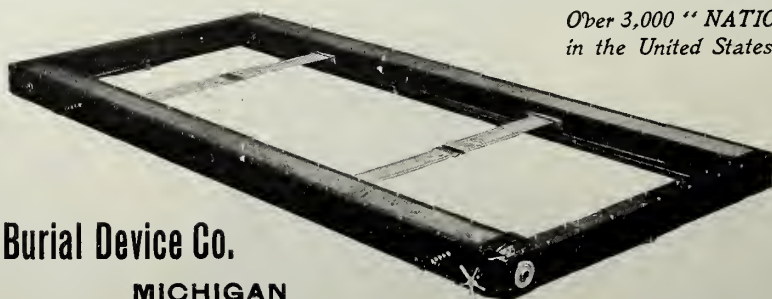
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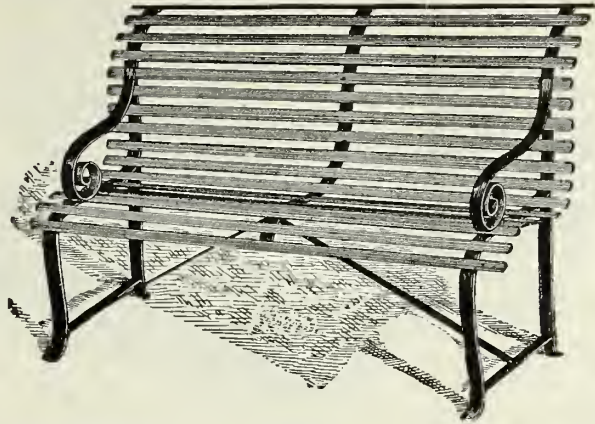
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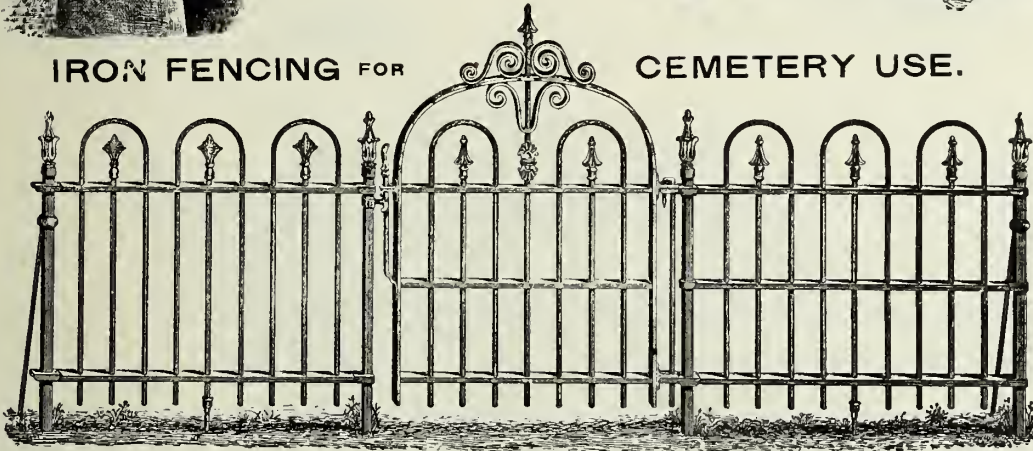
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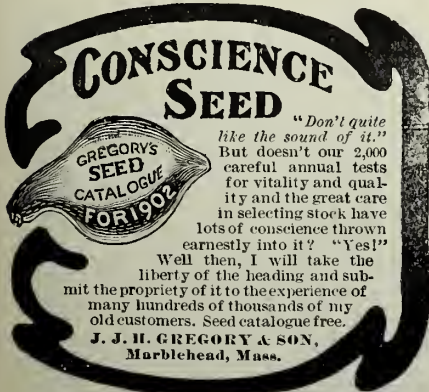
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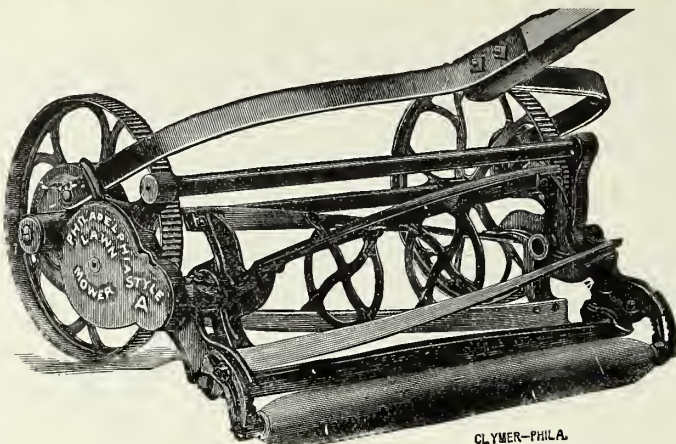
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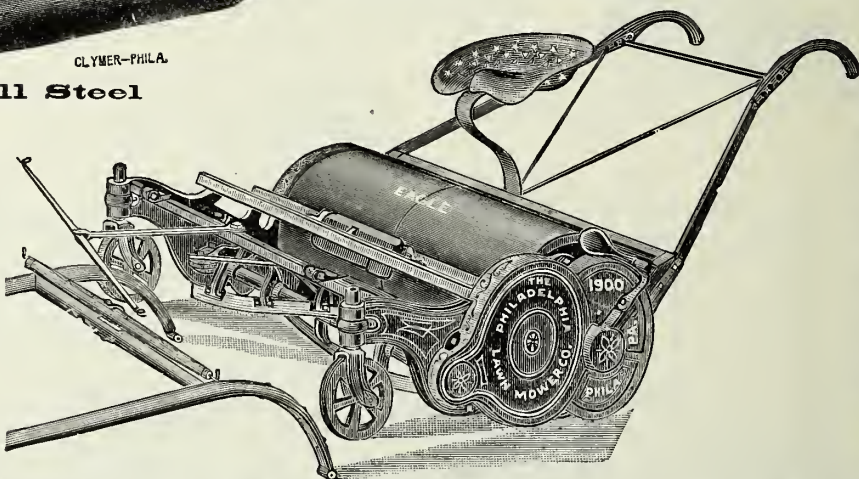
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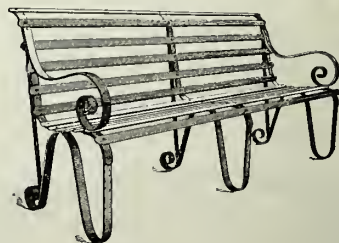
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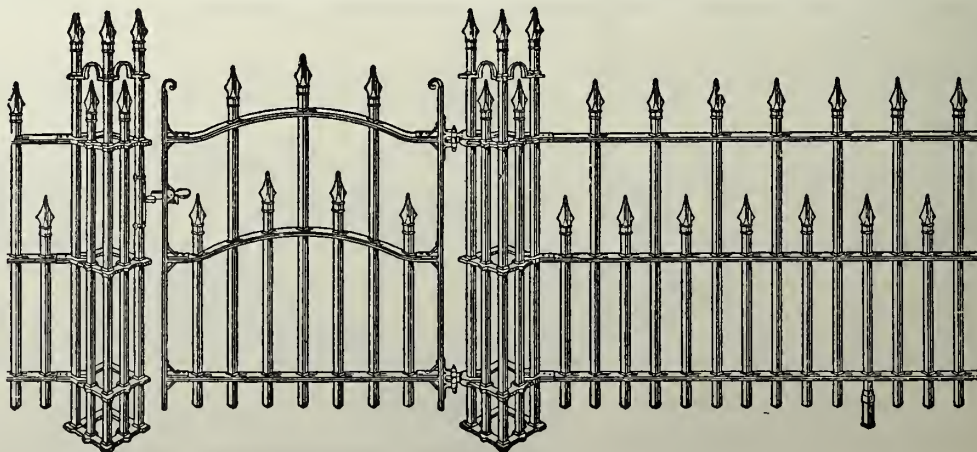
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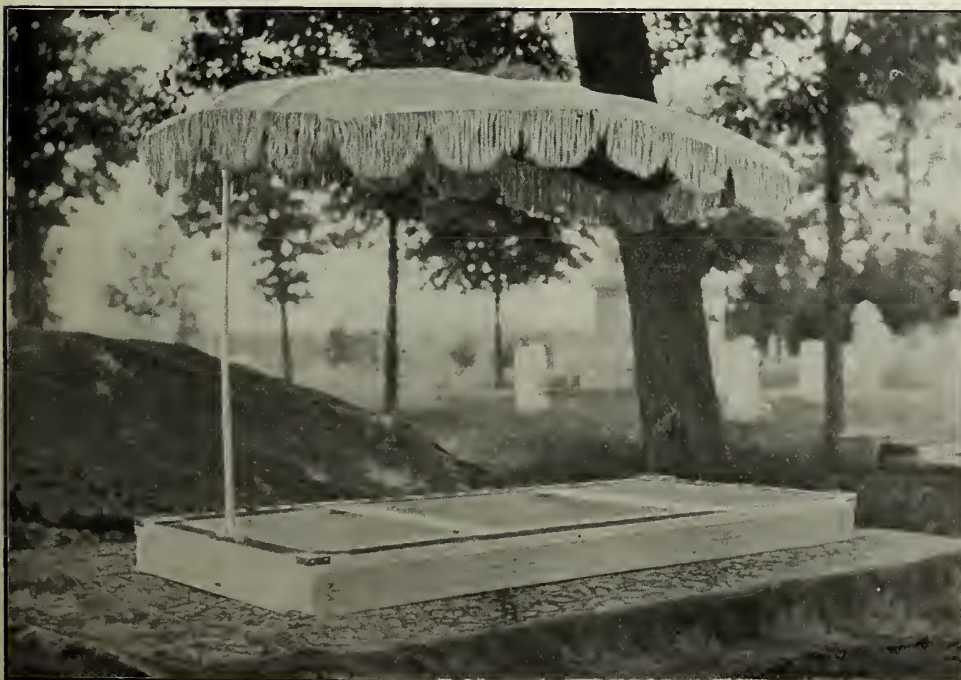
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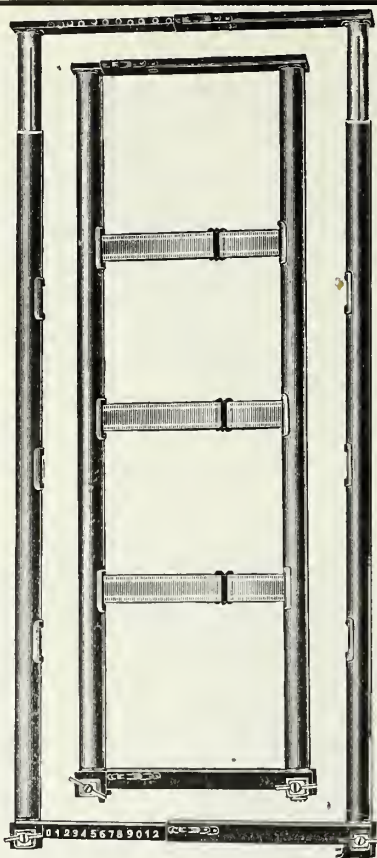
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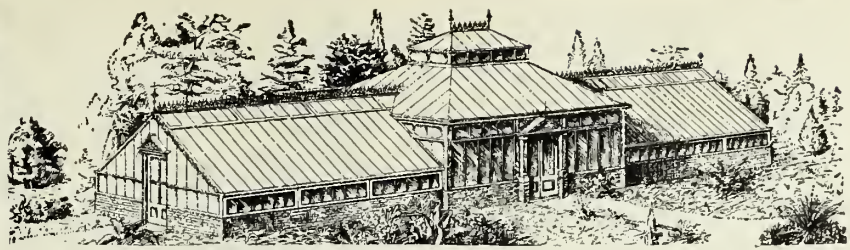
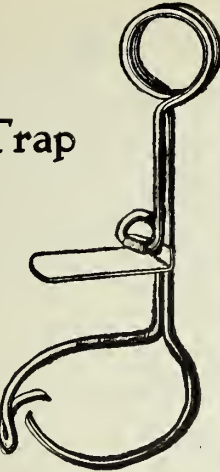
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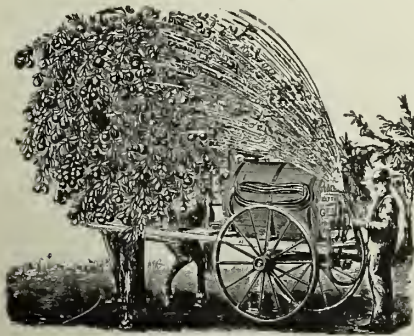
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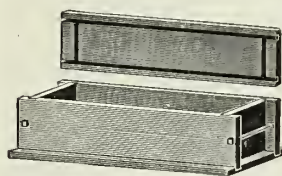
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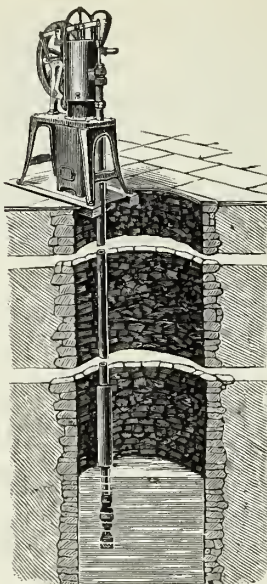
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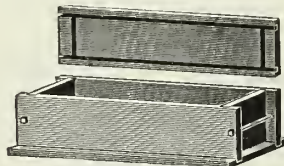
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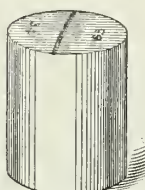


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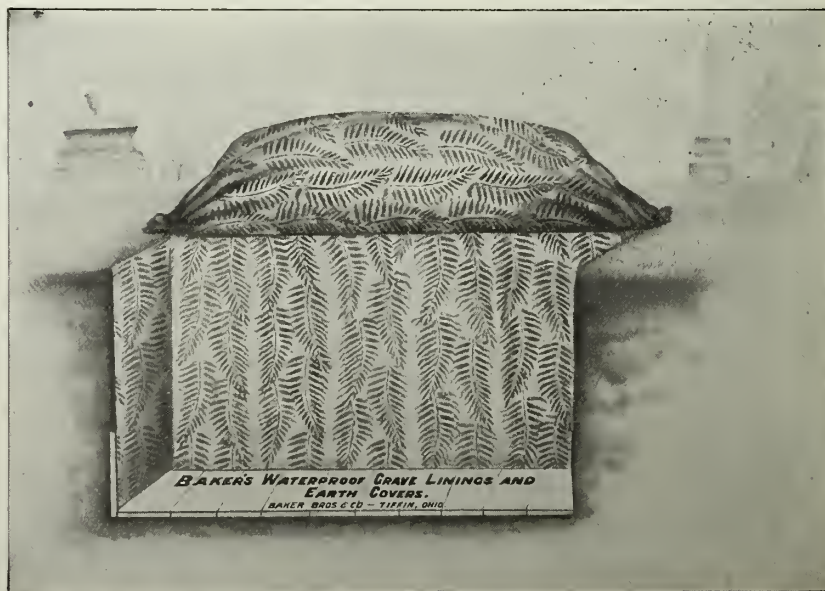
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CHICAGO, APRIL, 1902.

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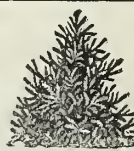
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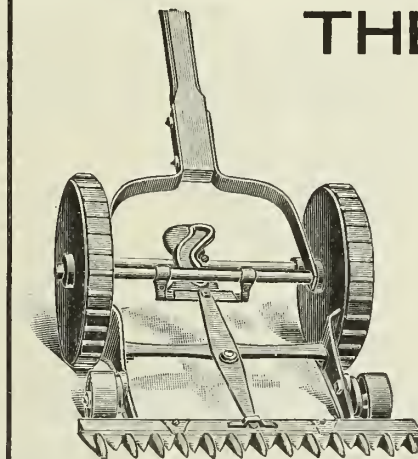
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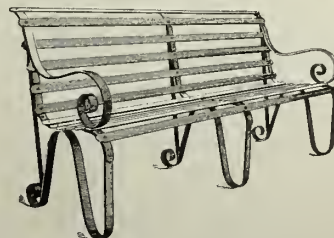
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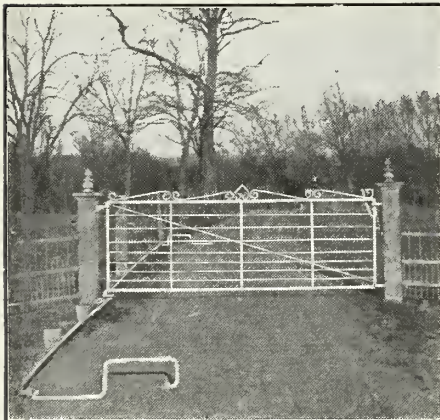
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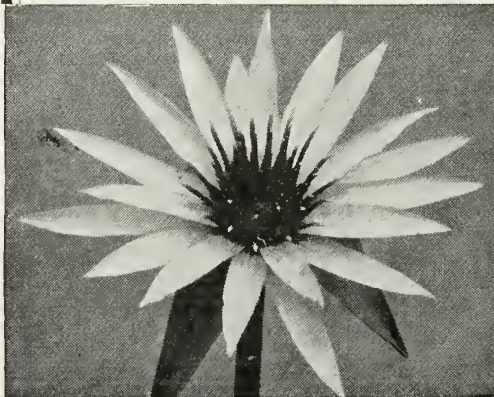
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XII

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1902.

No. 2

Entered at the Postoffice at Chicago as Second Class Matter.

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CONVENTION OF THE A. P. & O. A. A. The preliminary announcement for the sixth annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, which is to be held in Boston, August 5-7, is of itself ample assurance of the progress the association is making in its great work. The papers and addresses already promised include such names as Dr. Chas. W. Eliot, president Harvard University; Dr. Albert Shaw, Editor *Review of Reviews*; Albert Kelsey, president Architectural League of America, and many others of high reputation and authority in public improvement work, and the sessions will include special meetings of the Women's Auxiliary and Park Commissioners. It is planned that the Boston convention shall be of wide importance at which representatives of allied associations will participate, and the recreative features of such occurrences will be amply provided for without detracting from the important deliberations of the regular sessions of the convention. We indulge the hope that the convention will find a means of co-ordinating the work of other kindred associations with its own, so as to create a wide and thoroughly effective force or set of forces. The various organizations now at work for outdoor improvement in one direction or the other, lead to a certain confusion in the ordinary public intelligence, which cannot readily realize that success can be attained under such conditions. That in union there is strength is a much more comprehensible proposition, and would undoubtedly influence a more positive public appreciation.

ARBOR

DAY.

The annual recurrence of Arbor Day is at once a beneficial and instructive occasion. Intended to promote the planting and distribution of trees and shrubs, and so in a measure to make up for the woeful destruction practiced formerly, it really found the majority of people in a fairly complete state of ignorance concerning the subject, and the zeal which rapidly developed was to a considerable degree expended without rule or reason. Trees and shrubs were planted indiscriminately and anywhere, with the result that the excellent work which might have been accomplished proved largely failure. Happily the idea took strong hold of the children of the public schools, and the exercises of the day have been developed on lines of both usefulness and instruction. But there is still room for great improvement, both in the schools and by other large bodies who observe the day. Better methods, more carefully selected trees, and more care in planting, are necessary considerations. There must be a definite object in view to secure the best results, whether it be setting out a grove, improving a school yard, or planting a memorial tree, and the best knowledge and advice should be brought to bear in the work. Park and cemetery officials can do much toward encouraging and instructing the school children in the beautifying of public schools and grounds, and under such supervision the work is likely to be well and permanently done. In connection with tree planting the Department of Agriculture issued an interesting bulletin last year on tree planting on rural school grounds, written by W. L. Hall, which should be read by every one interested in this movement.

PROPOSED NATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The paper recently read before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at Boston, on "The Influence of American Expositions on the Out-Door Arts," by Mr. Warren H. Manning, contains a suggestion for a National Exposition at Washington worthy of attention. He says: "At Washington there is and always will be the best representation of the country's resources arranged in the most instructive manner. It is likely that there will continue to be local expositions in which local resources will be effectively displayed. If they could be in a sense outposts of a great permanent exposition at Washington, which could establish traveling exhibits for their benefit, they would be of far more permanent value than the theatrical outbursts of local pride represented by the quarter-century exposition period that is passing by." Mr. Manning reviews the question of World's Fairs from a hard, common sense standpoint, based upon the experience of the past, and his deductions are not favorable to local exhibitions in a general sense. He does, however, give them credit for the na-

tional advancement of the outdoor arts as represented by landscape design, architecture, sculpture, and the closely allied industries of floriculture and horticulture, and so long as they carry with them an educational value there is justification for government appropriations in their behalf. It is certain that most thinking people will agree with this, and it would appear as though a permanent exposition at Washington, while fulfilling many of the better characteristics of the modern World's Fair, would also serve as a national centre from which local expositions might draw inspiration and to an extent resources.

MODEL CITY AT ST. LOUIS. The resolutions passed at the Buffalo convention of the American League for Civic Improvement in August last, petitioning the commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to make provision for an exhibit of municipal art and the science of modern city making, have borne abundant fruit, and prospects are very bright for one of the most instructive, beneficial and unique exhibits ever yet presented in any country. The suggestion immediately took hold with both press and public, and the organizations interested in municipal improvement in all lines readily responded. The result is that the directors of the Fair will adopt the project. A sub-department is to be created under the Social Economy Department of the Exposition, devoted to municipal art and science, with possibly a reservation of some ten acres for the purpose. Upon the assigned area the effort will be made to display every feature of highly developed modern city building possible, including the engineering and architectural requirements together with the decorative and artistic details necessary to display in harmonious relations the model city. Types of streets will be constructed, arranged to show in section the methods of disposal of subways for every purpose, and these streets, of varying though perhaps familiar types, will be combined in their laying out to present the most beautiful and convenient ground plan for the platting of a city. In fact the ground plan of a city will be presented suggesting appropriate arrangement of streets, locations for municipal and public buildings, public squares, boulevards and parks, and in every construction, building and detail of the project, the object, that of showing the necessity and advantages of the model city for this twentieth century civilization, science and art will combine to compel conclusions designed to lead to a broader public appreciation of what it all means in our municipal existence, and thus lead to effective reform in all our future. The project is very comprehensively discussed in a recent issue of *The Criterion* by Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, author of "The Improvement of Towns and Cities," wherein the magnitude of the undertaking and its grand possibilities are very interestingly suggested. In 1896 the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania sent Mr. Albert Kelsey, a Philadelphia architect, to Europe for a year to make a special study of modern city-making. The complex subject took hold of Mr. Kelsey to the extent that he has since been making an exhaustive study of the matter on both sides of the Atlantic, and to him must be credited the initiative, and the indefatigable labor which has led up to the present status of the project. Mr. Kelsey, who is president of The Architectural League of America, has the cordial support of the profession, and it appears certain that the "Model City," at St. Louis, as an educational feature of that exposition, will have a broader and more practical influence than can be readily estimated.

*Schools
and Outdoor
Art.*

We have yet to learn where any well considered effort in the direction of interesting the children of the public schools in the cultivation of flowers and plants has failed. On the contrary, where intelligently directed and controlled the work of the boys and girls has invariably proved their aptness in elementary horticultural efforts, and besides, their intense love of nature as represented in the field of their labors. The pamphlet recently issued from Carthage, Mo., detailing the successes of the past two years and the work for the present year, certainly testifies to the valuable aid that may be enlisted in the cause of a general improvement of home surroundings from the public schools. Moreover, as has been previously asserted in these columns, a more sustained effort should result from the use of the children in this work, after they have received such careful instruction and training as shall develop the faculties always ready to respond to the call for nature study and work. It is a most promising matter for the future of the cause that many of the state agricultural colleges are taking up the question of nature study in the schools, and furnishing the teachers with instructive literature, to be by them digested and imparted to their scholars. This should become general, thereby adding still further usefulness to such state institutions. Another report, recently to hand, in the above connection, is that of the Home Gardening Association of Cleveland, O. One feature of the work of this organization is to distribute flower seeds at a nominal cost among the children of the public schools, a method which has been highly successful, judging from the experience of two years. In 1900 various seeds to the extent of 48,868 packages were sold, which increased in 1901 to 121,673 packages. In the work of the society the school teachers have nobly assisted, and so much public interest has been excited that the park commissioners freely lend a hand by such planting schemes as will encourage and promote the growth of this valuable youthful enthusiasm. Such results should serve to extend the study of nature and home improvement throughout the public schools of the country.



WESTLAKE PARK, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—BOAT HOUSE IN DISTANCE.

The Parks of Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, California, has eleven parks of sufficient importance to be mentioned. These parks aggregate 4,000 acres. Perhaps the old Plaza is of the most romantic interest. It is one of the historic links binding the progressive, rapidly advancing city of to-day, with the Pueblo days of the Spanish when "La Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles" slept in the sunshine that warmed its heart and ripened its luscious fruits. Then Central, St. James, Echo, Elysian and the two Boyle Height parks are all interesting; but Westlake and Eastlake are par excellence the parks of the city of the angels.

Westlake park, on West Seventh street, is the people's park. Residents of the city and tourists the year round crowd the park, specially on Sundays, until its limits will have to be extended in the near future. There are twenty-five acres in Westlake park, but fifteen are covered by the irregularly shaped lake. When

donated, fifteen years ago, the park contained a dry, alkali basin. To-day it is one of the loveliest park lakes that exists. The water is as clear as crystal, and the outlines of the lake undulate in lines and curves of grace and beauty. Like a mirror, the lake reflects the feathery ferns, the stately palms and thousands of verdant plants and brilliant flowers that make the margin a dream of loveliness. There are sailboats on the lake, so that the fifteen acres given up to water are accommodating to visitors, affording novelty and recreation beyond that of terra firma, besides yielding considerable revenue to the city.

A kiosk where fresh milk and simple refreshments are served to children, and an acre with seats fronting the band stand, where all so disposed can seat themselves to enjoy the music of the band, are interesting features.

There are 900 varieties of trees, shrubs and flower-



EASTLAKE PARK, LOS ANGELES.—PAMPAS GRASS PLUMES, BANANA PLANTS, EUCALYPTUS TREES, ETC.

ing plants. The tropical growth of vegetation in the ideal climate of Los Angeles requires unremitting care to keep the trees, plants and flowers in subordination to the park requirements. Every plant is in its proper place; every bit of shrubbery grouped together is picturesque; scan Westlake park from center to circumference and it is like a picture well laid upon the canvas.

Sunset park is about twelve acres in dimensions, and is virtually an annex to Westlake. The two are closely connected by a broad, shaded boulevard.

Eastlake park is one of the grandest features of the city. It is on the old Adobe road, containing fifty-two acres, ten of which are in the beautiful lake. It has a different history from any other Los Angeles park. The Southern Pacific contemplated erecting a car shop in East Los Angeles, in 1889 or thereabout. The city agreed to donate the area of ground that now constitutes the park, and negotiations had gone so far that

the land was purchased by the city. The railroad company decided not to build on the land, so the city converted its newly acquired land into a park, and the improvements are said to have cost \$100,000 and still progressing.

The immense conservatory of Eastlake park contains thousands of very rare plants, and serves the practical purpose of supplying the other parks of the city with the requisite annual bedding plants. One general conservatory where plants of a kind, in the large numbers required by parks, may be had in the best condition is a fine arrangement. It has been generally approved in the case of the Eastlake conservatory.

Los Angeles has more acreage devoted to parks than any city approximating its size in the United States. Naturally, where the climate is intoxicating like a cordial and there is no winter, the people seek the open air, and of all places the parks are the most inviting for recreation.

MRS. G. T. DRENNAN.

Wirth's Merry-Go-Round.

An important factor in the entertainment of children in our parks is the merry-go-round. The idea of a ride, of going faster than their legs can carry them, is always a fascination for children. Heretofore the merry-go-round has been to ride in a seat or on horseback, the motive power being applied, by hand or engine, near the center, and the ride is taken at the cost of from a penny to a nickel. So familiar has this style of a merry-go-round become that it never occurred to me that one could be different. Imagine my surprise at the meeting of the park superintendents in Hartford last summer to find in operation a merry-go-round automatic, and free for any child who can find a place to hang on, without the least danger, and freely used. It was entirely new to the thirty or more park superintendents who were present, and all pronounced it a success and immediately named it "Wirth's merry-go-round," as the originator was Mr. Theo. Wirth, superintendent of parks, Hartford, Conn. Since then three of the superintendents have taken steps to have it installed in their different parks.

It is not patented, costs but little to construct, and nothing to run, and gives lots of fun. This merry-go-round consists of a disk platform twelve feet in diameter, the outer edge used as a seat with a footboard. The whole rests on ball bearings, is so constructed that the least effort puts it in motion, and so well balanced



WIRTH'S MERRY-GO ROUND IN A HARTFORD, CONN., PARK.

that when once started it runs for a long time. The children do their own pushing, get on and off as they choose, and enjoy it hugely, and never yet has a child been hurt. Fifty or more children can ride at a time. It is not infrequent to see people larger in size and older in years apparently enjoying it as much as the children.

I understand that Mr. Pettigrew, superintendent of parks, Boston, has constructed one costing several times what Mr. Wirth's cost, but hung from the top, yet revolving on ball bearings and arranged for a canopy so as to give shade if used in the open in the summer.

G. A. PARKER.

The Laurel Glen Mausoleum.

The Laurel Glen mausoleum, Cuttingsville, Vt., erected by John P. Bowman, a wealthy New Yorker, before his death, is an interesting structure. It is of Grecian design and stands on a rolling terrace overlooking the country road and is cared for perpetually by a legacy of \$50,000 left by Mr. Bowman for that purpose. The ground dimensions are 18 by 25 feet, and height to apex of roof 20 feet. Decorations of Greek foliage, with a laurel frieze, ornament the exterior, and the entrance is closed by a granite door formed from one slab weighing over three tons. In front of this is a summer door of bronze, blindly hung and fastened, with a backing of brass wire netting to keep out birds without obstructing the view of the interior.

The superstructure begins with a vertical ashler course two feet high, capped with a beveled and moulded water-course twelve inches thick. From this to the frieze the walls consist of six courses of regular ashler work in blocks weighing from three to six tons each, and the angles are decorated with a laurel moulding. The friezes are divided into panels by Triglyphs and band mould, each panel bearing a festoon of laurel in high relief.

The roof is composed of eight slabs, one foot in thickness, rabbeted and grooved at the inclined joints, and having a total weight of forty tons.

At the entrance stands a life-size statue in Italian marble of Mr. Bowman, on the point of entering the tomb. It represents him with one foot on the step, holding a wreath of marble immortelles and a large key with which to unlock the door to the chamber of death.

The tomb is cared for by six trustees, one of whom resides in the house formerly occupied by the Bowman family. A conservatory is maintained solely for the



LAUREL GLEN MAUSOLEUM, CUTTINGSVILLE, VT.

adornment of the mausoleum and grounds surrounding it.

The lawn and grounds are laid out in rolling terraces, planted with rare flowers and plants, and ornamented with a Grecian fountain.

G. B. Croff, New York City, was the architect.

The Ice Storm at Philadelphia.

One of the greatest storms in the way of destruction of trees ever known in the vicinity of Philadelphia oc-

curred on Washington's birthday last. A rain, turning to ice as it fell, so weighed down branches that trees of most all kinds suffered, but more especially those of the silver maple, poplars, birches, lindens and the like. Huge limbs of six inches diameter snapped as well as smaller ones, and in many cases avenues were impassable for days until the limbs could be got away. To give some idea of the immense damage, we present photographs of portions of two avenues. The one with lining of maples on each side is Norwood avenue, Chestnut Hill; the other, where the carriage appears, is Chestnut avenue, at the same place. Norwood avenue, though lined with limbs, as shown, is not damaged as badly as the other avenue, nor as badly as many other places and properties, for the reason that the trees were far too tall, and if the broken limbs are sawed off to leave a clean scar, and these scars painted to keep out moisture, the trees will be the bushier and better for their loss. These trees are of the silver maple, *Acer dasycarpum*. Wherever similar trees are they have suffered just as these have. The



TREES ON CHESTNUT AVE., PHILADELPHIA, AFTER STORM.

other photograph shows some sugar maples and other trees inside the fence. The scene is but one of hundreds in the space of a few squares, there being not a place large or small with a few trees on it that did not suffer loss of some kind.

In orchards, pear, apple, cherry and peach suffered terribly, peaches and cherries worse than the rest.

No questioning the great damage done, and yet with proper pruning there will not be the loss so many expect. Take, for example, the sugar maple where the horse stands. With all its broken limbs sawed off clean, the unbroken ones sawed off to shapen it, it will appear hardly the worse for the gale by the time autumn arrives. The same applies to the tree inside the fence, fronting the house. Evidently it was too tall, its pruning having been neglected, and so far as can be seen it will be none the worse for the loss of its tips. Wherever large scars are left by the saw, they must be painted, to keep out moisture, as already suggested.

Though the trees photographed happen to be of such kinds not permanently injured, there are hundreds that may as well be cut down. Large limbs in falling tore huge scars in the main trunk, which cannot be excluded from air without great cost, and in the case of many choice trees and of fruit trees they are prostrate on the ground.

Old Laurel Hill Cemetery suffered greatly, as quite a few of the trees that break easily are there, and at Ivy Hill Cemetery, where a feature is the great num-



NORWOOD AVE., PHILADELPHIA, AFTER THE STORM.

ber of American arbor vitae, every one of these trees split asunder at the ground. As a rule, evergreens did not suffer nearly as much as deciduous trees, white pines being an exception, the branches on old trees snapping as badly as maples.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

The Acanthus in Monumental Art.



given.

Fig. 1 gives an idea of the plant in its natural state, which grows wild in warm countries along the shores of rivers, but in more northern latitudes is found only in botanical gardens and belongs to the order of plants known as "Acanthaceae."

There are many varieties, but the most common are

AMONG monumental designers the acanthus seems to be the favorite plant for decorative purposes, and is very extensively employed in its various forms, with no consideration for the style of architecture to which it is applied.

In regard to the adoption and origin of the different forms, which are herewith illustrated, a description and explanation will be

the *Acanthus spinosus* and *Acanthus mollis* or *Brankursine*; both being natives of Southern Europe, were selected by the ancients for their beautiful leaves as an artistic application in architecture.

If any obstacle resists its growth it seems to struggle to overcome it and to vegetate with renewed vigor. So genius, when acted upon by resistance or opposition, redoubles its attempts to overthrow every impediment.

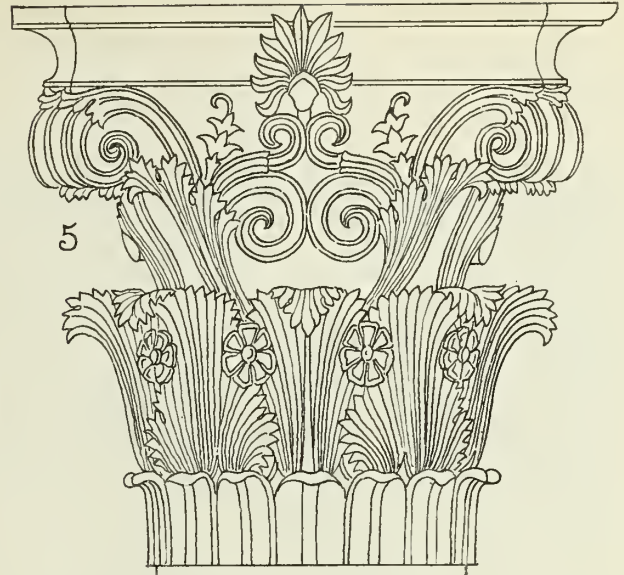
The natural leaf of the *Acanthus spinosus* is pinnatifid, with its lobes irregular and bidentate, displaying a complex and varied outline and is supposed to have suggested to the Greeks the decorations of the Corinthian capital, Fig. v., as Vitruvius writes:

A beautiful Athenian maid, just reaching womanhood, died a few days before the time for her nuptials. She had a nurse who dearly loved her, and who as a simple mark of affection, after her death, gathered together the flowers which should have decked her on her wedding day and putting them with her marriage veil in a little basket, placed it on her grave and covered the top with a square tile. As it chanced, the basket happened to be laid over a root of an acanthus plant, which, in due season, sent forth its leaves. These, finding their way from under the basket, grew

upward round its sides until their points came in contact with the overhanging corners of the tile, where they gracefully coiled themselves into volutes. At this juncture the accidental composition, fraught with much suggestion to an artistic eye, happened to be seen by the architect, Callimachus, of Athens. He was so struck with this natural, rural decoration that he at once modeled some capitals in its likeness, arranging symmetrical acanthus leaves around an inverted bell, which took the place of the basket, and introducing volutes at the angles of an abacus, which represented the tile covering. The first of these examples were introduced on columns which were applied to the Choric monument Lysicrates, a magnificent ornament, still admired by the whole civilized world.

The Grecian sculptured acanthus is purely a conventional rendering, displaying none of the freedom and irregularities of the natural leaf. It follows, to a certain extent, the outline of the natural leaf, but departs entirely from its structural composition. In its natural leaf the veins of the lobes join the center vein at intervals corresponding to the size of the lobes and do not grow in any regularity on both sides, but in the sculptured leaf the beautiful modeling and regular disposition of the lobes are extreme departures from the natural model; they are graduated from the broad base line, from which all the veins start, curving gracefully to the summit.

The divisions of the lobes are sharp pointed, and are depressed toward their center lines forming angular flutings; these are continued in graceful curves from



ACANTHUS DESIGN ON CORINTHIAN CAPITAL.

the points of the divisions, through the surface of the lobes, toward the base line where they gradually lose themselves in the hollows which mark the principal veins.

This mode of modeling the surface of the leaf imparted the greatest possible effect to it especially as it was to be seen almost invariably under a bright and shadow-casting sunlight.

The lobes are divided by sunken eyes, from which raised pipings are carried down towards the base line, following, of course, the curves of the lobe veins.

FRANKLIN L. NAYLOR.

Native Spring Flowering Bulbs.

Our most dainty spring blossoms are seemingly too frail to bear transplanting, yet some of them are really as easily grown as a geranium. Notable among these is the Spring Beauty, *Claytonia Caroliniana*, common in the East. It is one of the very earliest flowers, its delicate pink-penned petals modestly announcing the arrival of spring. The flowers appear in loose racemes, opening in bright sunshine, and lasting for some two weeks or more. A closely allied species, *C. Virginica*, often replaces or occurs with the first named species. To the common observer it differs only in that the leaves are narrower.

Though primarily a woodland plant, appearing first on the sunny bank of some little stream, great bunches of it are often seen bordering the fence rows of cultivated fields, as though it meant to resist the inroads of cultivation as long as possible. It has been grown in our own yard successfully for some years, flowering freely and increasing both from bulbs and seed.

The yellow adder's-tongue, *Erythronium Americanum*, is scarcely more fastidious regarding location or care. Like the spring beauty, it comes up year after year in the grass, the leaves dying to the ground ere the lawn mower is called into service. The richly mot-

tled leaves are highly ornamental, and even though no flowers appeared, the plant would be profitable. Some pretend to assert that it does not flower in cultivation. If you will notice, but a small percentage of the woodland plants produce two-leaved or flowering stems. Likewise there are in cultivation many more flowerless than flowering individuals, yet on the whole the proportion is quite as great as in their native haunts. The flowers are of a rich yellow and resemble miniature lilies.

The beauty in both species is that they may occupy space almost anywhere, for they will die to the ground early and be entirely out of the way. Again, one may gather the roots even when the plants are in full flower and rest assured that though they soon disappear they will arise phoenix like, and in springtime make glad the vacant places. While the carmine pencillings on the former and the pied leaves of the latter have a richer tinge when grown in the shade, either may be successful in direct sunshine. The bulbs are comparatively deep-rooted, a characteristic which may be wisely imitated; they also increase in depth of planting as they approach full size.

BESSIE L. PUTNAM.



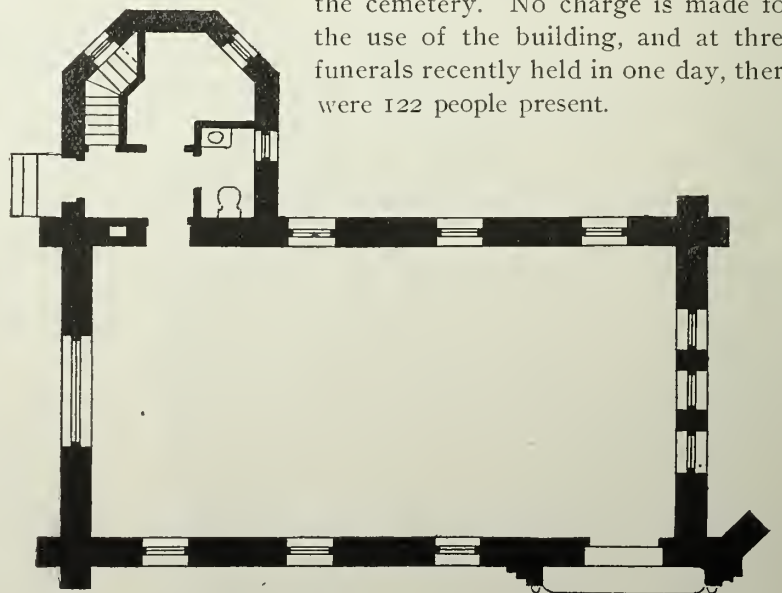
MEMORIAL CEMETERY CHAPEL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

PITTSFIELD CEMETERY CHAPEL.

The mortuary chapel illustrated is a gift to the Pittsfield Cemetery Corporation, Pittsfield, Mass., from the late Mrs. Edwin Clapp. The ground dimensions are 45 by 25 feet, and the entrance is through a porte cochere in a square tower of Norman architecture 34 feet high. The exterior is of Barrington bluestone to match the cemetery gate, and the interior is finished in cypress with floors of North Carolina pine. Buff colored brick forms the interior walls above the polished cypress which is ceiled to a height of three feet, and the cathedral glass windows are so arranged as to give plenty of light. At the west end of the building is a colored glass window depicting the incident in the life of Christ where Mary and Martha come to the tomb and are told by the angels: "He is risen; He is risen." At one corner is an ell containing a room for the clergy, a lavatory, store-room and entrance to the basement.

The building is lighted by electricity, heated by a furnace, and has a seating capacity of from 75 to 125 people. Every effort has been made to give a cheerful tone to both interior and exterior, and eliminate all suggestion of gloom. The light

color of the wood-work, well arranged windows, the decorative character of the crenellated tower and red tile roof, all contribute to this effect, and have made the chapel popular with the patrons of the cemetery. No charge is made for the use of the building, and at three funerals recently held in one day, there were 122 people present.



GROUND PLAN.

The plans are by Architect George Harding, and the work of construction was done by Clark & Bagg, Pittsfield.



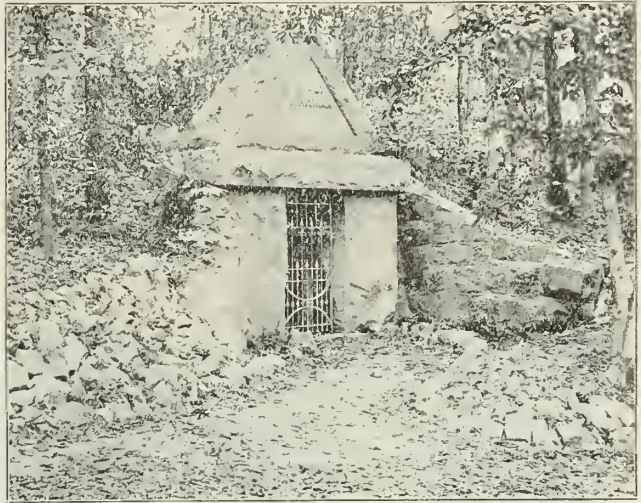
Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, N. J.

The accompanying views show scenes in Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, N. J., which appear in an attractive illustrated book issued by the association under the title "Views and Regulations of Harleigh Cemetery." Harleigh is conducted entirely on the landscape lawn plan, and has in force all modern methods of cemetery management. A portion of the price of each lot is set aside by the trustees for the permanent fund, the income from which is used to keep the lots properly seeded and mowed, and for the general improvement and beautifying of the grounds. This fund, however, does not provide for the special care of flowers, or the cleaning or resetting of headstones or monuments.

The following are some of the rules of the association:

Foundations for all monuments, headstones and vaults, and all underground vaults, shall be built by the association at the expense of the lot owner. Fifteen days' notice must be given for the building of the foundations. The cost of the same must be paid in advance, but no foundations shall be put in or markers set between the 15th of November and the 15th of March of each year. Contractors must not carve their names or place any detrimental obstacle to mar the beauty of the monuments. Every foundation ordered must be the size of the base of the monument.

Material for stone work will not be allowed to remain in the cemetery longer than shall be strictly



TOMB OF WALT WHITMAN, HARLEIGH CEMETERY.

necessary, and refuse or unused material must be removed as soon as the work is completed. In case of neglect, such removal will be made by the association at the expense of the lot owner and contractor, who shall be severally responsible for any damage or neglect. No material of any kind will be received on Saturday. The trustees earnestly request lot owners and designers not to duplicate any monuments or vaults in Harleigh.



MAUSOLEUM OF HENRY D. MOORE, HARLEIGH CEMETERY.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

Two Pennsylvania Monuments.

An interesting monument, dedicated in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg in September, is the memorial erected to Miss Jennie Wade, the only woman killed at the battle of Gettysburg. It was erected by the Woman's Relief Corps of Iowa, one of whose most active members was a sister of the deceased. The Wade home, a modest brick house in the village of Gettysburg, was riddled with bullets during the terrible battle. Miss Wade was instantly killed while in the act of making bread for the Union soldiers. The monument is shown in the accompanying illustration. The pedestal is of

To commemorate the patriotism and promptitude of the Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading, Pa., the monument illustrated on this page was dedicated in City Park, Reading, during the past summer. The Ringgold Artillery reported for duty at Harrisburg, April 16, 1861, arriving there in advance of the other Pennsylvania troops, and with companies from Lewistown, Pottsville and Allentown, were the first defenders to enter Washington, D. C., two days later than the above date. The granite steps approaching the monument are twelve feet in width. The monument is 8 ft.



MONUMENT TO JENNIE WADE, GETTYSBURG, PA.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, CITY PARK, READING, PA.

Barre granite and the statue of Italian marble. The figure holds a cup in one hand; from the left arm hang two army canteens. Inscriptions on the die read as follows: Jennie Wade, Killed July 3, 1863, while making bread for Union soldiers." "Erected by the Woman's Relief Corps of Iowa. A. D. 1901." The Wade family motto: "Whatsoever God Willeth Must Be, Though a Nation Mourns."

6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. at base, and 18 ft. high, including the 7 ft. 6 in. statue of gunner, who stands with ramrod in hand, his right foot resting upon dismantled cannon. Bronze inscription tablets on front and back of die give the company's enviable record and a complete roster of 103 men. The monument is of Barre granite, designed and executed by P. F. Eisenbrow Sons & Co. of Reading.

POPPIES IN DECORATIVE ART.

The poppy in relief is one of the earliest examples of the use of nature in decorative art. It has been prized in its symbolical adaption to sculpture and carving since Lorenzo Ghiberti, of the famous Italian Renaissance school, made use of it in designing the gates of the baptistry in Florence. His poppies in bronze formed the chief feature of the flower groups bordering the celebrated doorways, and drew forth the admiration of even the competing sculptors.



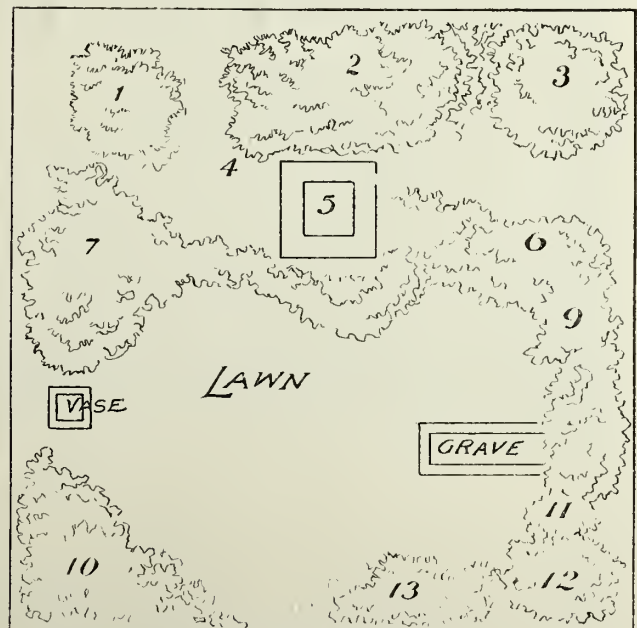
POPPIES, THE SYMBOL OF SLEEP.

Poppies are the symbol of sleep, and are valued in monumental and ecclesiastical art both for this reason, and for their adaptability to a great variety of ornamental treatment. As the symbol of sleep they have a double significance. Some varieties yield opium, and have other peculiar narcotic properties, while their drooping buds and dreamy foliage, are admirably suggestive of restful sleep. The Latin name of the common variety, found in abundance in California and the South, is *Papaver somniferum*—sleep-producing poppy. In a boldly carved border or frieze they form a pleasing accessory to any subject pertaining to sleep.

PLANTING PLAN FOR CEMETERY PLOT.

In response to an inquiry from Mr. A. P. Horsman, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, concerning improvements for a cemetery plot twenty-four feet square, on the side of a hill, the following plan is suggested: The planting material selected is hardy as far north as Lake Athabasca, except the *Berberis* and *Spiraea Van Houttei*. I am not sure if these are hardy at Calgary, but perhaps some other shrubbery will do equally as well. If elm does not attain large dimensions, I should plant a canoe birch and have one moved to the place designated at least one foot in diameter or more. This should be as fine a tree as can be found. The wild flowers in front of it, the weeping juniper and the *Kalmias* will not alone form a pretty foot cover for the monument, but also add a picturesque effect to the foreground of the shrubbery. The grave might be covered with violets or creeping vines, and should be leveled with the ground. I have used Iceland poppies as a foreground to the low juniper, and these may be extended over part of the grave. If the weeping ash should not be hardy, any other weeping or low-growing tree will do. One large tree on the plot is all there is room for, and the planting of any more would result in overcrowding.

The planting plan in detail, as shown by the ac-



PLAN FOR CEMETERY PLOT.

companying diagram, is as follows: 1, Elm or Birch; 2, *Amelanchier alnifolia*; 3, *Betula humilis*; 4, wild native flowers; 5, monument; 6, *Kalmia glauca*; 7, *Spiraea opulifolia*, or *Rubus nutkanus*; 8, *Juniperus com. var. procumbens*; 9, *Spiraea Torreyi*; 10, *Spiraea Van Houttei*; 11, *Juniperus com. var. alpina*; 12, weeping ash, or any other weeping tree of medium growth; 13, *Berberis*. JAMES JENSEN.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY
FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

A detailed account of the work of certain persons actively interested in civic improvement would fill a volume. That of Mr. Charles M. Loring of Minneapolis, Minn., is so inspiring that it must prove helpful to all who interest themselves in similar lines of effort.

Mr. Loring devotes much of his time to giving practical talks on improvement topics, enriching them by carefully-chosen stereopticon views that aptly illustrate the points he wishes to emphasize. He goes all over his state in prosecuting this extremely attractive missionary work, wherever his services are asked, without money or price, and is doing more to build up and firmly establish an effective system of public improvement than the entire population of most states.

This is a beautiful, free gift to mankind from a charming character and nothing that comes to mind so fitly applies to Mr. Loring and his grand endeavors as Whittier's delightful tribute:

"Who sows a field or trains a flower
Or plants a tree is more than all.
For he who blesses most is blessed;
And God and man may own his worth
Who toils to leave, as his bequest,
An added beauty to the earth."

It is doubtful if any one person in this country is doing more in that direction than the subject of these remarks.

One gets ideas from the reports made at the annual meetings of improvement associations that have been held throughout the country during the past ninety days. The publication of annual reports is coming to be a feature among some of the leading societies and is an excellent plan, for a record of what has been accomplished by an organization is not only an incentive to others, but also to further efforts by those who have done the work.

* * *

The city of Newburyport, Mass., has recently issued and distributed a circular outlining its objects and a partial list of its achievements since its organization in 1890. Through this channel we learn that it has equipped and presented a public bath house at a cost of \$1,600; has prepared leaflets containing valuable information relating to local history and antiquities, and a directory of local objects and places of interest, historical and otherwise; has placed suitable tablets to mark and commemorate historic spots and events; has estab-

lished and for six years maintained ornamental planting on Brown square and done other planting of a permanent character; has "removed disfiguring advertisements from Goodwin's boulder," (that sounds especially satisfactory); has contributed to the fund for a soldiers' and sailors' monument; has presented some forty pictures to the public schools; and has given numerous free lectures on civic embellishment and improvement. Its list of proposed



PAEONIES AND "SMOKE" PLUMES—INTERIOR DECORATION.

work for the present year is equally impressive. The officers of this vigorous association are Robert G. Dodge, president; John J. Currier, vice-president; Geo. P. Tilton, secretary; Henry B. Little, treasurer.

The Andover (Mass.) Village Improvement Society held its annual meeting in February and the new officers elected are: President, Mr. Geo. T. Eaton; vice-presidents, Rev. F. A. Wilson, Wm. G. Goldsmith and Mrs. Ida M. McCurdy; secretary, Miss Emma J. Lincoln; treasurer, Mrs. Frances W. Abbott.

The treasurer's report reveals a prosperous financial condition with cash on hand, after paying expenses amounting to \$287.07, of \$152.48. The money is shown to have been derived from life and annual

membership fees, individual contributions of from eighty-two cents (the amount of a receipted bill for work done and donated) to \$100, (the latter sum having been given as a memorial), and the "proceeds of a little rummage sale." All of this is suggestive of ways and means and should serve as a pointer to other societies.

Good work has been done by this organization in the way of destroying nests of the tent caterpillar; a small park has been established on boulder-covered, waste land, which will soon be in shape to turn over to the Park Commissioners; other plots have been redeemed by planting and the grounds of public buildings similarly ornamented; seats have been placed around the trunk of the "Centennial tree" and elsewhere, and we note that it has been necessary to sheathe some of these with zinc as a protection against pocket knives in the hands of vandals; and much more practical improvement.

* * *

The Stoneham (Mass.) Town Improvement Association was founded five years ago and gives an annual banquet and reception to which this year, more than a hundred were bidden. Its new officers are Prof. E. L. Patch, president; Winthrop C. Witcher, Chas. E. Stevens and A. S. Hovey, vice-presidents; Sidney A. Hill, treasurer, and Geo. W. Cromack, secretary.

* * *

The Village Improvement Association of Tyngsboro (Mass.) recently gave a fair which seems to have been a distinct success in every sense. The various tables were gratifyingly patronized. "Me and Otis," a four-act comedy given in the evening by local talent, was pronounced thoroughly enjoyable as was also the supper served from 6 to 8 p. m. in a lower room of the town hall where the fair was held. The list of tables indicates the scope of the undertaking. They were, fancy work, donation, crystal and china, ice cream, candy, household, and bowl tables.

* * *

Among the members prominent in this successful scheme for raising funds were Mrs. Kable, Misses Ina and Abbie Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Lawrence, Mesdames Enlo and G. O. Perham, Mrs. Melvin Horton, Mrs. Wm. Brown, Mrs. James Danforth, Miss Grace Washburn and Mr. A. P. Hadley.

* * *

The Faneuil Improvement Association of Brighton, Mass., Mr. James H. Knowles, president, and Mr. John W. Harvey, secretary, is shown by its annual report to have been active during the past year. It has various accomplished work to its credit such as working up interest in favor of widening its principal street; furnishing a room and supplying

an extra teacher in one of its public schools; working to secure appropriations for opening and improving two new streets; and has taken a decided stand on the questions of preserving trees and refusing to grant liquor licenses in certain locations.

* * *

The Woman's Club of Athol, Mass., is said to have become a recognized power for good and its Social Service department is seriously considering the question of utilizing this power by taking up lines of practical work that shall benefit the population in general. These include such features as



AN EXTERIOR DECORATION.—ASPECT OF EULALIA GRACILLIMA IN EARLY FALL.

a handsome and commodious library in "some desirable and conspicuous location," and a "plain but substantial fountain" in a designated situation where it would be "a boon to human beings, horses and dogs."

It is also suggested that the formation of a park at the site mentioned for the fountain would be desirable. The decoration of public school grounds is spoken of as a suitable subject for their consideration as well as the redemption of certain ground bordering on railway rights of way and other unsightly spots about the town. Many more good points are made by Miss Hattie M. French in a paper read recently before the club. F. C. S.

Garden Plants — Their Geography — LXXVI.

Carpinus "hornbeam" has 12 species distributed over the northern hemisphere. On this continent *C. caroliniana* extends to the valley of the Trinity in



Courtesy Ellwanger & Barry.

QUERCUS PEDUNCULATA, VAR. *CONCORDIA*.
GOLDEN BRITISH OAK.

Texas, while in Asia there are several species in China and Japan. *C. Betulus*, the common European species, has a number of varieties in cultivation, some pyramidal, some pendulous, and others with variously cut and variegated foliage. The hornbeam retains its dead leaves in winter, and as it grows rapidly it is oftener used as a hedge plant, or as a sheltering nurse plant, but it has a sombre appearance.

Quercus "Oak" has 300 species in Europe and North Africa, in temperate Asia and its subtropical mountains, and in North America extending southward along the Andean ranges of Central America to the United States of Colombia, or perhaps Brazil, for I remember a few remarkable species figured in the superb "Flora of Brazil," by Martius. They are among the noblest and most useful trees of the northern hemisphere. The common European oak, *Q. pedunculata*, is famous for the great number of varieties which have been selected for ornamental culture. In the Ottawa (Ont.) Ar-

boretum about 14 of these are so far reckoned hardy out of the 40 tested. Of *Q. sessiliflora* 6 varieties are reported hardy. Besides these, 24 other species and varieties are regarded as promising, chiefly the hardier North American kinds, together with the Japanese *Q. dentata*, known as Daimio, and a Mexican one called *Q. cordata*. On the other hand, many are reported tender, which is not to be wondered at when it is remembered from what a wide range of territory the American and old world oaks are obtained. It makes a considerable difference whether a particular plant is obtained from the northern or southern limit of its range, or whether acorns be gathered at a high or low elevation. If care were taken in these respects, it would seem that species such as *stellata* and *palustris* should not be reported tender at northern points, while such as *cordata* appear hardy; but these contradictions do occur among plants every now and again, and they are both curious and encouraging to investigators of distribution.

Dr. Robinson, of the Gray Herbarium, in a letter recently received, informs me that he is disposed to accept Sargent's estimate of 50 species and 8 or 9 hybrids of oaks for the American territory north of Mexico as a good one. Then he remarks that "most varieties are of the nature of intermediates between the all too nearly related species, and are usually with excellent reason regarded as intergrades of hybrid origin"; and further, "that the excessive subdivision of species in such groups is an evil."

Some botanists divide oaks into 6 sections, and if these were given in anything like uniform names and clear characters they might be very useful, but it seems to most gardeners that many scientific men obscure



QUERCUS VIRGINIANA, OVERGROWN WITH *TILLANDSIA*, SOUTHERN U. S.

about all they discover under a cloud of contradictory and confusing verbosity. For my part, the more I see of oaks the less I seem to know them. I have often gathered from 20 to 50 specimens of two supposedly distinct species from the woods and have generally found them run into one another in foliage, and often, too, in their acorns.

There is (Rudkini) a supposed cross between *Phellos* and *nigra*, which has been mistaken before now for a form of *imbricaria*. Then there are *imbricaria* + *nigra*, *imbricaria* + *palustris*, *imbricaria* + *rubra*, and *Phellos* + *rubra*. These entire leaved oaks and their intermediates are most interesting. Often an oak tree will have at least three types of foliage. Some species ripen their acorns within the year, others require two years. The acorns of some protrude their roots as soon as they reach the ground, or even before they fall in moist seasons, but in dry ones lie until spring. Autumnal vegetation is habitual with several; for instance, with *imbricaria* in the black and *stellata* in the white oak sections. The latter species reaches down to central Texas, and I would like someone to tell me if its acorns vegetate during the driest of their autumns, and if not, whether they will keep till spring.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

—This is the time to graft many things. The berry-bearing hollies on seedlings, *Catalpa Bungei* on speciosa stocks, flowering apples and cherries and other kinds which will suggest themselves.

—California privet, whether in hedge shape or as specimens, should be cut back now if they require it. It matters not how closely they are pruned, they shoot out green and fresh in due time.

—Wistarias when set to cover old trees and like objects need but to be tied at the start. As soon as their growing shoots reach a limb they wind around it, embracing it tightly, after which it ascends without further tying. Clematis do the same on trellises, catching hold by a twist of their leaf stalks.

—The *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* flowers satisfactorily when closely pruned at this time, the flowers being then large and fine. Transplant and prune a few very late in spring to have a late crop of flowers.

—The Colorado Silver Fir is a hardy evergreen of grand character, and is a welcome addition to our too small list of available species. The smooth, yellowish brown tint of the young wood is quite an attraction.

—Magnolias are not the easy trees to transplant some trees are. In very many cases the best plan of all is to cut them down to the ground. Nurserymen often do this, cutting down whole rows when transplanting them. Then every one grows. The same is true of the tulip tree.

—Yuccas are propagated from pieces of root cut off

at this time and set carefully an inch or two under ground. The roots may be cut into lengths, much as greenhouse men propagate *dracænas*. The following sorts are hardy here: *Filamentosa* and varieties, *angustifolia*, *gloriosa* and varieties. The *aloifolia* will not live out.

—To have a beautiful summer and autumn vine set out *Vitis heterophylla variegata*. Its variegated leaves, carmine leaf stalks—at times—and beautiful fall berries, place it at the head of the list.

—Heaths like a sandy, open soil, not doing at all well in that of a heavy nature. In Pennsylvania gardens the following sorts are perfectly hardy, and there may be others if tried: *Erica capitata*, *stricta*, *cornea* and *Calluna vulgaris*. These plants can be increased by cuttings in summer in a greenhouse.

—Plant *Retinispora pisifera aurea*. Its free growth gives it an entirely different character from *plumosa aurea*, which is the compact grower so generally seen. There is a place for both. These evergreens root readily in a greenhouse, if cuttings are made in early winter.

—As soon as the golden bell has flowered cut it back pretty well that a lot of young shoots for flowering next year may result. The *suspensa* should be grown as well as the old *viridissima*.

—Shrubs required for layering purposes should be cut back closely, to induce shoots from near the ground, convenient for layering. This is the time to cut them down.

—*Styrax Obassia* is a grand tree, having large, handsome leaves and racemes of large white flowers. The tree has to be of some size before it flowers, but then the seeds grow freely, so that it should not continue scarce a great while longer, as there are flowering trees in gardens about Philadelphia, and probably elsewhere.

—The pruning of evergreen hedges, when out of shape, may be performed now. Do not cut any branches below the green foliage. Evergreens do not break well, and some not at all, if cut below the living foliage.

—The *Aralia spinosa* is "not much for looks" in the winter season, but when in leaf in summer, and especially when in bower, it is one of the handsomest of small trees.

—*Cedrela sinensis*, though belonging to the natural order in which the *Ailanthus* is found, and resembling that tree greatly, is free from the objection which the latter meets with on account of the offensive odor of the male flowers. It will be in great demand when its merits are better known. It propagates from seeds and from pieces of root.

—*Gelsemium sempervirens*, though living out doors in Philadelphia in winter, is not entirely hardy. It is lovely when in pots, in a cool greenhouse, blooming splendidly about Easter time. It is the Carolina jasmine of the South.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Park Notes

The parks maintenance bill for the support of the parks of Essex County, N. J., which has recently caused political controversy in the state, has been passed by the Legislature. The bill provides for a mandatory appropriation of \$157,500, and contains a clause providing that the question as to whether the park appropriation is to be fixed by the freeholders or the park commissioners is to be decided by a popular vote at the election next fall. In the meantime another bill is to be introduced authorizing the Board of Freeholders to appropriate \$100,000 for the maintenance of the parks this year.

* * *

FROM THE PARK REPORTS.

The Park Commission of Topeka, Kan., has presented a report for the first two years of its existence, showing expenditures for 1900 and 1901, of \$12,660.71 exclusive of special levies. The amounts expended from May 16, 1900, to February 28, 1902, for the different parks, are as follows: Gage Park, \$4,204.51; City Park, \$3,146.71; Holliday Park, \$645.99; Huntoon Park, \$593.41; Chesney Park, \$361; Potwin Park, \$112.25; Central Park, \$39.96. The largest work of improvement has been in Gage Park, an 80-acre tract in the western part of the city. A green-house 25 by 50 feet, with a fountain, has been built here, and a nursery of four acres has been laid out to supply the city parks. Over 1,000 collected trees and shrubs were planted in this park, much of which suffered from the unprecedented heat and drought of last summer. The general loss in the planting in all the parks amounted to about 50 per cent, and the transplanting of many trees to conform to the general plans of improvement, was not as successful as usual. The board emphasizes the inadequacy of the maintenance allowance of \$5,000 a year, and recommends to the City Council a bond issue of \$45,000.

The annual report of the commissioners of Mill Creek Park, Youngstown, O., gives the total cost of the park to January 1, 1902, to be \$313,767.74, including the following items: Land, 457 acres, \$60,223.84; improvement and maintenance, \$191,078.54; interest, \$59,749.84. The present park debt is \$163,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent. The receipts for the past year amounted to \$23,869.47, including a balance of \$5,914.87 on hand January 1, 1901, and the expenditures for improvements and maintenance were \$11,985.27. A new water drive has been built along Mill Creek, and the banks are to be planted with shrubs and trees. Two and a half acres of additional land have been purchased and ten new rowboats added to the fleet of Lake Cohasset. The net profit from the lake amounted to \$2,715.52.

The report of the engineer of parks, Toledo, Ohio, tells of an active year of boulevard and park construction and improvement work. In the East Side parks \$18,600 has been expended on improvements, and \$67,077.72 on the boulevard. A new pavilion has been built in Navarre Park, and a new section opened up and graded. Collins Park, a new tract, has been cleared, graded, and excavations for a lake made. Engineer T. R. Wickenden speaks as follows concerning some oiled road construction which was tried last year: "The oiled road experiment of last year proved a failure and has been abandoned. It is possible that an oil with an asphaltic base might prove more successful, but the oil available in this region failed to protect the clay against the action of the water, although great care had been taken both in applying the oil and the rolling of the surface."

The Metropolitan Park Commission, Boston, Mass., in its ninth annual report states that the total appropriations and the original loan on the Metropolitan Park Act now amount to \$10,000,000, and that practically all of the land provided for has been acquired, and the construction work on one-half of it has been fully completed. The district comprises Boston and 38 neighboring cities and towns within a radius of 13 miles of the State House. Under the various acts have been acquired the woods reservations, Blue Hills, Middlesex Fells, Stony Brook, Beaver Brook, the banks of the Charles, Mystic and Neponset rivers, and seashore at Revere Beach, King's Beach, Lynn, Winthrop and Quincy. The appropriations for 1901 were for the settlement of outstanding claims, and no new acquisitions of any importance have been made.

The Park Board of Bangor, Me., reports an expenditure of \$4,470.58 for the year ending February 28, 1902. The largest outlay for improvements was in Chapin Park, where the pond walls were rebuilt, a fountain moved, and trees and shrubbery planted. The Board calls attention to the fact that more than 18 per cent of the entire appropriation was devoted to the care of the trees, which it attributes to the large number of trees injured by wires of the city and various companies.

The recent annual report of the Quincy Boulevard and Park Association, Quincy, Ill., shows a successful year's work in the parks of that city. The treasurer reports the expenditure of \$5,697.20, including \$3,016.28 for labor, and \$833.32 for trees, shrubs, vines and seeds. The report of President E. J. Parker contained many recommendations for the improvement of the parks during the coming season, and gave the following statement of the planting done by the association: Washington square, 97 trees; Franklin, 25; Madison, 251; Riverview, 178; Primrose, 1,487; South, 2,917; Indian Mounds, 7,964. Total number of trees, 13,019. Total shrubbery and vines, 18,981. Total number of pieces planted, 32,000. The following officers were elected for the present year: President, E. J. Parker; vice-president, R. W. Gardner; treasurer, E. A. Clarke; secretary, Homer D. Dines.

The nineteenth annual report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Minneapolis, Minn., is a handsome example of printer's and engraver's arts, and shows many beautiful views in the parks of that city. The work of the year was confined chiefly to maintenance, and the following statistics of the year's work are taken from the report: Receipts for the year, \$203,921.23; expenditures, \$205,812.40, making an overdraft of \$1,891.17. The chief items in the expense account were as follows: Land purchases, \$5,480; maintenance of parks and parkways, \$43,829.13; improvement of parks and parkways, \$1,172.92; tree planting on streets and care, \$6,696.81; trees and shrubbery, care of nursery, etc., \$942.30; salaries, \$5,500; interest on bonds, \$32,535; certificates of indebtedness, \$61,455.64. There were 1,751 trees planted during 1901, including 1,540 elms, and 211 lindens.

The eighth annual report of the Park Commissioners of New Bedford, Mass., is an attractively printed book of 78 pages containing many fine half-tone views of park scenery. A comparative statement of park statistics, reports of officers, and detailed accounts of work in the different parks make up the contents of the report. The financial report shows the following figures for the year: The total expenditures, \$51,011.63, and the net expenditures for maintenance of the several park areas were as follows: Buttonwood Park, \$8,043.61; Brooklawn, \$7,257.08; Common, \$5,443.62; Hazelwood, \$28,000. The expenditure for labor and salaries was \$14,217.45.

Cemetery Notes.

An opinion just handed down by the Supreme Court of New Jersey sets aside the proceedings by which the State Board of Health granted permission to the Lutheran Cemetery Association to operate a cemetery at Bloomfield, N. J. The cemetery was first refused a permit by the town health authorities, and appealed to the State Board, which granted the desired permit. The Supreme Court now sets aside the proceedings of that board on the grounds that it did not give a proper hearing to those who opposed the cemetery. The cemetery was dedicated last summer.

* * *

FROM THE CEMETERY REPORTS.

Annual reports of the officers of the Citizens' Cemetery Association, Johnstown, Pa., give the following statistics of the year: Total receipts, \$7,602.31; cash on hand, \$1,222.48. The reserve fund now amounts to \$2,900, and the endowment fund has been increased \$124.97 during the year. The number of deeds issued during the year was 133, and 333 interments were made, bringing the total number of interments to 5,491. Lot owners erected 14 monuments and 150 headstones.

Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J., reports receipts for the year amounting to \$44,671.37, and expenditures of \$35,510.92, leaving on hand a balance of \$8,160.42. Among the receipts were the following items: for 75 lots, \$20.483; 513 single graves, \$9.040; opening graves, \$5.081; work on lots, \$4,034.40. The expenditure for labor and salaries was \$21,092.53, and for land bought, \$6,525. There were 1,059 interments during the year, making a total of \$36,831. The improvements included the building of avenues in which 447 tons of crushed stone were used, the laying out of a new single grave section, and the laying of 1,900 feet of water pipe.

The sixtieth annual report of the trustees of Lowell Cemetery, Lowell, Mass., records receipts from the sale of lots as \$1,395.83, and for the perpetual care fund, \$6,864. The latter fund now amounts to \$104,491.32, and the reserve fund is given as \$19,009.31. The expenditure for labor and salaries was \$7,489.34, and the number of interments for the year, 127.

At the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Woodlands Cemetery Association, Cambridge, N. Y., the financial condition of the cemetery was reported as follows: Total resources, \$8,753.79; trust fund, \$6,762.25; net capital, \$1,991.54. There were seventy interments during 1901, making the total number, 3,268. The report notes with satisfaction a steady improvement in the character and designs of the monumental work.

Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, Vt., has a trust fund of \$15,732.50. The commissioners have received from the city treasury \$15,232.50 and from individuals, \$500. The receipts for the year, including cash on hand at the beginning of the year, amounted to \$4,520.95, and the expenditures to \$2,479.51, including \$1,967.93 for labor.

At the annual meeting of the lot owners of the Chester Rural Cemetery, Chester, Pa., the secretary's report showed the total receipts for the year as \$8,712.11. Among the improvements of the year are noted the expenditure of \$1,535.89 for new driveways, and \$763.30 for filling in a new section.

The council committee on cemeteries, Hartford, Conn., in its recent annual report, recommends that the system of administering the cemetery affairs through a committee which

changes each year be discontinued, and suggests that the appointing of a chairman for a period of two years or of a commission, would insure more permanent and successful management. The report notes a number of substantial improvements in the way of filling in and grading land, building drives, re-arranging of sections and the building of a new fence for South Cemetery. An addition to Zion Hill Cemetery was purchased with a special appropriation of \$7,000. The other expenditures for the three city cemeteries were as follows: South, \$48.55; Zion Hill, \$1,754.96; North, \$2,587.44; total, \$4,390.95.

The proprietors of Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston, Mass., have issued their annual report, containing the following statistics of the year: The perpetual care fund was increased by \$21,381, and now amounts to \$778,019.37. The permanent fund is now \$63,698.63, and the increase for the year, \$5,467. There are 5,118 lots in the cemetery, and the interments for the year were 797, bringing the total number up to 33,748.

The first annual report of the Linden and Rosedale Cemeteries, the two new tracts laid out by a syndicate near Elizabeth, N. J., last year, shows that there have been forty-one interments since the opening of the cemeteries last September. Forty thousand dollars has been spent in improving and beautifying the grounds, and it is planned to spend as much more this season. The following officers were elected: President, M. T. Wilbur; vice-president, H. L. Dyer; secretary and treasurer, C. O. Smith.

The Morris Cemetery Association, Morris Ill., reports total receipts for the year, \$4,373.31, including a balance on hand at the beginning of the year of \$1,115.12. The association has expended \$1,540.64, and has cash on hand amounting to \$832.67. There were seventy interments during the year.

The report of the treasurer of Oak Hill Cemetery, Newburyport, Mass., shows a balance in the treasury of \$59,609.70, an increase of \$5,109.60 over last year. The superintendent reports that 308 tons of crushed stone were used on the avenues and 75 tons of stone for foundations. Two thousand feet of new turf was laid, and 53 trees planted. A bequest was received from J. T. Brown providing for the erection of a stone memorial chapel after designs to be selected by his executors.

The Cemetery Trustees, Marietta, Ohio, at their annual meeting received reports from the superintendent and treasurer, showing receipts from the three cemeteries under their control amounting to \$8,098.27. The expenditures for the year were \$3,631.36, leaving a balance on hand April 1, of \$4,466.91. The receipts from sale of lots in Oak Grove Cemetery were \$3,441.25, from interments in Mound Cemetery, \$76.50, and from sale of lots and interments in the West Side Cemetery, \$95.65.

Hazel Cemetery, Hazelton, Pa., reports receipts for the year amounting to \$3,573.12, which, with cash on hand at the beginning of the year, makes the total receipts \$11,932.72. The annual expenditures footed up to \$2,397.98, leaving cash on hand amounting to \$9,534.84.

At the annual meeting of the lot owners of Evergreen Cemetery, Salem, N. Y., the following facts were presented: Total expenditures \$6,743.43, divided as follows: Labor on grounds, \$1,064.06; running expenses, \$1,712.24; repayment of loan, \$1,004.82; new investments, \$3,200; balance, \$826.37.

The annual report of the Board of Directors of the Lafayette Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa., shows receipts for 1901 amounting to \$4,392.68, and expenditures of \$1,662.20, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$2,730.48. The trust fund amounts to \$937.47.

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Sixth Annual Meeting, Boston, August 5 7,
1902.

Publisher's Notes.

Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, has reappointed Geo. H. Hazzard, of St. Paul, as Minnesota Commissioner of the Inter-State Park in the Dalles of the St. Croix. Mr. Hazzard was the originator of the idea of the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota acquiring the Dalles for park purposes, and was the working member of the commission to acquire the land.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Cyclopedia of American Horticulture, comprising suggestions for cultivation of horticultural plants, descriptions of the species of fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants sold in the United States and Canada, together with geographical and biographical sketches, by L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in Cornell University, assisted by Wilhelm Miller, Phd., associate editor, and many expert cultivators and botanists; illustrated with over 2,000 original engravings; in four volumes; price \$20; volume IV, R-Z; the Macmillan Company, New York, 1902. The appearance of the last volume of Professor Bailey's Cyclopedia marks an epoch in the history of American horticulture, and it is safe to say that the plan and scope of the work, and the zeal and genius with which they have been carried out, have produced a work

whose practical value to workers in the field of horticulture has never been equalled. That the book has done its whole duty as near as it could be done as a record of contemporary American horticulture, no one can doubt who has examined the book and the plan on which it was projected as told in the editor's preface to the fourth volume. It is his hope that the work may never be revised, and that subsequent progress may be recorded in supplemental volumes to be issued each year with a cumulative index. The detailed system of the work has been reviewed in Park and Cemetery in connection with previous volumes, and it only remains to consider volume IV and to give some general facts in connection with the accomplishing of the work. That the task has been achieved with dispatch is shown by the dates of publication of the different volumes which are as follows: Volume I, February 14, 1900; volume II, July 18, 1900; volume III, April 23, 1901; volume IV, February 26, 1902. The total number of entries or articles, including cross references, is 4,357, embracing descriptions of 2,255 genera. The number of species fully described is 8,793, and their different varieties number 3,635. The total number of Latin binomial and trinomial plant names accounted for is approximated as 24,434, and some of the other statistics are as follows: synonyms, 7,482; species in supplementary lists, 4,524; species native to North America north of Mexico, 2,419. The last volume contains the customary long list of well-known writers, a few of whose contributions on subjects of peculiar interest to readers of Park and Cemetery may be mentioned. A subject of modern and timely importance by reason of its recent rapid growth, and which serves to show the broad field covered by the cyclopedia is an extended article on Railroad Gardening, by Frances Copley Seavey. The contribution emphasizes the superiority of the natural style of planting over the frail and ornamental bedding, and shows an encouraging and intelligent growth in the increasing use of hardy trees, shrubs, and vines, instead of showy annuals. It is illustrated with a number of diagrams showing planting plans for station grounds, and a large half-tone plate giving six views of successful railroad gardening on the Boston & Albany Railway. The contribution on Transplanting Large Trees, by Henry Hicks and William A. Peterson, gives the practical methods embodied in the experience of those two experts, and is illustrated with a half-tone plate showing the four views re-

cently given in a series of articles on the same subject in these columns, and a number of other diagrams, showing details of operation. Rock Gardens, treated by Warren H. Manning and Edward J. Canning, is one of the most valuable of the contributions to volume IV, illustrating many different arrangements of rockeries, and describing in detail successful methods and the best materials for planting. A few of the other articles which space permits us to merely mention are: Rose, by Ernest Braunton, Jackson Dawson, and Alfred Rehder; Village Improvement, by Jessie M. Good; Romneya, by William Falconer; Rhododendron, by J. Woodward Manning; Trees, by Alfred Rehder, and others; Shrubbery, by O. C. Simonds; Yucca, by William Trelease.

Prize Gardening. The experience of the prize winners in the American Agri-
culturist Garden contest. Illustrated from original photographs and drawings. Compiled by G. Burnap Fiske; 322 pages; New York: The Orange Judd Co.; price, postpaid, \$1. This book summarizes the experiences of 5,000 gardeners throughout the country who kept a daily record of their methods and results for an entire season in competition for a series of prizes aggregating \$2,500. The chapters tell the story of the contest, describe the prize gardener's methods, gardening for profit, good farm gardens, the home acre, town and city gardens, experimental gardening, methods under glass, success with specialties, prize flowers and fruits, lessons from winners, garden symposium, success in town or city, fertilized gardens, gardening by women, boys and girls, irrigation, secrets. The experiences given are almost all of vegetable and market gardening for profit, and are recorded in a detailed and interesting manner. A chapter on Prize Flowers and Fruit touches on the decorative side of gardening.

Forty-fourth annual report of the State Horticultural Society of Missouri. Being Reports of Meetings at New Haven, June 4, 5, and 6, and at St. Joseph, December 3, 4, and 5, 1901, reports of officers, and papers read at the two meetings. A comprehensive report of 407 pages, containing many papers of value in many branches of horticulture. Some of those of particular interest to those interested in ornamental horticulture are the following: Ornamentation of Home Grounds, by Ruth Jackson; Evergreen and Its Usefulness, by F. C. Meyer; Flowering Bulbs, by Mrs. T. Lee Adams; City Forestry, by L. A. Goodman; The For-

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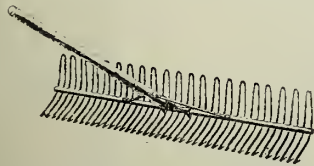
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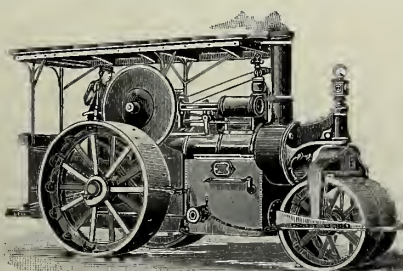
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estry Question, by Miss E. J. Park;
Forestry Work, by Prof. H. P. Irish.

Publications of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, including Landscape Art, Past and Present, a paper read by Harriet Hammond McCormick at the annual meeting in 1900; Report of the Committee on Park Census for 1901; and copies of letters addressed to public officers and railroad officials in reference to passage of legislation for the promotion of outdoor art.

Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles, Cal. Neatly illustrated descriptive booklet, containing views of the cemetery, rules and regulations, map, etc.

Views and Regulations of Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, N. J. Illustrated with half-tone views, map, etc.

Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Public Works, Little Falls, N. Y.

Ninth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, January, 1902.

Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me. Bulletins 80 and 81. Feeding Stuff Inspection, and Fertilizer Inspection.

Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Bulletin No. 79. Growing China Asters.

University of Illinois, Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill. Bulletin No. 69. Apple Rot in Illinois.

Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mont. Farmers' Weirs, One Method of Measuring Water; bulletin No. 34.

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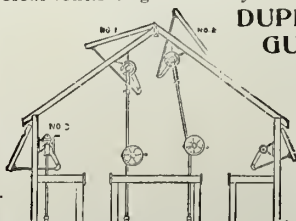
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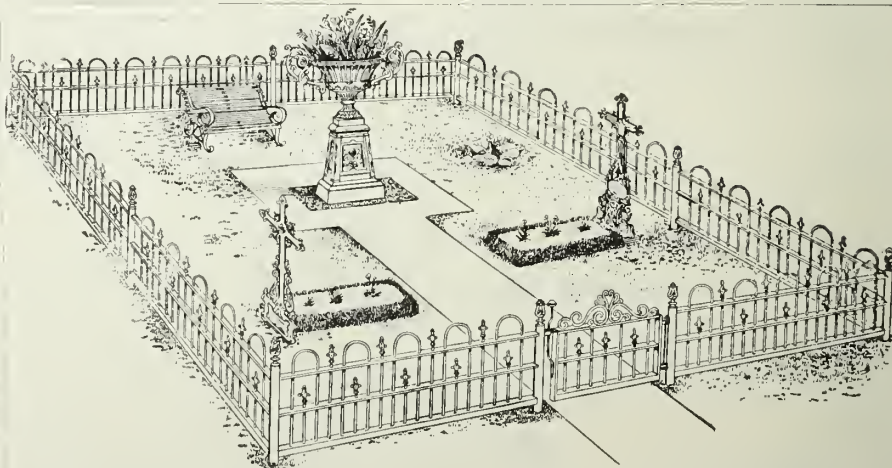
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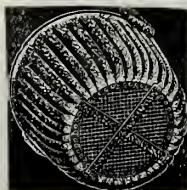
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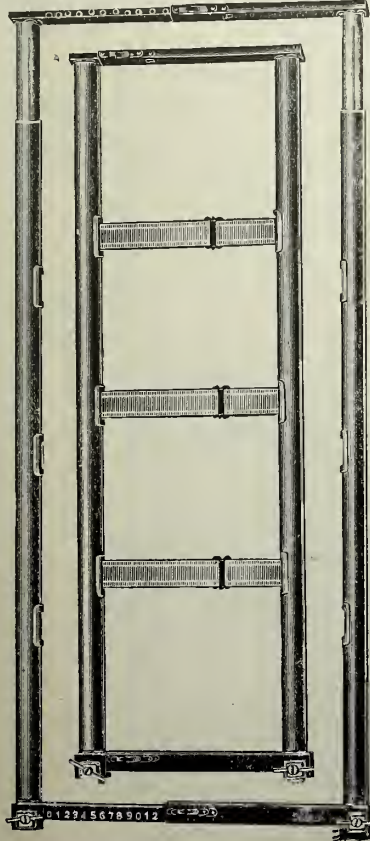
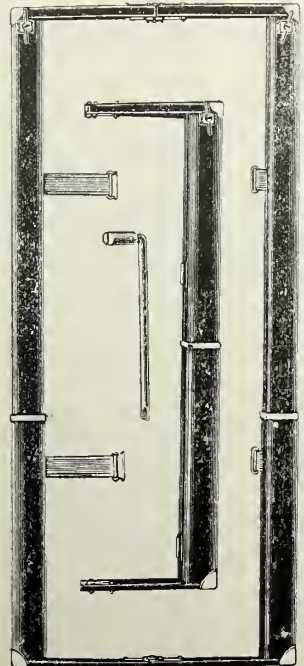
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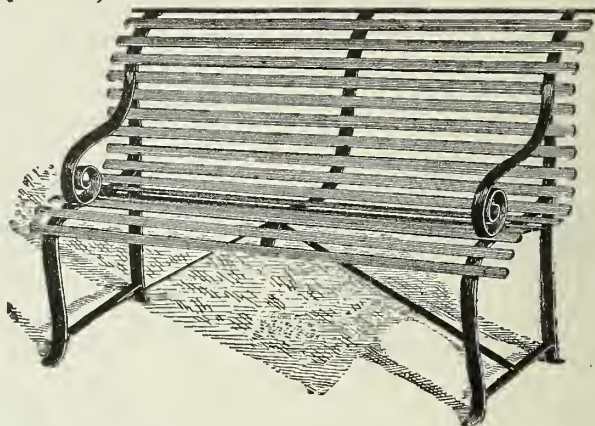


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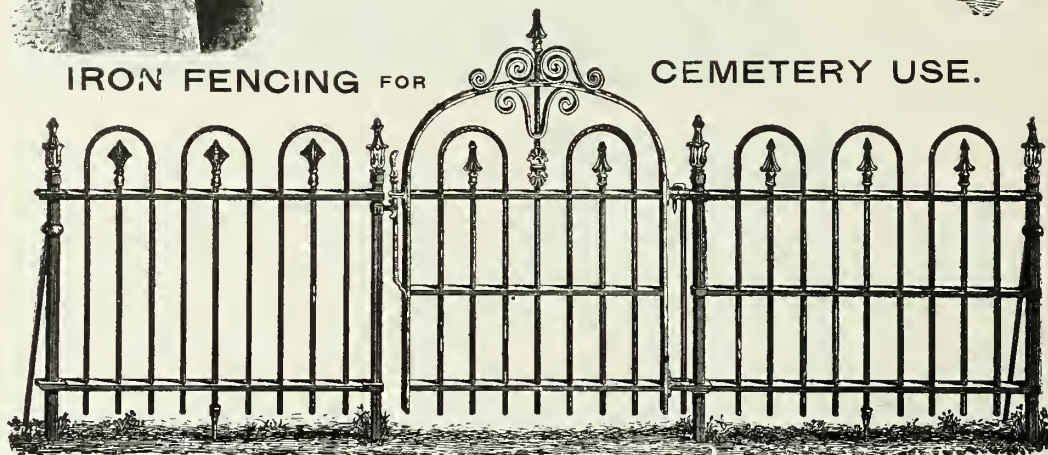
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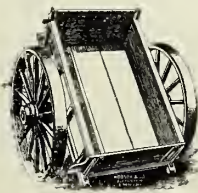


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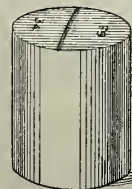
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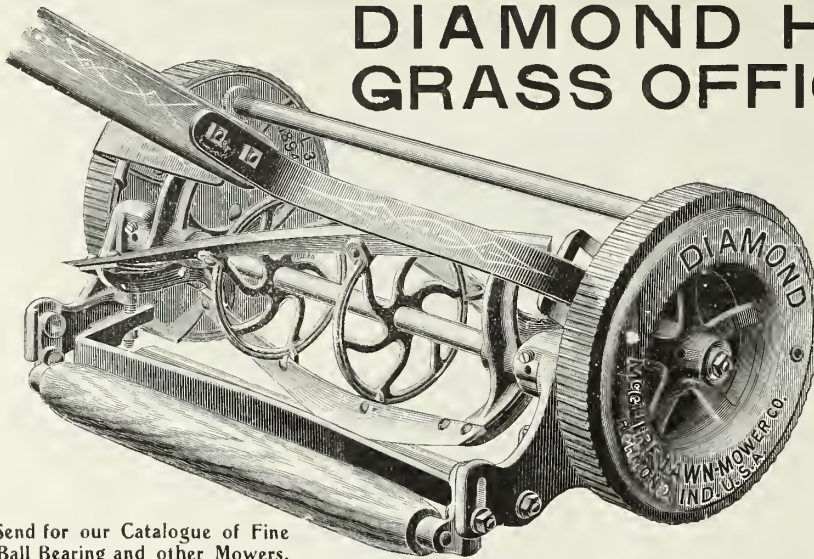
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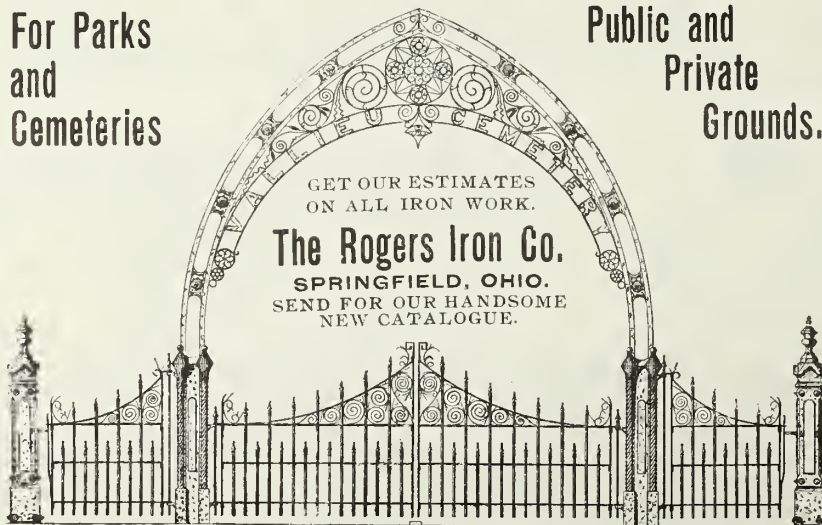
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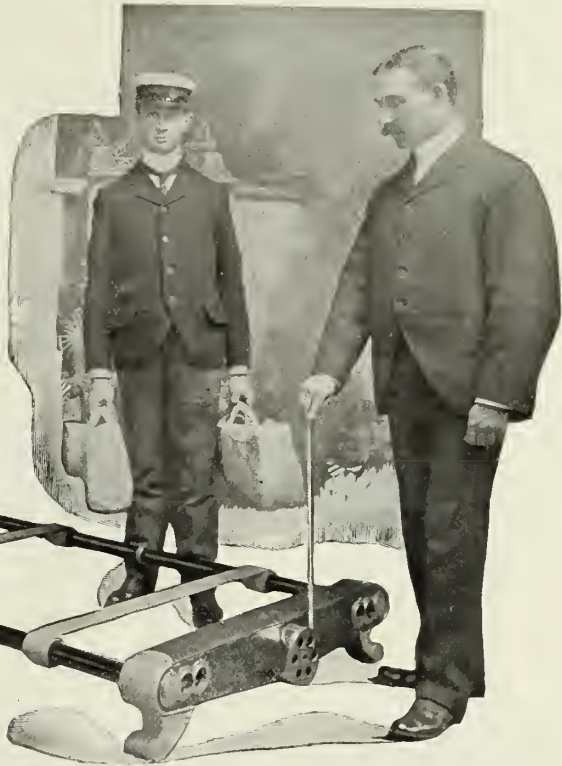
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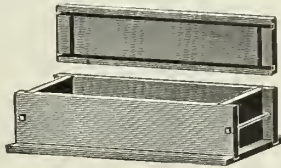
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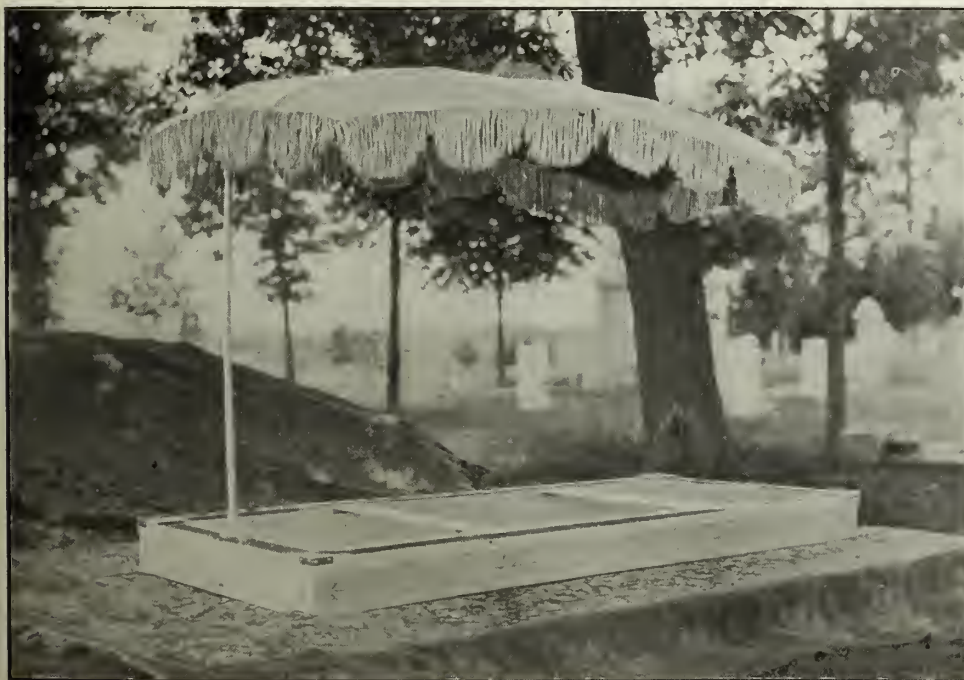
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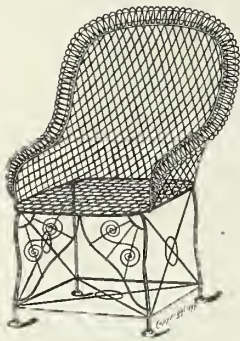
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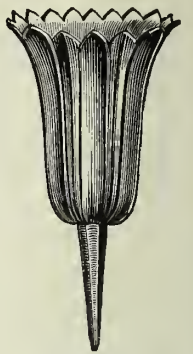
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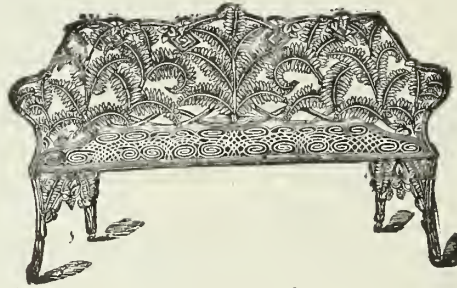
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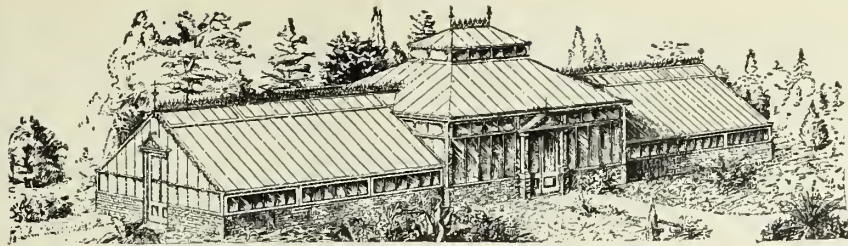


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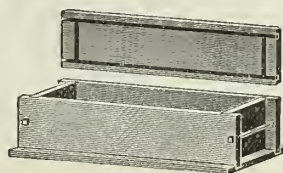
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FOR THE Nature Lover or
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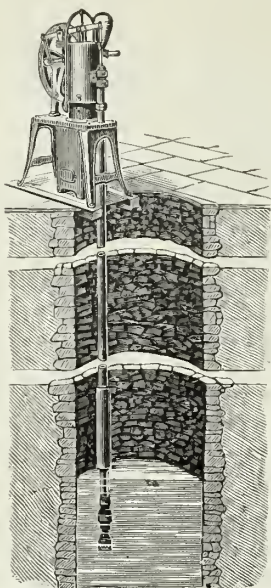
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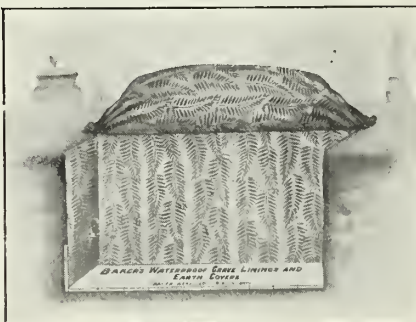
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Vol. XII, No. 3.

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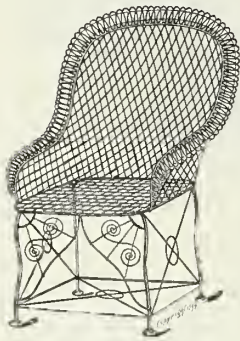
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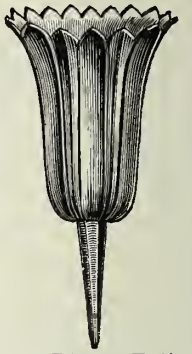
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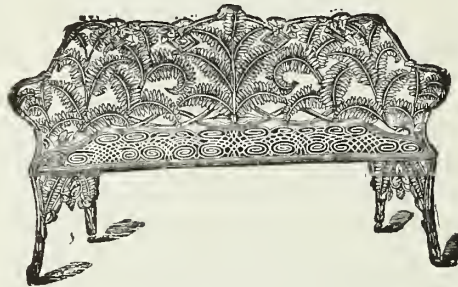
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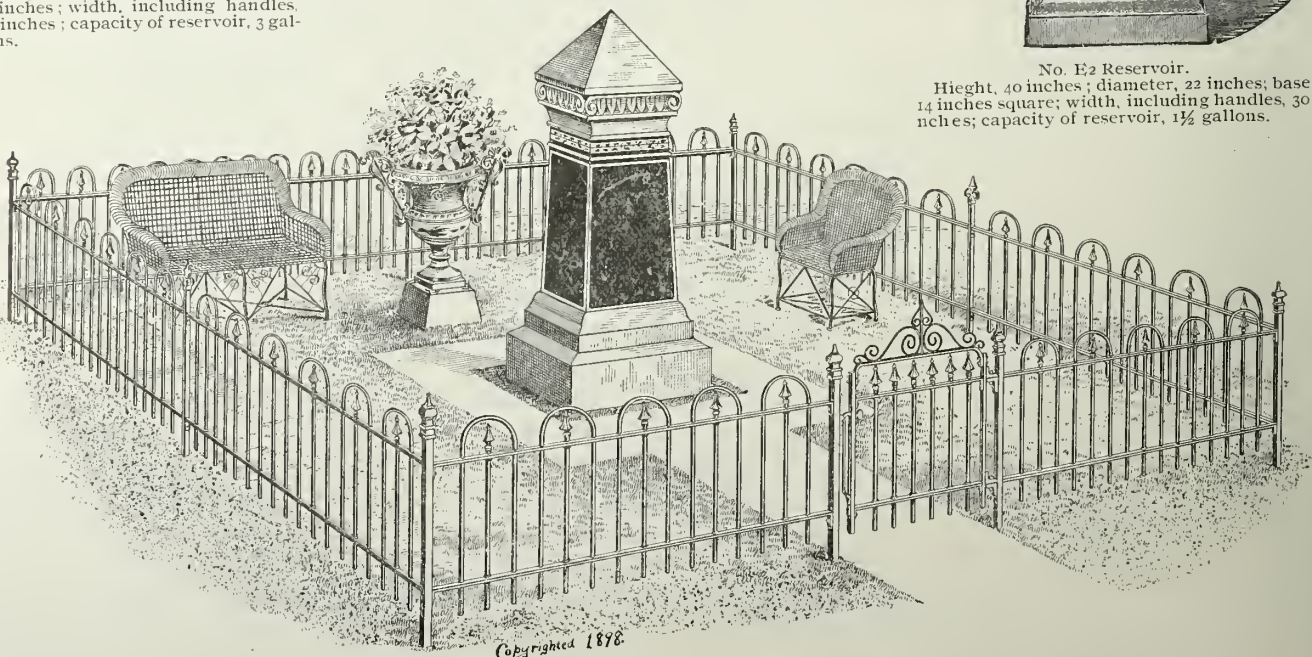


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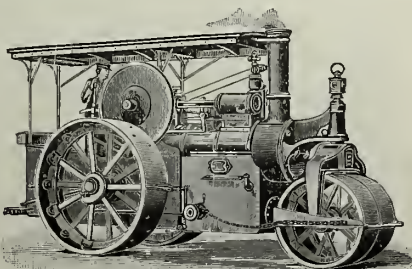
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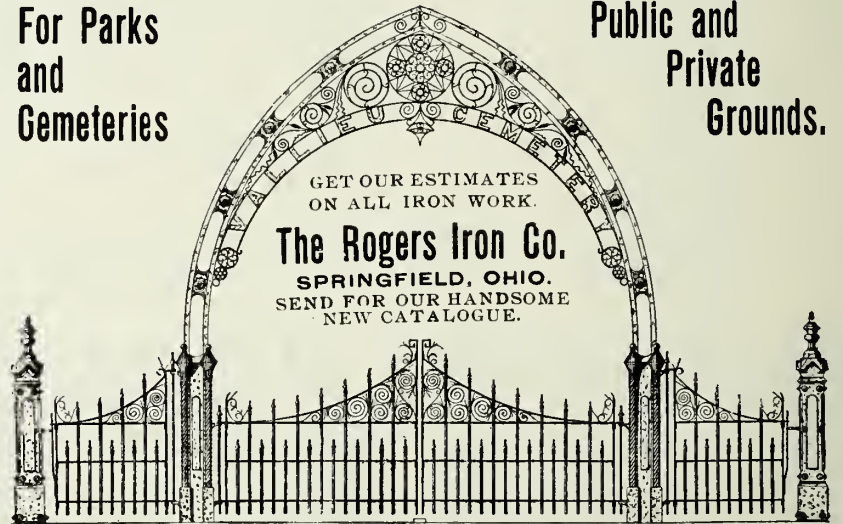
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XII

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AMERICAN OUTDOOR ART AT TURIN.

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association is participating in the International Exposition of Modern Decorative Art now being held in Turin, Italy, and it is safe to say that the sixty-four photographs which comprise the exhibit of the association will attract no little attention. The selection covers a broad field of American outdoor art and is divided into five classes: Public buildings, public parks, old homes and gardens, modern mansions and gardens, and village and city homes. Under these subdivisions some of the finest examples of American landscape art, as represented by parks and public and private grounds, have been secured, as well as views of public buildings, representative homes and their surroundings. The exposition authorities at Turin have extended every courtesy to the association and with the energetic co-operation of the American consul, Sig. Pietro Cuneo, much good of an educational nature should result. It would be gratifying to American pride to find the Old World taking up this question of outdoor art and pursuing it on the practical lines in course of development in this country. It should also be a possible thing, and as a result of this exhibition, to induce the formation of like associations in Europe, organized so as to co-operate with our American society, and so create another form of world power with infinite promise of good for humanity. The catalogue of this exhibit is printed in three parallel columns in Italian, French and English.

J. STERLING MORTON.

Few deaths have caused more sincere universal regret than that of J. Sterling Morton, former Secretary of Agriculture, which occurred at Lake Forest, Ill., on April 27. He had been in prominent official position for nearly fifty years, although a farmer all his life, and he had been a leader in the upbuilding of every line of agriculture. Lovers of art out of doors owe much to Mr. Morton. It was his love for trees and plant life that led him to advocate, and with such success, the official decree of "Arbor Day," which originating in Nebraska, his home State, is now an annual function in all but a few States. This would suggest that a noble tree be planted as a fitting memorial for the man, and the earth from which it might draw sustenance should be contributed by every State honoring itself by Arbor Day exercises. Mr. Morton was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., April 22, 1832, and emigrated to the territory of Nebraska in 1854. He was a man of broad education, high mental attainments and steadfast character, and in a quiet but forceful manner exercised an influence of far-reaching good in whatever his name has been associated with. Plant trees was his motto, and he has left it to his fellow-citizens as a memorial suggestion. His final obsequies were held at Nebraska City, his home, and he was laid to rest in Wyuka Cemetery, beside his wife and son.

PRESERVATION OF OUR NATIVE PLANTS.

One of the practical efforts of the New York Botanical Garden is the dissemination of information concerning our native plants with the view of encouraging an active and enlightened sentiment in favor of the better protection and preservation of such species as may be threatened with extermination. One of the methods to this end is the bestowal of prizes, derived from the income of a fund donated by the Misses Caroline and Olivia Phelps, for the best essays on the subject, which are printed in the *Journal* and reprinted for distribution. The essay receiving the first prize is by Dr. F. H. Knowlton, U. S. National Museum, Washington, on "Suggestions for the Preservation of Our Native Plants," which is a valuable and suggestive paper. As the intelligent plant lover must recognize, the preservation of plants having no definite money value must be accomplished largely by an appeal to sentiment, and this involves an educational process, to which all interested might wisely direct their attention. Dr. Knowlton also suggests the constant use of the press, in such a way as that the matter offered readers may have a constantly recurring interest. Another agency might be a national society

with chapters, after the pattern of the Audubon Society. Many, who have given careful thought to the subject, will endorse the suggestion of the public school as a fruitful field to be cultivated, and will emphasize the idea still more fully. Plant life is so varied and profuse, as a general fact, that even in this enlightened age the ordinary demands of the average life, whether in town or country, afford little opportunity for any systematic acquirement of any general knowledge of plants after the period of schooling; but it is certain that much that is now forced into the juvenile mind might properly give place to the study of plants and plant life, which would be of lasting benefit both to the individual and the community in the years to come.

IMPROVEMENT WEEK AT CHAUTAUQUA. The meeting of the American League for Civic Improvement, held for one day only at Chautauqua last year, as an appropriate conclusion of the Buffalo convention, attracted so much attention and interest that it is proposed to repeat the experience at the coming summer assembly. No. 7 of the special weeks is officially programmed as Public Improvement week, during which there will be a series of meetings under the charge of the League. The Chautauqua annual assembly draws visitors and students from all parts of the country, of whom it may be said all are deeply interested in matters of education and progress, and it is doubtful whether any other gathering in the world would afford richer opportunity to impart the principles of so attractive a cause and with so much promise of the labor bearing good fruit when the delegates again reach their homes. In this regard Chautauqua is evidently appreciated, for besides the week as recorded above, "Arts and Crafts" and "Municipal Progress" are subjects also provided for by special weeks.

THE NEED OF A TREE WARDEN. We have always cordially endorsed such legislation as in a wise manner regulates the care and protection of public ornamental and shade trees, and we would wish that the necessity for such legislation had impressed its appropriateness upon all the States. Such laws have amply justified their enactment, and have done, moreover, valuable service in creating a better knowledge of trees and their economic uses in the community. The ruthless destruction of valuable trees in our country highways and villages, even at this late day, is appalling, and is evidently largely the result of ignorance, with all its lack of appreciation of either beauty or usefulness. In many rural districts throughout the country, the landscape is fairly denuded of tree life, simply because the abutting owners cannot realize that every good tree is worth the ground it occupies many times. Unfortunately the country school house does not yet ground its pupils in the primer of nat-

ural economics, so that the tree that draws its modicum of nourishment from the boundaries of the grain field or truck patch, even from the other side of the fence or hedge, is dubbed an enemy, to be destroyed at a convenient time. In the present condition of knowledge of the higher conditions of life, the tree is too often condemned as a nuisance, which on the contrary should attract the veneration and care of the community. It has become the duty of public instructors to incorporate into the school curriculum under their charge a liberal proportion of nature study, that the pupils may learn to act with understanding and discrimination when the question of trees and their care becomes a personal one. Let laws be enacted in every State that will at least provide a sensible method of control and management of our shade and highway trees.

IMPROVEMENT IN COUNTRY CEMETERIES Although it is more than ten years since the lawn plan of cemetery improvement first attracted practical attention, and that beautiful examples of that practice are dotted all over the country in the leading cities, and not a few in the rural districts, it is astonishing to note how slowly the idea takes active form in the country places generally. It cannot be that the people in the smaller communities do not realize the advantages of such improvements, because no dissenting voice is ever raised adverse to the cause, and it would be very difficult to find a person not impressed by the appearance and conditions of a modern cemetery, but yet year after year finds the country cemetery still, for the most part, neglected and forlorn, the field of experiment in decorative energy for every individual lot holder, and the market for the monument dealer, wholesale and retail. In casting about for a reason for these continued and prevailing conditions, one is at once impressed with the thought that education is needed, education along the lines of advantages to be gained and the methods to be pursued to secure these ends. But education in any direction is a difficult matter without guide or teacher, and the conclusion is forced upon us that an enlightened and leading spirit is required in every community before we shall find any gratifying progress in the improvement of the country cemetery. But these leaders themselves must be educated and inspired, and how is it to be done? The Association of American Cemetery Superintendents might take this thought up and experiment with it. The organization has done a vast amount of good, it has been the mainspring of the modern cemetery reformation, and it should be able to radiate sufficient of its experience and knowledge to inspire and instruct leaders in the good work in communities more remote from its active centers, and so help to increase the number of beauty spots over the country, upon which such a wealth of energy is now being concentrated.

Three Types of the Elm.

On the grounds of the Michigan Agricultural College are a number of fine American elms. Some of these show splendidly the diversities of shape which



THE PARASOL ELM.

DOME-SHAPED ELM.

this tree normally assumes. The accompanying cuts well illustrate three of the several types.

Standing in the foreground of one of the views is a good example of the most singular of the forms of the elm; namely, the feathered elm. The tree, a tall one, is covered from the ground to its branches, which occupy less than one-fourth of its height, with a dense growth of feathery twigs that cluster around it in all ways, as often growing downward as upward, and giving the trunk the appearance of being grown over with a woody vine. Elms of this type are not uncommon, but they rarely show the feathered condition as strikingly as does the one here set forth. The cause of this seemingly abnormal growth is not known. Usually it is assigned to a stunted growth brought about by disease or uncongenial soil. This tree is the picture of health—as thrifty as one could wish it to be.

In the center of the other cut is an equally good illustration of another type, the parasol elm—neater and more beautiful, but not so picturesque as the

former. The main branches of elms of this shape rise almost perpendicularly for a considerable distance and then spread out like a parasol. Were the branches lower and did they not spread so quickly after leaving the trunk we should have the vase form. The expression of grandeur is better exhibited by parasol elms than by any other form. Trees with high spreading heads have usually grown to maturity in the woods, but the specimen here shown has stood for a half century in the open.

Near by and to the right of the parasol elm, with the building for a background, is a dome-shaped elm. The head in this case is almost hemispherical. It is so formed by branches of equal size springing from a common point, spreading with a small angle at the start, but gradually opening out with a curve that gives the dome-like shape. This is the most common type for our roadside elms and for such trees as attain



THE FEATHERED ELM.

full stature in the open. It gives more grateful shade, but is not so attractive to the eye as are the two former.

W. P. HEDRICK.

Conifers in Golden Gate Park.

A few years ago one would have been laughed at if he had prophesied that trees and shrubs of various kinds could be made to grow where this beautiful park now is. At that time it was made up of scrub oak thickets, sand dunes, loose blowing sands and a few rocky hills. Today, however, under the supervision of its present superintendent, John McLaren, it has risen to be one of the most beautiful parks in the world. The loose sands and sand dunes have been tied down with grass transplanted by hand. The

grass was followed by *Pinus insignis*, that wonderful quick growing pine of California, *Pinus pinaster* or *Maritima* of Europe, and *Acacias* and *Eucalyptus* in varieties. In the shelter of these trees are now found trees and shrubs from all the known parts of the world. As the park site is exposed to the fierce winds direct from the ocean nearly all of the larger growing trees are evergreens, both *Coniferæ* and broad leaved evergreens. Mr. McLaren has undoubtedly the largest collection of conifers in the park of any col-

lection in the United States, although his collection is of recent date. We find many rare trees in the ground set aside for this collection and at other points in the park. Unfortunately I did not note down all of the coniferæ I saw there in a recent visit, but remember to have seen the following: The natives of the Pacific coast, that wonderful country for conifers, include *Abies grandis*, *A. concolor*, *A. amabilis*, *A. nobilis*, *Pinus contorta*, *P. Coulteri*, *P. flexis*, *P. Fremontiana*, *P. insignis*, *P. Lambertiana*, *P. Muricata*, *P. ponderosa*, *P. Sabiniana*, *Picea Menziesi*, *P. pungens*, *Thuja gigantea*, *Tsuga Mertensiana*, *Libodendrus decurrens*, *Sequoia gigantea*, and *Sequoia sempervirens*, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*. Among the conifers foreign to the coast were: *Abies balsamæ*, *A. firma*, *A. cephalonica*, *A. Nordmanniana*, *A. pectinata*, *A. Pindrow*, *A. pinsapo*, *A. polita*, *A. Alcoquiana*, *Picea alba*, *P. Engelmanni*, *P. excelsa*, *P. orientalis*, *Picea nigra*, *P. Smithiana*, *Pinus Austriaca*, *P. cembra*, *P. densiflora*, *P. excelsa*, *P. Mughus*, *P. Halepensis*, *P. pinaster*, *P. pinea*, *P. strobus*, *P. sylvestris*, *Thuja Americana* and a number of varieties of same. A number of *Juniperus* and *Cryptomerias*. The beauti-

ful umbrella pine of Japan, *Sciadopitys verticillata*, *Arancaria Bidwillii*, *A. brasiliensis*, *A. excelsa*, *A. imbricata*, *Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*, and *Retinosporas* in variety. A great many of these conifers are now large trees. The coast species make a much more rapid growth than the natives of the eastern part of America or Europe. The eastern varieties *do not* grow any faster there than in their native habitat. I have raised seedlings from eastern species, European species and native California species and found the above to be true. Norway spruce and white pine, two of the most rapid growers of Europe and eastern America, were 4 to 6 inches high at the end of two years. *Pinus insignis* at the same age had been twice transplanted and were fine bushy plants two to three feet high. The first transplanting or "pricking off" was made when the seedlings were from ten to sixteen days old, about 18,000 being thus treated. I have known a specimen of *P. insignis* to make the astonishing growth of thirteen feet in one growing season, and very often they have two growing periods in one year.

T. H. DOUGLAS.

A Plea for Our Native Flowers.

Champions of bird and beast came none too soon, and the ruthless destruction of bison on the plains and birds in the woodland is now being atoned for by sympathetic and intelligent protection; yet it is to be deplored that this protection comes still slowly in many places. Forestry preserves, either under the protection of the nation or the state, are fast increasing in numbers, though the importance of preserving the smaller members of our American flora is as yet little appreciated.

America is rich in wild flowers, flowers that are to strangers marvels of beauty. Familiarity alone renders us only partially sensible to their charms. The exquisite modesty and grace of the vernal blossom give way in time to summer's more pronounced types, while the glow of autumn is seldom equalled and never surpassed in any foreign landscape.

But encroachments are being made on all sides, and the protection of park and private grounds are alike needed. A general appreciation of the beauty of the endangered flora is necessary, and a suitable home of individuals fastidious in taste is highly essential. Intelligent private culture will in many instances prove satisfactory; but in the park, with its diverse resources and scientific management must rest the main hope for a perpetuation of the species.

The plow is constantly encroaching, and this builder of agricultural industry becomes in many instances an iconoclast to the scientist or lover of nature. If some of the upturned roots or bulbs were carefully transferred to an adjacent fence row they might there serve to brighten the spot. Within the memory of the

writer, the pink-budded *Mertensia*, changing to lavender as it opens; the *Dicentras*, known locally as Dutchman's breeches and squirrel's corn, and the graceful Canada lily have entirely disappeared from old haunts through this agency alone. Yet no one of them would have objected in the least to being transplanted. In fact, all would have grown in increased luxuriance with the added fertility of garden soil.

Progress from the human standpoint oftentimes still more seriously impeded the chances of our native plants. Thus it is stated that irrigation in the desert regions of the southwest bids fair to render extinct that characteristic plant of the region, *Cereus giganteus*. To the world the rich fields thus opened up are much more valuable than the spiny plants towering in midair and crowned with fruit so eagerly sought by the Aborigines. But esthetic and scientific proclivities demand that specimens be transported to a plot where the needed requirements for their preservation can be supplied.

Vagrant root-diggers have in many localities completely exterminated every plant of real or reputed medicinal value, their mercenary nature being so balanced as to have small regard for the *meum and tuum* in the matter. Ginseng is especially enticing to these pilfering rovers, who might be respected if they would enter systematically into the culture of the root.

Aside from the professional root-diggers who make a business of spending their summers ravaging the woods of other people, there are others in almost every community whose faith in roots as a cure-all is abiding, yet who fail to see the folly of a promiscu-

ous use of the trowel. Blood-root, gold-thread, golden seal, and other plants of medicinal value are thus often sacrificed. While there may be no harm in a moderate draft, to take the whole of any species at hand is not only selfish in the extreme, but hazardous to the existence of the species.

Even the most staunch admirers become oft the greatest enemies. Careless picking, excessive pruning, may prove fatal. The decorations of the annual Memorial service have in a few years depleted some stations of the beautiful. Christmas holly and ground pine signify in some instances a dearth where God hath given plentifully.

One of the lofty missions of the park system is to create a love for the beautiful. And that plot in which our own trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants are grouped in the wild freedom of their natural arrangement is not only certain to command admiration but to increase the love of all beholders for nature. The collection is at once harmonious, graceful, simple. The elegance of the sweeping elm or the creamy tassels of the chestnut has never been questioned. Our laurel and rhododendron are among the most regal of shrubs. Ferns of the most exquisite cut abound on every side. Even the bare, stony places are concealed by the bright-berried partridge vine or the far-

famed Mayflower. Hillside and swamp, woodland and meadow have each their select list, and there is no spot that cannot be adorned by some of the wild beauties.

The wild garden of the amateur should be made with caution, and rare plants sparingly used until their requirements are known. An instance comes to mind in which a genuine flower lover made several attempts to transplant the beautiful false foxglove, *Gerardia flava*. Her efforts, always unsuccessful, were attributed to the fact that it grew so near the roots of adjacent trees that its own roots were mutilated in the uplifting. Years later did she learn the cause of this close communion. The plant is partially root-parasitic!

A judicious blending of native plants, both common and rare, in our parks will lead to an increase of knowledge of their requirements; and the more robust will be chosen for private use while the rare, shy growers may be allowed to serve as historical landmarks of a flora that is speedily passing, that to botanists is so precious, and that should be to us all a priceless heritage. Give the American plants the protection necessary to vigorous growth and they will command here the admiration already given in foreign lands.

BESSIE L. PUTNAM.

A Few June Flowering "Bulbs."

The spring flowering bulbs are over. They were mostly Tulips and old fashioned Daffodils—in public places—for it really seems that contracting planters know little of anything else. A search through the private gardens in many places gives but little more of variety.

There are a number of pretty plants for June flowering in the middle states or in some cases a little later further north. To produce a telling effect they should be grouped together singly or in intersection. The English Yellow Iris pseudacorus is disposed to naturalize on the edges of streams where I write, and would have become abundant long ago if allowed, but so soon as a yellow flower becomes noticeable it is pulled up and taken to the gardens where good sized clumps are often seen, and flourish well in comparatively dry places. It is usually full of flowers some time during the first half of June. With a little care in selection some of the finer late Iris Germanica may be had in company with it.

Sisyrinchium in two or three forms will thrive in similar moist situations.

Gladiolus communis in both purple and white forms, are quite hardy to the lower lakes, and form handsome groups. Zephyranthes atamasco is a favorite plant in cottage gardens hereabouts. Paradisia liliastrium will also flower during June; so will asphodelus luteus. The gigantic Eremurus robustus, and several other species of comparatively recent introduction, as well as the older species, are mostly June flow-

ering, white, yellow, brown, reddish or rosy very showy plants, but little if at all grown, except possibly in a botanical collection or two. They are natives of the Caucasus, Afghanistan, and the greater part of Central Asia, and most likely all are hardy. Anthericum liliago and A. ramosum are both June flowering and useful to mix with such lower growing pink flowering plants as the Zephyranthes. The blue flowered Allium azureum, and the yellow flowered A. Moly should be tried in intersection or in ribbons; their scent is not commendable, but they may be depended upon for color. Scilla Hispanica may be had in flower in June too, together with its pink and white varieties. Perhaps these are best known as S. campanulata.

Lilium tenuifolium, L. Grayi, and possibly some of the varieties of L. elegans, etc., may be had in flower during June, but the great bulk of the lilies are July flowering—especially northwards. The Pontederias will require aquatic treatment, but given that a mass of them is by no means to be despised in a garden. Both they and the Tradescantias will yield a good many surprises in the way of well marked varieties to the zealous collector.

The whole of these plants may be grouped in a small space with a mass of Yucca angustifolia and Y. filamentosa as a foil, and perhaps a few small dark leaved conifers. Such light colored foliage as that of the Funkias (some of which also flower in June) cannot have a better setting.

J. MACP.

The Philadelphia Soldiers' Monument.

The walls of the entire gallery "E," at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts are at present covered with designs submitted for the Soldiers' Monument, which it has been decided to erect in Logan Square in this city at a cost of half a million dollars.

The designs cover all the latitudes of municipal monumental work, columns of five orders, obelisks, vaults, arches, terraces and shafts, but with not one single exception, could you find one that would prove absolutely objectionable.

The competitive designs, when submitted, were each accompanied by a sealed letter bearing the name and address of the sender and bearing upon the outside a number corresponding with that on the outside of the plan. After a careful inspection by the jury, consisting of C. Howard Walker, of Boston; John M. Carrere, of New York, and Charles C. Grafty, of this city, the following report was handed in:

Your jury of award for the competition for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, to be erected in Logan Square, this city, beg leave to report that after consideration of all the plans and models submitted in competition, and after a visit to the proposed site of the monument, they have decided upon the following awards: 1, No. 3; 2, No. 20; 3, No. 35; 4, No. 37; 5, No. 16.

After voting to accept the report, the councilmanic committee, with Common Councilman Gilpin as Chairman, opened the envelopes and made the following awards:

First prize, \$1,000, Lord and Hewlett, New York, with a recommendation that they be employed as architects to supervise the erection of the monument.

Second prize, \$600, C. T. Roseberg, New York.

Third prize, \$400, W. L. Cottrell, New York.

Fourth prize, \$300, Ackerman & Ross, New York.

Fifth prize, \$200, Carey & Lyle, Buffalo, N. Y.

The prize-winning design, as will be seen from our illustration, shows a tapering shaft of stone or obelisk similar to the Washington Monument, at Washington, the base being decorated with heroic bronze figures, flanked on all sides with a broad terrace and steps. The north and south approaches are relieved with Winged Angels of Peace, bestowing the allegorical laurel wreath of Victory. On the western and eastern sides, are bronze figures of Roman soldiers, armed with spears and shields, while around the base are statues of soldiers and sailors of by-gone days, alternating with the muzzles of cannon which peep from the massive base.

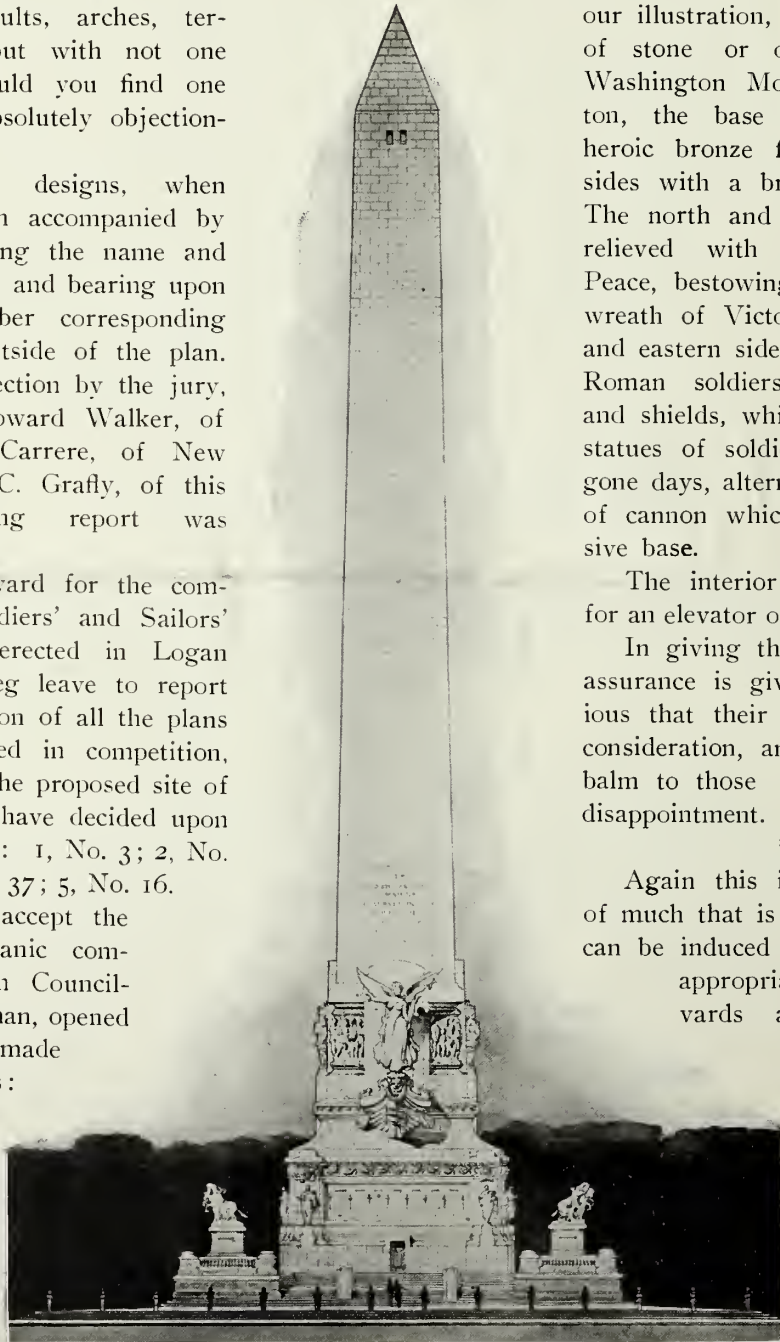
The interior of the shaft provides for an elevator or steps to the top.

In giving this report in full, every assurance is given to the non-victorious that their designs received every consideration, and this may act as a balm to those whose reward is only disappointment.

* * *

Again this is only the forerunner of much that is to come if the Council can be induced to make the necessary appropriations for the boulevards already designed and

submitted for their consideration. The lines extending from City Hall to Fairmount Park will thus make Logan Square the main intersection and a big victory has been gained in its attainment by making the imposing shaft shown on this



ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT AT PHILADELPHIA, BY LORD & HEWLETT, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK.

page the axis of Philadelphia's boulevard system.

W. P. LOCKINGTON.

Progress in Railway Planting.

The recent progress in the improvement of railway station grounds, and the growing application of modern methods of planting and landscape gardening on railroad grounds is spoken of as follows by Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey in the last and recently published volume of Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*:

The planting so far done consists largely of strictly ornamental gardening, that is, of formal grouping, carpet bedding, and of similar planting composed of tender material, but it is encouraging to note evidences of growing dissatisfaction with this ephemeral style of horticultural improvement. The most brilliant and progressive railroad men are quick to recog-

An official of the Chicago & Northwestern says: "The tendency on our line is to replace flower beds with hardy flowering shrubs and plants to the greatest extent possible, partly because the greater part of our planting is seen by passengers while traveling at a high rate of speed, and shrubbery and hardy plants attract more attention than the small, low flower beds; and partly because the use of shrubs entails very much less labor in their care during winter, and also obviates the necessity of planting out and taking up the plants each season."

In 1882 and 1884 several new and exceptionally artistic stations had been built for the Boston & Albany Railway Company after designs by the late



AUBURNDALE, MASS., ON THE BOSTON & ALBANY R. R., SHOWING TREATMENT WHERE GROUNDS ARE VERY LIMITED.

nize its limitations and defects, once their attention is directed to the matter, and seeing its radically ineffectual results, to look for something better. Examples of increasing knowledge in this direction are seen in the action of various companies that are even now turning from the inartistic and fleeting summer show of perishable material. For instance, the New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company reports: "Heretofore the planting has consisted largely of bedding plants. Since the towns and villages have now reached a stage where their commercial importance can be determined with some degree of accuracy, and permanent facilities provided in the way of side tracks, freight and passenger stations, we have adopted a liberal policy towards the permanent improvement of station grounds with ornamental trees, shrubs and vines instead of annuals."

eminent architect, H. H. Richardson, and the latter date marks the adoption of a consistent scheme of permanent planting, aiming at nature-like effects instead of the purely ornamental—i. e., formal gardening, previously used. This happy result was due to the influence of Prof. Charles P. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum, a director of the road, and to Mr. Wm. Bliss, its president. Designs for the improvement of the grounds around these stations were made by F. L. Olmsted, the veteran landscape architect, and since 1884 the development of these plans, as well as all of the horticultural interests of the road, have been in charge of a competent landscape gardener, Mr. E. A. Richardson, who says: "The plan followed is to conform the treatment and development of the station grounds to the adjacent ground: a natural style being followed amid natural surroundings,

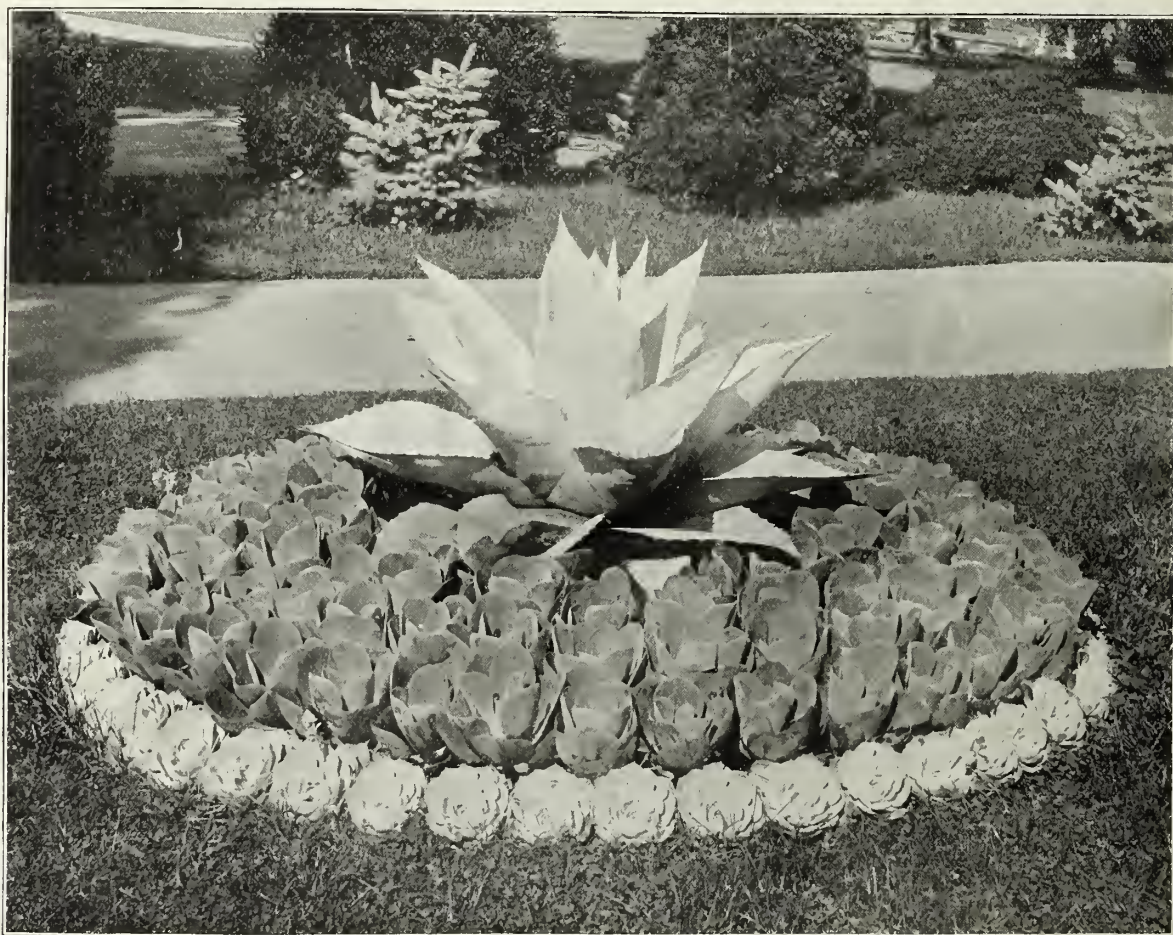
and a more cultivated style in highly cultivated regions; to utilize all natural advantages of ground surface, rocks, water and native growths; to make large use of trees, shrubs, vines and plants indigenous to the locality where improvements are being made; to supply beds for shrubs with from 18 to 24 inches of good loam; and to plant so closely in the beginning that as the plants grow they can be thinned to supply other grounds as needed." It goes without saying that these methods are not only the most practical but that they insure the most artistic results.

A BED OF SUCCULENTS.

The use of succulents for bedding purposes in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, has resulted in the

lica. The center piece is an Agave, received from Mexico, and which is supposed to be of a rare species or variety, as no one has yet recognized it as a species in cultivation. It is a lovely plant, having almost silver colored foliage, and it is well placed as a center piece to this bed. What a beautiful combination the whole makes! *Echeveria eximea* is much like *secunda glauca*, but it grows about four inches taller. Mr. Thomas Mingey, late in charge of the plants at Horticultural Hall, and now superintendent of Holy Cross Cemetery, kindly gave me information about these plants.

In the background will be recognized some young specimens of the beautiful silvery foliaged Colorado blue spruce, and beyond them some Japanese cedars, *Retinisporas* and other evergreens, while in the dis-



BED OF ECHEVERIA WITH BACKGROUND OF JAPANESE CEDARS AND COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE, FAIRMOUNT PARK.

formation of many beds, which have been much admired, and many persons have obtained photographs of some of the beds, myself among them, as evidence of their beauty. With this is presented one which attracted great attention when it was in its prime, the combination of plants, sward and surroundings creating a lovely picture. As will be seen, the plants, save the center one, are *Echeverias*. The outside circle is of *Echeveria eximea*, the inner rows are of *E. metal-*

tance are seen glimpses of the park.

The spruces are of the true blue or silver color, as the illustration shows, to obtain which the plants have to be selected from a batch of seedlings, or by grafting.

Echeverias are most useful plants for bedding. They increase rapidly by offsets, and in winter are easily preserved if kept rather dry in a warm greenhouse.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.



WEST ENTRANCE TO CROWN HILL CEMETERY.

Crown Hill Cemetery Entrance, Indianapolis.

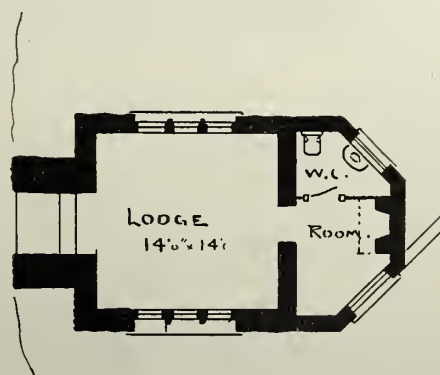
The accompanying illustrations show the west or rear entrance to Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind., erected last year.

It is built of Indiana oolitic dimension stone, rock-faced, and is well equipped with all modern furnishings for the convenience of the cemetery's patrons. The tower side contains a men's waiting room, and a lodge keeper's room on the first floor, and on the second floor is a dressing room where the men put on their uniforms and store them when off duty.

The opposite side has a large ladies' waiting room,

with frescoed walls, panelled Flemish oak finish, decorative tile floors, and stained glass windows. Both buildings are finished in this style and equipped throughout with electric lights, lavatories, and a drinking fountain. The gates are of wrought iron from an original design. No provision is made for office buildings as these are located at the main entrance on the opposite, or eastern side of the cemetery.

The plans were by Architect Herbert W. Foltz, and the work of erection was done by the W. P. Jungclauss Co., of Indianapolis.



GROUND PLAN, CROWN HILL ENTRANCE BUILDINGS.

The Simmons Mausoleum, Troy, N. Y.

The vault shown in the illustration was erected for the Simmons family, Troy, N. Y., in Oakwood cemetery in that city. The design is an original one of Romanesque style, and embodies a number of new features in vault work. Its many curved lines give

course of the vault is of fine pointed work with draft lines, and has been so designed that it can easily be changed to accommodate from three to six or even nine catacombs with little additional expense.

The interior is rich and elaborate and consists of



THE SIMMONS MAUSOLEUM, TROY, N. Y.
ERECTED BY JAMES INGLIS FROM GRANITE FURNISHED BY BICKFORD, MORE & CO.

it a beauty radically different from the usual style of mausoleum designs. Its ground dimensions are 18 ft. 10 in. by 19 ft. and stands 24 feet high. The front steps are cut from one solid block, 9 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 3 in., and the floor also is made from a single piece of polished granite, 11 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 11 in., quarried from what is known as the "curly granite" of the Woodbury Granite Company, which shows many prominent clouds and drifts. The base

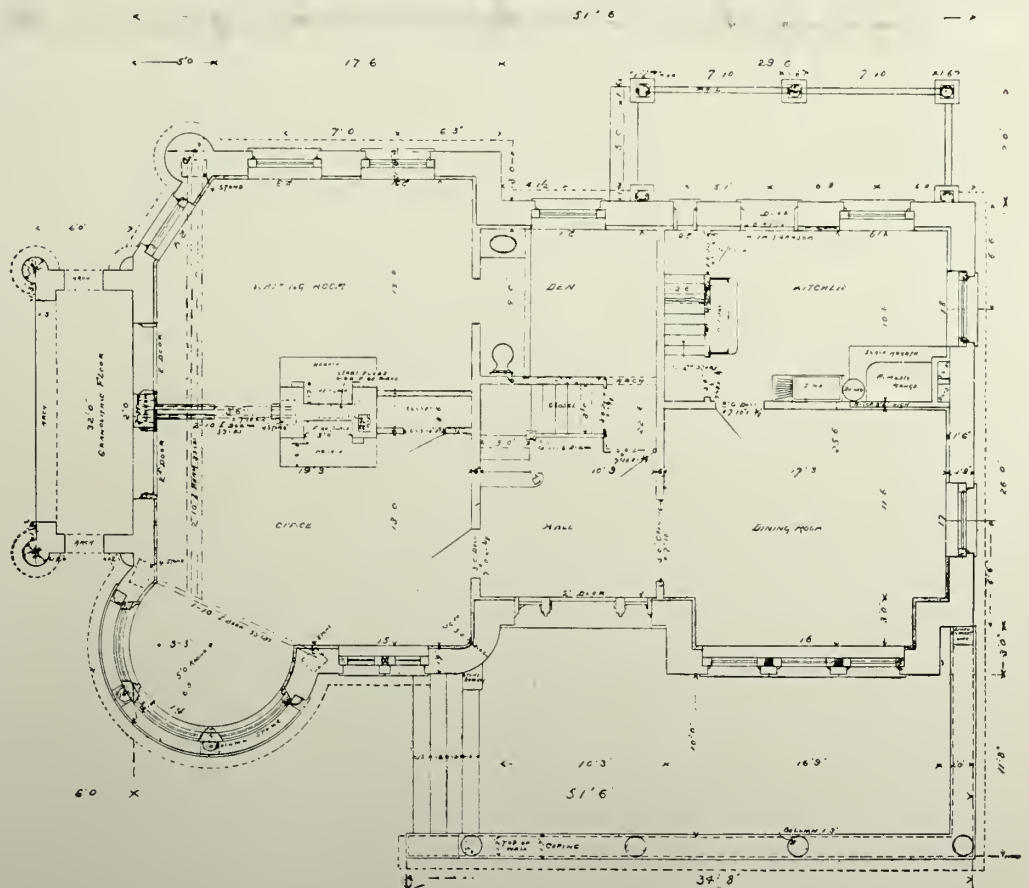
heavy marble work of moulded courses and columns with ornate capitals.

The work was designed, sold and constructed by Mr. James Inglis, of Troy, New York, and the granite was furnished by Bickford, More & Co., Hardwick, Vt., from the quarries of the Woodbury Granite Company, with the exception of the columns and front panel at the side, which are of red Westerly granite, highly polished.



OFFICE AND SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE, EASTON CEMETERY, EASTON, PA.

The illustrations on this page show exterior view and ground plan of the handsome building used as office waiting room and dwelling for the superintendent of Easton Cemetery, Easton, Pa. It is built of brown stone, with gray stone trimmings, and stands on an elevation, affording a clear view of the city and of the cemetery. The interior furnishings are of hardwood, and the building is furnished with every convenience for the comfort of its patrons and the superintendent. The ground dimensions are 51 ft. 6 in. by 47 ft. 3 in. The arched entrance opens on both the waiting room and office, and the tower on the corner of the building is also connected with the office. The building was designed by Architect W. M. Michler.



GROUND PLAN OF EASTON CEMETERY.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

WORK OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Women's Auxiliary of the A. P. & O. A. A. is making itself heard from these days.

It got up an illustrated booklet to be used as an exhibit at the Turin Art Exposition just opened, sending an edition of 500 to be distributed under the direct supervision of Mr. Pietro Cuneo, United States Consul General to Turin, who guarantees to see that it goes to Italian women who will benefit by its suggestions. The pamphlet was written by Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey, Chairman of the Booklet Committee, and appears both in English and Italian under one cover. The subject matter was especially intended to call the attention of foreign women, particularly Italian women, to the character of the landscape planting done in America, and went into some detail as to the making of an American garden—stress being laid on the marked contrast between our open center and quiet lawn spaces, with irregular borders of shrubs, etc., and the European practice of overcrowding small grounds. This practice is noted in most European countries by all American landscape authorities who know Europe. Prof. L. H. Bailey, horticulturist and author of the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, speaks of it as being very noticeable and most objectionable.

The president of the Auxiliary, Mrs. Herman J. Hall, of Chicago, represented the organization at the biennial of the Federated Clubs at Los Angeles early this month, and made an extensive exhibit of the work of the Auxiliary and of its individual workers. This was in the form of blue prints of the working plans of the several undertakings in the way of landscape gardening of the Chicago and Milwaukee branches, together with drawings and photographs by several women members who are doing practical work in this line and also in literary horticultural work. Altogether the exhibit was a highly creditable showing for so young an organization and is believed to have made its mark among the crowds of intelligent, progressive women gathered at the California meeting.

Mrs. Hall has recently visited Louisville in the interests of the Auxiliary, and a branch was organized that promises to make itself felt, and also stopped in New Orleans to speak at a mass-meeting called for the purpose of interesting the women of that city in the work. The formation of a branch will result from this meeting, and one has been formed in Los Angeles through the energy of Mrs. Hall.

The Chicago branch of the Auxiliary, Mrs. Eben

Byron Smith, president, has this spring made and executed plans for the artistic planting of the grounds of five of the public schools of that city. It is hoped that the result will encourage the school board to devote both attention and money to larger work in the same direction hereafter.

* * *

We are in receipt of St. Louis newspapers that indicate plainly the presence of Mr. W. J. Stevens, formerly superintendent of instruction at Carthage, Mo., in the larger city. It shows that in a recent contest instituted by the St. Louis Post Dispatch, among the children of the public schools for the best essay on "How can a boy or girl help to make St. Louis beautiful," the first prize was taken by Willard Jacobs, a pupil of the Pope school, of which Mr. Stevens is principal.

Evidently Mr. Stevens is going to do his full share in preparing St. Louis for her world's fair. Let us congratulate him on successfully introducing the good work begun at Carthage into the larger field that has opened up for him, and also on the fact that he is to have at least one extra year in which to spread the true faith—the fair having very sensibly been postponed until 1904.

* * *

The manager of this department some time since asked for and has been sincerely hoping to receive a detailed account of the "doings" of the Village Improvement Society of Northfield, Vt. It is a women's organization, and such a busy and practical one that perhaps there is no time left in which to tell the outside world about their work. Or, possibly, our letter went astray. At all events we have not heard from them in answer to our inquiry. Their work is entirely too good and too comprehensive to be overlooked, so we must do the best we can with the material at hand.

The work is said to have originated with the expression "outdoor housekeeping," which is attributed to Mrs. Charles D. Edgerton, now vice-president of the society.

The first move of the new organization (started in 1901) was to invite a Boston landscape gardener to look over the needs of the town and outline them in a lecture. Then the women proceeded to "see about" getting the money for carrying out his suggestions. From the reports made at their first annual meeting, held in March last, the money, the work, the material and everything else essential to success of the first water, was forthcoming on demand.

Miss Martha Johnston, the president, gave the following account of the work either already accomplished or proposed: "The plots of low, uncouth ground at the corners of our streets and also the sandy and barren waste about our depot were graded and the ground prepared for cultivation, and were made most attractive spots. The grounds are now all ready for

cultivation again when spring opens. We are ready with money to go on with this good work, and many other things will be done, such as walling our river on both sides with the waste of granite chips from one of our manufactories" (granite mined in New Hampshire is dressed at Northfield. The last of the granite for the three lower stories of the new Marshall Field building, Chicago, was shipped from there in March) "and covered with a growth of vines; and a public drinking fountain will be erected on or near the common. Baskets have been placed at intervals along our streets where paper and other waste may be placed. Seats are to be placed in convenient spots for travelers. And in the near future we shall see an observatory with a well-kept road leading to it which will give to us and to our summer visitors one of the most beautiful views in our Green Mountain State."

These women are following the lead of the great Black Forest Improvement Association. They are making æsthetics pay. Summer visitors who find such advantages are likely to return another summer as well as to tell their friends of the practical advantages and attractions of the place. If residents of Wisconsin and Michigan resorts within reach of Chicago and of other large cities, would make the most of their opportunities in a similar manner, they would soon find an increase in the number of summer visitors.

* * *

The Women's Clubs of Hanford, Armona, and Lemoore, California, are nothing if not practical. Their latest move is in the line of a joint undertaking to the end of establishing a shaded avenue to connect the three towns. This will be accomplished by setting out trees at intervals of sixty-six feet along both sides of nine miles of roadway. The trees are all to be a symmetrical form of the Pride of China (*Melia Azedarach*) known as the Texas Umbrella tree of which Johannes Reimers, landscape gardener of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley branch of the Santa Fe railway, sometime since wrote me, "We make much use of this tree for shade around buildings and for shaded avenues. Its low, spreading form makes it harmonize with the broad-roofed Spanish style of architecture used for our buildings. It is a rapid grower and is not deformed by the continuous northwest trade winds."

The ladies intend at a later date to supplement the China trees with alternating palms, but the variety to be used is not mentioned. Probably *Pritchardia* or *Washingtonia*, or, perhaps, *Phoenix Canariensis*, all of which do well, though either of the first two makes the most rapid growth. They are said to "grow like weeds."

A further quotation from Mr. Reimers, who is not only expert in the practical side of planting, but is also an artist, should have great value for some of

our readers. He says that "the gardens of California should be given a classic Mediterranean aspect. It has the climate, the coloring of rock, of soil and of sky, together with the warm blue sea of Italy, Spain and Greece. The stateliness of the cypress has not been appreciated here; and what might not be done with the fig, the olive and the palm on these hillside slopes."

These suggestions should furnish food for thought for the planters of the far Southwest.

* * *

A tremendously interesting and impressive report comes to us from South Norwalk, Conn. It is not an annual report, but a digest of an address on Town Improvement given by ex-Mayor Milton J. Coburn of that place before a meeting of interested citizens. It is so good that it should be printed in circular form and distributed.

But it is pretty hard on the various "Improvement" journals, books, departments and associations that in this goodly year of 1902 any one in these United States should be able to say, as he did at the opening of his talk, "I know little about the subject assigned me and have been unable to find any written treatise on it." However, quiet, steady work will surely tell in time.

Mr. Coburn said many good things, only a few of which can be given space. He said that art is a great factor in the growth of any community. That public art—artistic lamp posts, street signs, public buildings, bridges, monuments, parks, railroad stations, good roads and well-kept homes—all make for the good of a community, whether large or small. "I am always strongly impressed in towns that I visit, by my environment; so strongly that without further introduction, I estimate the character of its people. By their streets ye shall know them. We instinctively judge a man's personality by the outward aspect of his home, and the town stands to the community as the home does to the individual."

The speaker goes on to describe his visit to two neighboring towns in search of artistic antiquities. One he found shabby to the last degree—fences and houses weatherworn and dilapidated; the school house a low, unattractive building set in a sand-bank close beside the road, unpainted, without blinds and destitute of shade and even of grass; the church in keeping with the schoolhouse and its steeple in a state of uncertainty "whether to point its members up or down." At this town he bought antiquities from its leading citizen at ridiculously low prices. In the next place visited the outward aspect was just the opposite. There was paint; gates, fences and houses were in order; the schoolhouse surrounded by shade trees and lawns; the church a little gem; pleasant, orderly homes; plenty

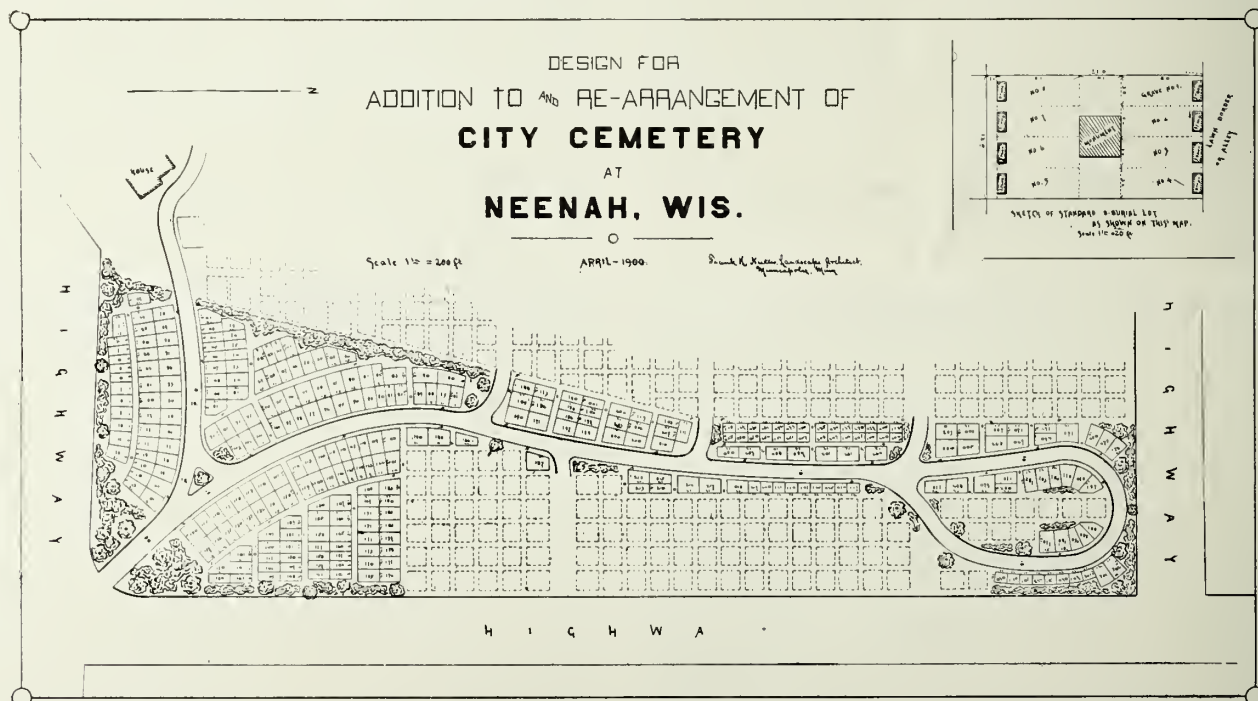
of antiquities, but those that had been broken had been restored, and the owner had an intelligent conception of the value of his property. As a further proof of the contrast he said that the first town had furnished the world with one great man, the unenterprising deacon with whom he had driven such a satisfactory bargain; the other "has furnished a governor of the state, a United States congressman, a state treasurer, a speaker of the house of representatives and a mighty smart tin peddler." (The latter being the man who drove close bargains with him in certain antique articles.) All of this, Mr. Coburn asserted in his address, goes to prove the difference between the improved and the unimproved town.

Another apt story by this speaker is new to us and much too good to be omitted. He said that "more than twenty years ago two men riding through a dilapidated country town came upon an old man working by the roadside. They asked him what he was doing, and he answered that he was

setting out a new kind of plant that his wife had got in a neighboring village. He said that they were called 'Christian anthems.' Last summer I paid a visit to that town. The old man is dead now, but the Chrysanthemums he set out still live and have proved veritable Christian anthems to the place, which would not be recognized as the same by any person who knew it in the old days."

This may be an old story to our readers, but, old or new, isn't "Christian anthems" good? Good enough to bear many repetitions, or so it seems to us. This address was followed by a series of fine, practical suggestions from Judge Joseph R. Taylor, and by pertinent remarks from the leader of the "Family meeting," the Rev. Paul Moore Strayer. One does not know the exact significance of this so-called "family meeting," but if this is a fair example, there should be a whole lot more of them held. It's a pity that they are not the vogue farther west.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.



The accompanying diagram of the cemetery at Neenah, Wis., shows the plan for a modern addition to an old fashioned burying ground, and a remodeling of the old part to bring it into harmony with the new.

The conditions that confronted the designer, Mr. Frank H. Nutter, of Minneapolis, were unfavorable and somewhat unusual. On account of the particularly heavy soil of the locality the gravelly ridge on which the cemetery is situated is said to be the only area within several miles of the twin cities of Neenah and Menasha suitable for burial purposes. So several small burial grounds had been platted adjacent to each other, under both private and public auspices, each with its own entrance, and conforming more or less with each other. At last the city officials found it

necessary to take action to bring order out of chaos, and so far as possible to gain additional room for interments. An old highway, which ran along the hillside with a cut bank along its upper side was vacated and a new one established along the foot of the hill.

The problem in the new planning was to locate one entrance which could serve for the whole grounds and be under the eye of the superintendent; to utilize to the best advantage the land gained from the abandoned road, and what unoccupied land lay below it, taking into account the cut bank aforesaid; to so locate the new drive as to connect conveniently with the old platting and also to furnish a feasible route for a sewer necessary to remove surface water from some low places in the older cemetery.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—LXXVII.

The evergreen oaks are natives of the milder climates of China and Japan, the Himalayas, South Europe, North Africa, California, Mexico, and Central America.

Q. Ilex and its varieties are the common evergreen oaks in the south of England. *Q. Suber* and

plantations, grand specimens are never found in thick woods.

Most of the Rocky Mountain forms become shrubby; varieties of *macrocarpa* on the black hills fruit when 7 or 8 feet high, those of *undulata* keep evergreen to their northern limit. *Prinoides*, *ilicifolia*, *nigra* and others often bear acorns when four or five feet high.

They are useful for cover; moreover many species will persistently grow up from the stumps. *Q. coccinea* is one of these, and the finer varieties of it and *Q. rubra* have handsomely tinted autumn foliage. Oaks may be planted three or five or more of a kind together for quick effect. It is dangerous, however, for unless you are utterly obtuse and careless of the future, nearly all the park grouping in the country will admonish you to thin trees as you plant them. Besides, you can thicken with cheaper trees such as birches, which are often short lived.

Castanopsis has 24 species in tropical and subtropical Asia, and *C. chrysophylla* in Oregon and California.

Castanea (Chestnut) has about 4 species in Asia and America. The fine *C. sativa* has been so long naturalized in Europe that it is hard to say whether it is native or not; it is often so regarded. It will ripen good crops in Southern England and north to Ontario County, New York—as I have seen. The finer varieties have been in process of selection for centuries. The native *C. dentata* is also capable of form-



QUERCUS DENSIFLORA, CALIFORNIA.

several others may be used in the territory bordering the Gulf of Mexico, and in the varied climate of California no doubt many exotic evergreen species may be grown with the help of irrigation. About 20 species and a number of varieties of evergreen oaks are in European commerce.

There are several handsome variegated forms with golden, silvery, tricolored and purple leaves of varied habit. Some forms are fastigate, some are pendulous. Both *pedunculata*—*concordia* and *rubra*—*aurea* are reported hardy at Ottawa.

There is a vast amount of literature pertaining to oaks and their uses which cannot even be indicated here, much of which is useful, and much of it obscured by the unfortunate tendency of botanists and others to follow their own sweet wills as to nomenclature. I have taken to throwing aside such as depart from the Kew standard. Some few things need to be impressed upon all who form ornamental plantations of this group of trees and shrubs. The oaks grow rapidly. In thirty years many will outstrip maples, but nearly all should be transplanted while mere whips, and trimmed in like peaches. Given two oaks of 2 feet and 12 feet transplanted together and the larger one will commonly die a sudden or lingering death, while the smaller one will form a handsome tree. Never crowd oaks in ornamental



CASTANEA DENTATA.

ing a very handsome tree. *C. pumila*, the "Chinquapin," is mostly a shrub, but sometimes a tree of 20 feet. It is excellent for underwood, late, and pretty in flower like most chestnuts, and bears sweet little nuts. *C. crenata* is from Japan. All the species seem tender north of 42 degrees. JAMES MACPHERSON.

Seasonable Suggestions.

The Yellow Rambler rose is a good thing. It is yellow in the bud, but white when expanded. It is a good climber and flowers freely.

Magnolias root readily from layers. Cut down an old plant or two, that a lot of strong shoots may result, which may be layered in June or July.

Skimmia Japonica, so much prized in European plantings of dwarf broad leaved evergreens, has passed through several successive winters in Philadelphia without a particle of injury. The shrub is prized for its pretty berries, as well as for its foliage.

Were it not for the green fly troubling it so badly, the Belgian honeysuckle would be in great demand, owing to its frequent flowering. The fly is a most troublesome pest to it.

Wood ashes should be applied to lawns upon a dry day. Should the grass be wet its leaves may be "scorched" by the caustic properties of the ashes.

Young plants of *Hydrangea Hortensia* grown in pots, the pots plunged to their rims in soil, make excellent plants for forcing in winter.

A Southern writer says the Japan Medlar *Eriobotrya Japonica*, is a more useful decorative plant than the rubber. It is, certainly, a grand plant, though it has not the smooth, shining leaves which so many admire in the rubber.

Magnolia glauca will grow in ground too wet for many things, yet it thrives in any situation where the soil is deep.

Remembering that these notes are written near Philadelphia, the English laurel has proved hardy when in a partly sheltered place.

Trees and shrubs just transplanted and showing but little sign of growing freely, should have the soil pounded firmly about their roots, and their branches shortened in a little. But if a few leaves have been made, do not cut these off. Let them remain by all means.

Shrubs in pots, for flowering indoors in winter, are in some demand. It is better to pot them in spring, as they become established in pots by the time they are required for forcing. Evergreens for winter use do very well potted in late summer.

The Chili pine, *Araucaria imbricata*, a quite common evergreen in the south of England and on the continent adjacent, is hardier than is perhaps imagined. It survives in the Pacific States and in British Columbia, and would, doubtless, do well in many of our Southern States.

To give *Yucca aloifolia* a fair test for hardiness, some strong plants were obtained from North Carolina last spring and planted outdoors. They grew well through the summer, but this winter, mild though it

was, has killed them. The *Y. gloriosa* is perfectly hardy.

Among the many water plants available for the base of fountains and ponds, the native pickerel used is greatly overlooked. Its spikes of blue flowers, borne well above the water, are beautiful. It is the *Pontederia cordata*.

Many of the large growing cactuses are quite ornamental on lawns in summer, and one especially, the *Phyllocactus latifrons*, is not as well known as it should be. It is of the night blooming class; and in common use its name is the Queen cactus.

Magnolia grandiflora should be grown in pots by nurserymen, as it does not transplant well from the open ground, and, besides this, it sells in pots as a decorative lawn plant. When so grown it flowers earlier than when planted out.

Lilacs are easily raised from seeds, and in this way many new colors are obtained. Sow the seeds in early spring, in the open ground. Gather the ripe seed pods when ready, preserving them in a cool place till early spring.

Following the suggestions in a previous number, there must be many nice things that will live out all winter yet untried. The writer has had pass through the last winter the lovely evergreen, *Photenia serrulata*, from Japan, with no covering save a few evergreen boughs. It is quite unhurt.

It is claimed that oranges and lemons, grafted on the "hardy orange," *Citrus trifoliata*, may be grown much further North than they have been. The hardy orange is a beautiful bush by itself; and is quite hardy in Eastern Pennsylvania, at least.

There is but little can be done to keep down scale insects when trees are in leaf, but Bordeaux mixture and Paris green should be made ready for fungus and winged insects. Fruit trees need spraying as soon as flowering is over.

Morus alba is the favorite mulberry for silkworms. *Morus*, Downing's Everbearing, is often classed as a variety of *alba*, but this must be an error. The Downing's mulberry in nurseries appears a variety of *rubra*, our native wild mulberry.

Clerodendron trichotomum is the only one of the genus so far proved hardy for using as a shrub in the North. It is quite hardy; and its rose and white flowers make a grand display in late summer. Another species, *Bungei*, gets killed to the ground, but comes up strong from the root, and flowers nicely in autumn.

Those who have not tried the growing outdoors of the *Azalea Indica alba* should do so. As a guide to its hardiness, it may be said that it is a hardy shrub in the vicinity of Philadelphia; and the display it makes when in bloom attracts great attention.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Park Notes

The Park Commissioners of Omaha, Neb., have expended over \$33,000 in improvements in the eleven parks and boulevards of that city during the year 1901, exclusive of the month of December. The most important work was done in Kountze Park, and included the building of roadways, planting of trees, constructing of two pools, and seeding the entire park with grass.

* * *

The various patriotic and historical societies are united in strongly urging the passage of the bill now before Congress granting an appropriation of \$200,000 for the purchase of the territory occupied by Washington's army in Valley Forge for a National military park. A similar bill was introduced during the last session, but was not passed, owing to the large number of appropriations for military purposes. A portion of the field is already in the possession of the state of Pennsylvania, and the bill provides for the purchase of all the rest.

* * *

Congressman Pearre, of Maryland, has introduced a bill into Congress providing for the establishment of a military park at Fort Frederick, 17 miles from Hagerstown, Md. In 1898 a bill was introduced providing for the purchase of the fort and 150 acres of land surrounding it for \$10,000, but failed to pass. The fort was built in 1756 during the French and Indian war, and occupies an acre and a half of ground. It is on an elevated tract, commanding a fine view of the Potomac river, and is reached by the Potomac Valley division of the Western Maryland railroad.

* * *

Congressman Shafroth, of Colorado, has introduced into Congress a bill creating the Colorado Cliff Dwellings National Park in the southern part of the state near the Southern Ute reservation. The bill provides that the tract shall be under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall preserve from injury the ruins and relics of primitive man, and facilitate the collection of objects of interest to museums, universities and other scientific bodies. Senator Lewis has introduced into the Senate a joint memorial authorizing the surveying of the tract.

* * *

Cedar Rapids, Ia., has recently elected its first Board of Park Commissioners, composed of Messrs. William M. Krebs, John M. Redmond, and William G. Haskell. The city has 150 acres of parks, and has recently acquired a new tract, known as Ellis Park. The land lies along the river front and is admirably adapted to park purposes, having approaches by water, a carriage drive, and a "good roads" bicycle path.

* * *

A bill, having the approval of Secretary of War Root, has been introduced into Congress by a Minnesota member, providing for the establishing of one general commission to have charge of all the National Parks now in existence or hereafter acquired, thus doing away with present separate commissioners for each park. The new commission will be composed of five members, and will constitute an individual bureau of the War Department.

* * *

The Park Commission of Nashville, Tenn., is taking steps toward the inauguration of an extensive system of park building to include four large parks in different sections of the city. Seven tracts, aggregating 685 acres, are under

consideration as sites. The Board has advertised for other bids, and will secure options at an early date, when the question will be submitted to a popular vote. The grounds of the former Centennial Exposition are included in one of the proposed sites.

* * *

Property owners along Michigan avenue, Chicago, are to improve a desolate strip of the lake front and transform it into a park at their own expense. Permission for the work has been secured from the City Council, \$10,000 has been subscribed by prominent business men, and the work of improvement begun on plans prepared by landscape gardener Thomas Hawkes. The tract is a strip of land extending from the Art Institute to the temporary postoffice, and the plans call for the planting of 1,200 shrubs and about 200 trees, embracing elm, oak, poplar, fir, and box elder. Winding walks and drives, a fountain, and a statue are also provided for.

* * *

The Agricultural Committees of both the Senate and the House have favorably passed upon the bill providing for the establishment of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains and the measure is now expected to come before both bodies at an early date. Several important changes were made in the bill. The appropriation asked for was increased from five million to ten million dollars, and a clause was added defining the status of mountain forest land owners who might not desire to sell to the government, allowing them to retain their lands so long as forestry operations were carried out as endorsed by the Forestry Department.

FROM THE PARK REPORTS.

The park board of St. Paul, Minn., presents its usual attractively printed and illustrated annual report, showing large advances for the past year in the acquisition of valuable park areas. Under a law passed last winter, authorizing park boards to contract for the purchase of lands, the board has purchased 35 acres of additional land for Indian Mounds Park, and instituted proceedings for the condemnation of 8½ acres more, making 43½ acres, at a cost of \$40,000. A tract of 43 acres was added to Phalen Park, making its total area 178 acres, and an addition of 8 acres made to Como Park. Four acres of ground were planted with nursery stock, raised from seeds and cuttings, including 2,000 elms, 1,000 shrubs, 1,500 Carolina poplars, 500 ash and a large number of other varieties. The number of trees and shrubs planted was 1,652, 500 of which were purchased, and the remainder supplied from the park nurseries. About 112,000 trees were planted in the natural woodland groves to replace decayed native growth, or to secure more mixed forest plantation and pleasing woodland effects.

The tenth annual report of the park board of Providence, R. I., gives an interesting historical account of the parks of that city, now numbering fourteen. Two substantial legacies for Roger Williams Park were received, one from Miss Anna H. Man, the income of an estate valued at \$192,000, and another from Charles H. Smith comprising funds for the purchase of trees and shrubs, and additions to the flora of the park. The grading, seeding, and planting of trees and shrubs, and the building of walks in Hopkins Park, and the installing of electric lights along the lakes and drives of Roger Williams Park are some of the improvements mentioned.

The ninth annual report of Superintendent England, of the Winnipeg, Man., parks, reports the construction of over ten miles of boulevard, making a total of 27 miles of grass under the control of the board, and the planting of an avenue of trees five miles long, which have shown satisfactory growth. He recommends that the spraying of all public trees be taken in charge by the park board.

Cemetery Notes.

The recent annual report of the Marion Cemetery Association, Marion, O., shows a successful year of progressive management. At the annual meeting a rule was adopted fixing the charges for all interments or vault funerals held on Sunday at double the regular fee unless ordered by the Board of Health. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer shows receipts for the year amounting to \$9,278.62, and expenditures of \$5,379.34, leaving a balance of \$3,899.28. Forty-six lots were sold during the year, for which \$4,530.88 was received. Lots endowed for perpetual care are sold for 25 cents per square foot, of which ten cents goes to the endowment fund. The latter fund now amounts to \$35,391.80, and the total assets to \$41,364.58.

* * *

The following improvements and additions to cemeteries are noted this month: The Pittsfield Cemetery corporation, Pittsfield, Mass., is to erect a new steel fence 1½ miles long and several entrance gates, at a cost of \$10,000....The Baldwin Cemetery, Oakland, Mich., has received from the late Oscar Perry, of Orion, Mich., a bequest of \$1,000 for improvements and maintenance....The Fairmount and Riverside Cemetery Association, Denver, Col., is considering the advisability of erecting a crematory. The association has built new greenhouses for both of the cemeteries under its control, and plans to spend about \$8,000 in the erection of reservoirs and a water main during the present year....Forest Home Cemetery, Chicago, Ill., has purchased 60 acres of additional territory, at a cost of \$45,000. The land adjoins Waldheim Cemetery on the west and Concordia on the south....The selectmen of Templeton, Mass., have filed a petition with the county commissioners, asking permission to take ten acres of territory from the Baldwinville hospital land for an addition to the cemetery. The hospital officials will contest the petition....The Ypsilanti Cemetery Association, Ypsilanti, Mich., has voted to purchase ten additional acres of territory for \$2,000....The city cemetery at Hickman, Ky., has been enlarged by the purchase of five acres of adjoining land, at \$100 an acre....The improvements to be made by the Elmwood Cemetery Co., Detroit, Mich., during the coming year include the construction of a new fountain and a tunnel under a recent addition of territory....The city treasurer, Lowell, Mass., reports that \$4,125 has been added to the perpetual care fund during the past year, making a total of \$20,775 in that fund....Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Salt Lake City, Utah, will make extensive improvements and annex forty acres of additional territory....Oakland Cemetery, Little Rock, Ark., will spend \$8,000 in improving a recent addition, the funds to be raised from the sale of another tract of land....Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., is making preparations to purchase five acres of additional territory....The late John T. Brown, of Newburyport, Mass., has bequeathed to Oak Hill Cemetery, in that city, the sum of \$10,000, to be used for the erection of a memorial chapel....St. Gabriel's Cemetery, Hazelton, Pa., will add four blocks of adjoining territory and surround the entire tract with a new fence....Improvements planned for Oakdale Cemetery, Los Angeles, Cal., comprise the building of a complete water system and drives, and extensive planting of shrubs and flowers....Fort Plain Cemetery, Fort Plain, N. Y., has a steadily growing surplus of about \$15,000....Beach Grove Cemetery, Muncie, Ind., has constructed two lakes during the past summer and fall, one of them covering three-quarters of an acre, and has built about a mile of driveway, 18 feet wide.

An act was passed by the Ohio Legislature March 4, requiring the County Commissioners of all counties in the state to put all abandoned public burial grounds in good condition, the costs to be paid out of the general fund of the county. After they are placed in good repair they are to be kept in proper shape by the township trustees, and the expense paid from the township fund.

* * *

Organizers of the Chicago Federation of Labor are reported to be forming a grave-diggers' union among the employes of the various cemeteries in the vicinity of Chicago. There are about 85 of them employed in the cemeteries, the majority being Luxembourgers by birth. They are said to be dissatisfied with a rule which limits the number of graves a man shall dig to four a day, at 50 cents a grave. There is some question as to whether the dissatisfied employees should be admitted to the Federation of Labor, or the Building Trades Union.

* * *

Roselawn Cemetery has been incorporated at St. Paul, Minn., to lay out a cemetery upon a tract of 250 acres of land half a mile north of Como Park and west of the high service reservoir at the end of Dale street. The land includes the site of the house in Rosetown, for many years occupied by the Blake family, and is especially adapted to attractive development, with extended views, long slopes and wooded knolls. The intention is to expend about \$30,000 in the construction of a chapel, catacombs, or receiving tomb, and offices. The plans for the buildings are being drawn by Thomas G. Holyoke, of St. Paul, under the direction of Cass Gilbert. They show a chapel in the style of an English country church on one side of the gateway, and the administration building, with waiting room and business offices on the other side. It is hoped to let the contracts for these improvements so that the buildings may be completed by December. About \$30,000 additional will be spent upon the construction of roads and paths, the creation of lawns and the general development of the property from the landscape side. The laying out of the ground plan and the direction of the landscape work will be under the direction of Leonard W. Ross, of Knollwood Cemetery, Boston, Mass.

FROM THE CEMETERY REPORTS.

The lotholders of the Monument Cemetery, Broad and Berks streets, Philadelphia, Pa., at the 65th annual meeting, received reports of officers showing total assets of \$51,256.50, and annual expenditures of \$6,724.87. The perpetual care fund, started one year ago, has a principal of \$1,500, and is yielding a net income of five per cent. There are more than 4,000 lotholders and the cemetery is one of the oldest in Philadelphia. The total number of interments since its opening is 23,000.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Cemetery Trustees of the Findlay, Ohio, Cemetery, the following statistics were presented: Total receipts, \$7,127.35, including: grave and vault rent, \$990.33; sale of lots, \$1,680.85; foundations, \$463.50. The expenditures amounted to \$4,952.20, leaving cash on hand, including bills receivable, of \$5,475.15.

The annual report of Secretary and Treasurer Boice, of Oakwood Cemetery, Geneseo, Ill., shows that all indebtedness has been wiped out, and a surplus left on hand. The affairs of the Association have been satisfactorily conducted in every way, and all of the officers were re-elected. Trees, shrubs and flowers have been planted freely during the past year, and the perpetual care fund increased by \$500. Oakwood contains 80 acres of territory, a fine natural growth of timber, and well laid-out drives.

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ANNUAL REPORTS of Parks, Cemeteries, Horticultural, Local Improvement and similar societies are solicited.

PHOTOGRAPHS or sketches of specimen trees, new and little known trees and shrubs, landscape effects, entrances, buildings, etc., are solicited.

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The Sixteenth Annual Convention will be held at Boston, Mass., August 19, 1902.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Sixth Annual Meeting, Boston, August 5-7, 1902.

Publisher's Notes.

The Civic League, an organization of children of the Adams School, Minneapolis, was recently addressed in mass-meeting by Mr. Charles M. Loring. The League was formed in February for the primary purpose of beautifying the school grounds, and now has a membership of 1,100, and is gradually extending the scope of its work. Mr. Loring spoke enthusiastically of the League's work and of the wisdom of beginning with the children in movements for the promotion of public beauty. His talk was accompanied by stereopticon views showing the results of intelligent improvement work in Europe and America.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists to discuss plans for the coming convention of the Society at Asheville, N. C., August 17 to 23, the Treasurer's report showed a larger balance than at any time in the Society's history, the amount on hand in the general fund being \$2,111.11, and in the permanent fund \$1,574.68. The Secretary was instructed to send a circular letter to bulb growers throughout the country inviting them to exhibit at the convention. Free space will be given for one dozen of each variety, the bulbs to become the property of the Society, to be used for testing as to their forcing qualities. The committee on distribution of medals recommended the continuance of the awarding of medals through various

floricultural organizations, and in addition favored the awarding of one silver and one bronze medal for new and meritorious plants or flowers of American origin shown at a regular public exhibition.

In the recently published table of Cemetery Statistics compiled by Mr. Frank Eurich, the address of Oakdale Cemetery should appear as Wilmington, N. C., instead of Wilmington, Del., as printed.

We have received from Mr. Geo. B. Faxon, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager of Forest Hill Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., a copy of the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* containing an account of a unique monument erected in that cemetery by Col. William Robert Moore before his death. It consists of a rock-faced shaft of Vermont granite 15 feet high, surmounted by a bronze statue of Col. Moore. Beside it stands a sarcophagus surmounted by a statue of his wife, symbolized as Faith. The memorial cost \$15,000.

The Bomgardner Lowering Device Co. have recently added an improvement to their device in the form of a sliding loop to be placed on the webbing, so that the upper web can be left slack enough to set the casket perfectly level, while the lower one is taken out entirely. Former customers who have purchased the device of this company without this improvement will be supplied with it free of charge on application to the Bomgardner Lowering Device Co., 16 High St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. H. J. Diering, for 37 years superintendent of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, has resigned his post to retire from active work. He will be succeeded by his son, Fred R. Diering, formerly his assistant.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

A Bulletin of Practical Suggestions on Outdoor Art, together with an outline of the proceedings of the Milwaukee Convention of last year; volume V, part II, of the publications of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association. Contains the addresses of the President, the retiring President of last year, and many valuable suggestions for outdoor improvements, illustrated by half-tone views, showing successful examples of decorative planting, and the before and after aspects of school and home grounds, together with diagrams illustrating plans in conformity with the suggestions offered. Some of the subjects treated under the "Practical Suggestions" are as follows: The Railroad Station, The School Garden, Prizes for

School Children, Instruction in Elementary Gardening, Planning and Planting Home Grounds, The Cemetery, The Billboard Nuisance, Outdoor Art in the Prairie States, Outdoor Gymnasia, The Open-Space Movement in England, The Work of the Women's Auxiliary, The American Park and Outdoor Art Association's Exhibit at Turin, Italy, and In the Interests of General Outdoor Improvement.

Tree Planting in St. Louis; report of the tree planting committee of the Engelmann Botanical Club of St. Louis. The tree planting committee of the Engelmann Botanical Club has for several years collected information on tree planting both in this country and in Europe, and has now issued this little book of specific directions for the purpose of stimulating active work in the beautifying of St. Louis, but the matter contained in it is of such a practical nature as to be of use to tree planters anywhere. The committee suggests the formation of clubs on each block, to see to the planting and care of trees, shrubs and flowers, and gives detailed directions as to how to plant and how to combat injurious influences. The book is illustrated with half-tone views, showing good and bad examples, and with drawings illustrating methods of procedure. The following are some of the subjects treated of in the different sections: When to Prune, How to Prune, Care of Mounds, Soil Conditions, Gas, Drought, Smoke, What Trees to Plant, When to Plant, Position of Trees on Sidewalks, How to Plant a Tree, Subsequent Treatment, Spraying, Planting of Yards and Grounds, Window Gardens, Vacant Lots, etc. The titles of some of the illustrations are suggestive of valuable information, such as the following: A Poorly Planted Yard, A Well-planted Yard, Staking a Tree, A Tree Poorly Planted, A Tree Well Planted, How to Save a Tree When the Grade is Changed, Correct and Incorrect Pruning, How to Prune a Young Tree, etc. The trees recommended as of surest growth are the sycamore, silver maple, and Carolina poplar, and the sweet gum, white birch, tulip tree, and ash are classified as good, but more difficult to grow. The tree-planting committee is composed as follows: Dr. John Green, H. C. Irish, Missouri Botanical Garden; W. J. Stevens; and Herman von Schrenk, of the Shaw School of Botany.

Annual Report of the Columbus Horticultural Society, Columbus, Ohio, for the year 1901, comprising the Constitution of the Society, List of Members, and Officers, proceedings of meetings, papers and discussions. Some of the

(Books, reports, Etc., Received.)

papers of interest to readers of **PARK AND CEMETERY** are the following: Spring Management of Lawns, Hints for Beautifying Towns and Villages, The Relation of Birds to Horticulture, Sub-Irrigation in the Greenhouse, and Notes on Some Forest Trees of Ohio, by W. R. Lazenby, Ornamenting a Suburban or Village Lot, by L. H. McFadden, and The Imported Willow and Poplar Curculio, by F. M. Webster.

The Reading Nursery, Reading, Mass., has issued a number of suggestive little booklets, giving much useful information on the planting and ornamentation of the home grounds. They are entitled, respectively, Vines; The Lawn; Hardy Shrubs, Their Uses on the Lawn, in the Border, and as Individual Specimens; Hardy Evergreens; Rhododendron Maximum; The Hardy Flower Garden; The Kalmia; Shrubs and Trees. They are written by experts in an interesting, readable style, are neatly printed and handsomely illustrated from photographs by J. Woodward Manning. Any of the booklets, or the entire series will be sent on application.

Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, St. Paul, Minn. One of the finest of the park reports; attractively gotten up with cover design in gray and green, and illustrated with excellent half-tone views.

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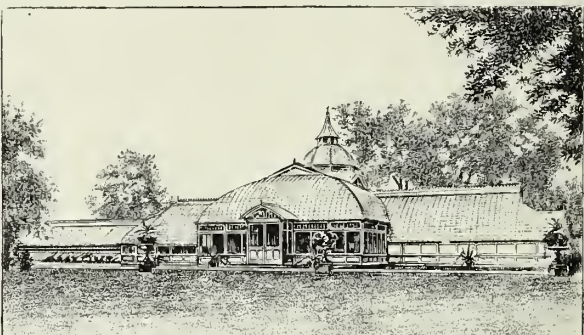
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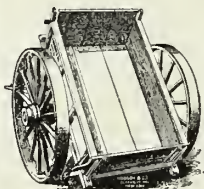
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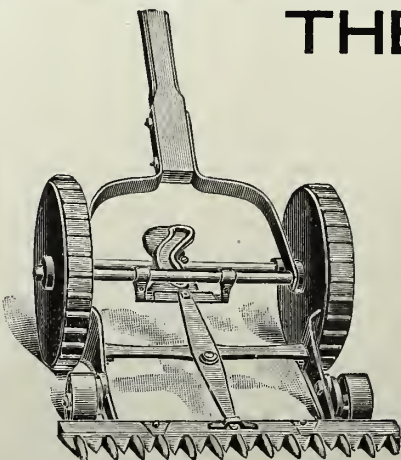
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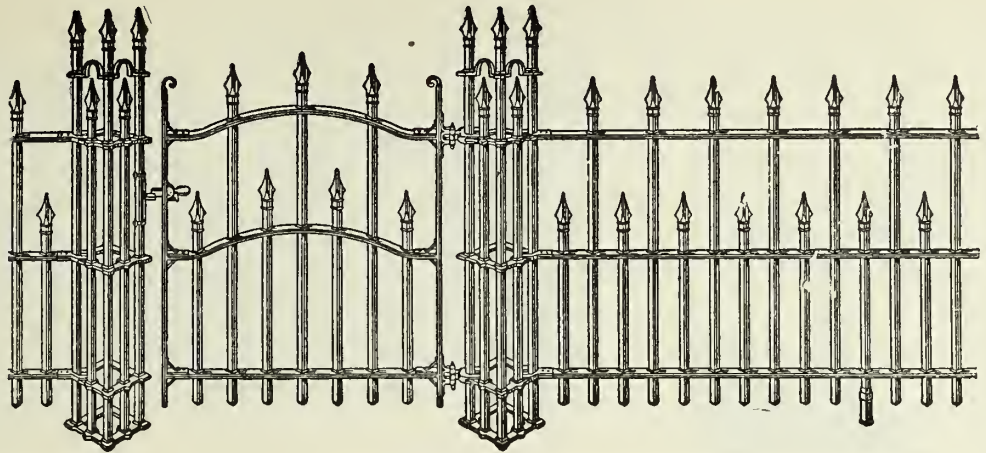
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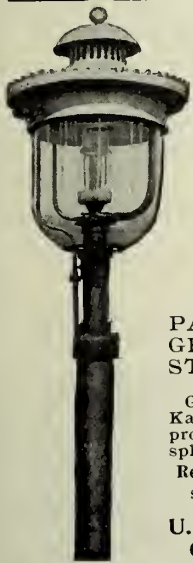
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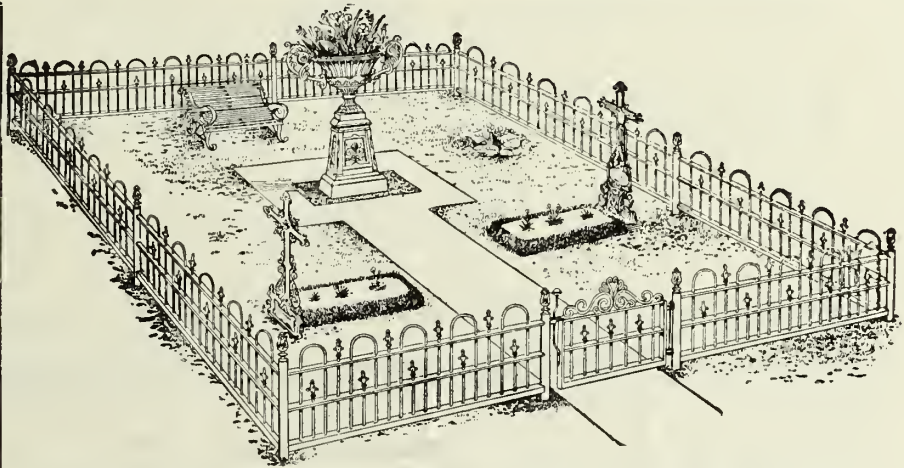
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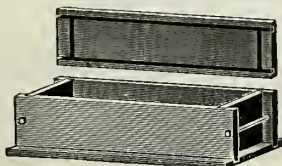
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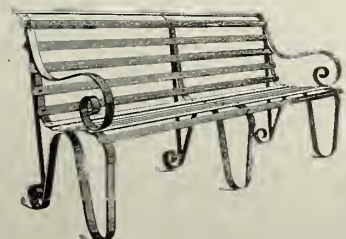
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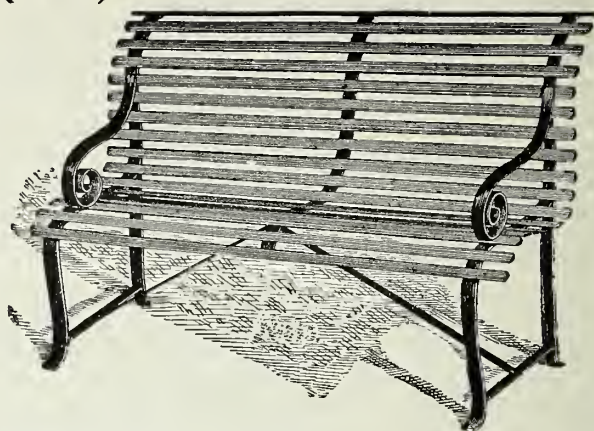


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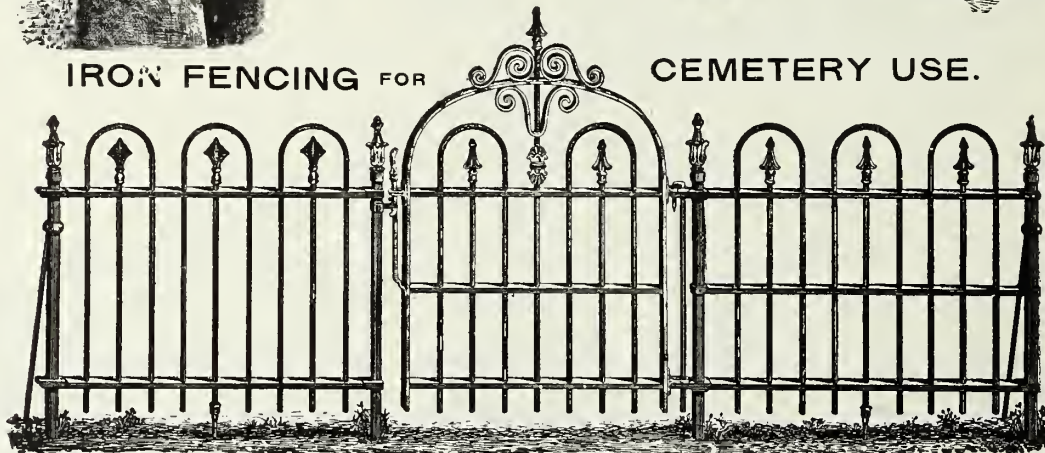
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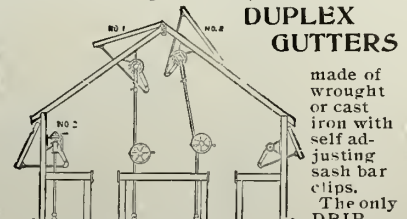
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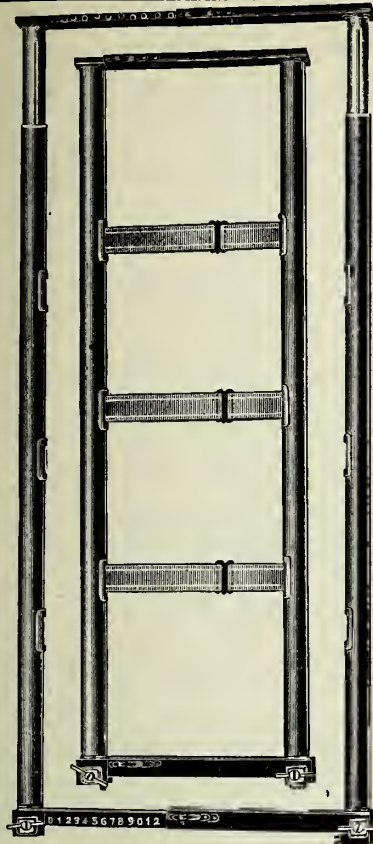
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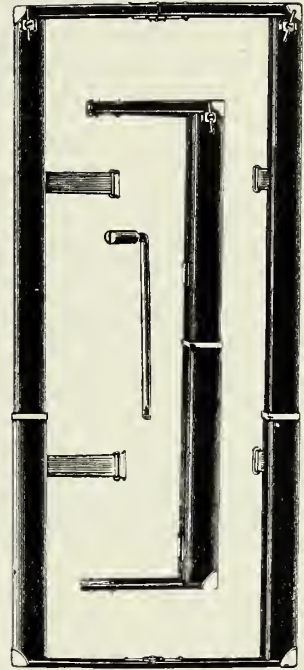


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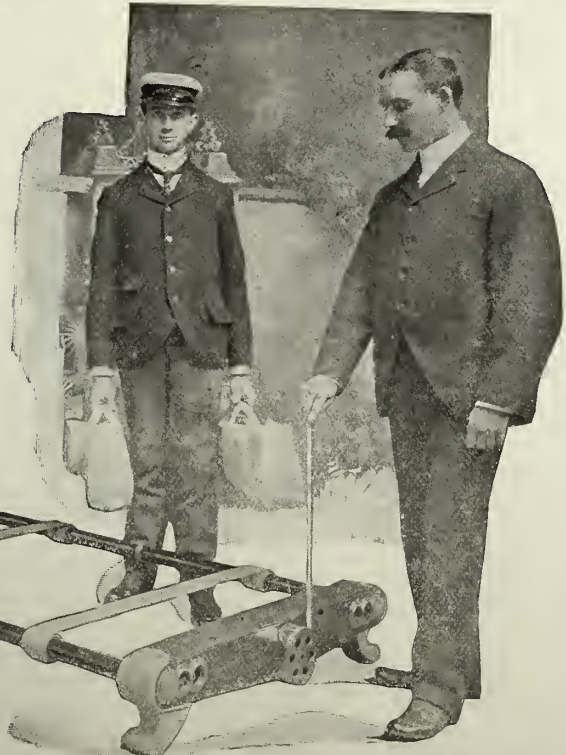
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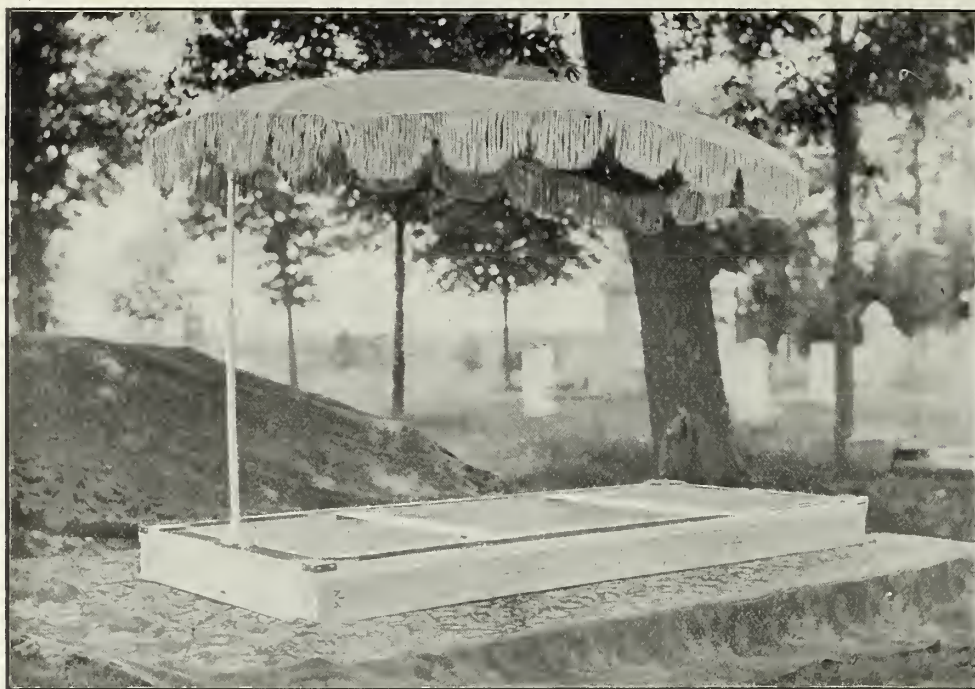
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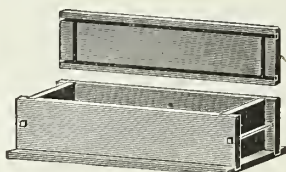
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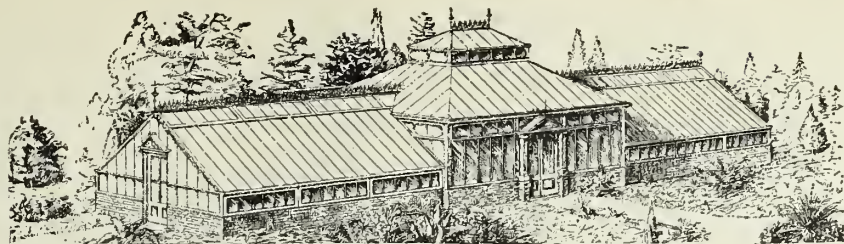
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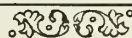
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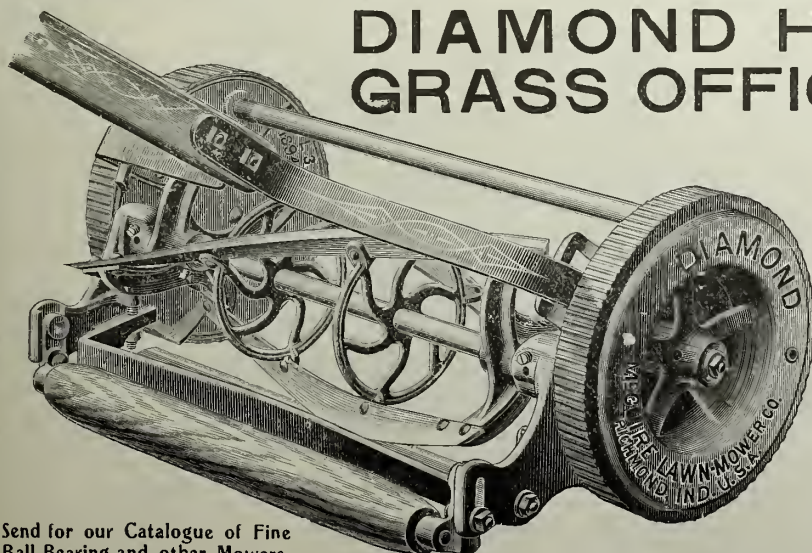
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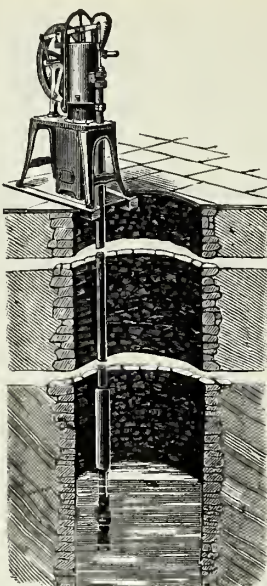
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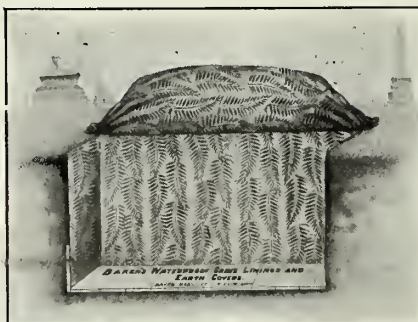
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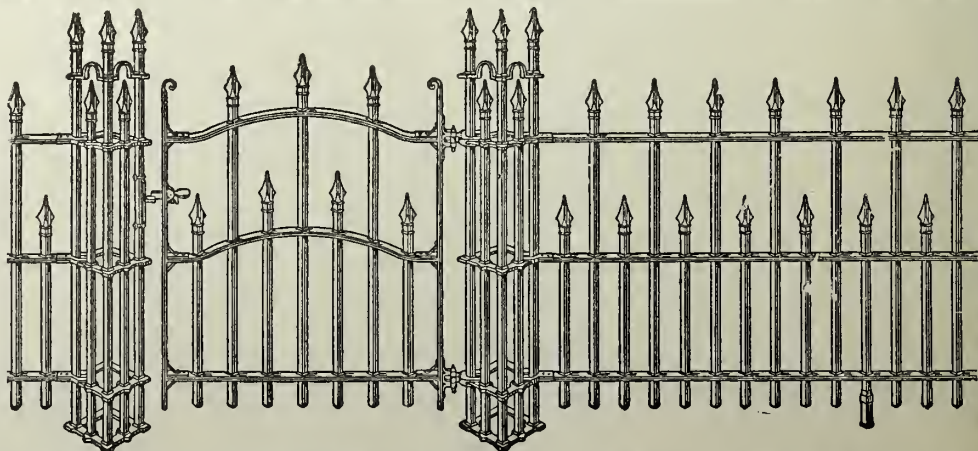
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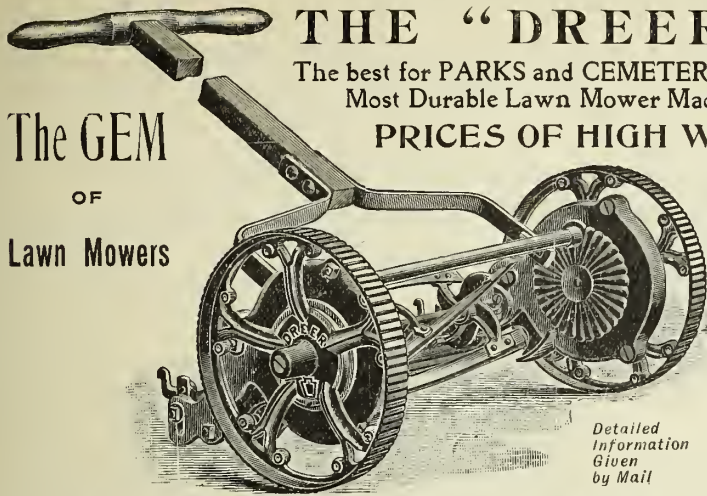
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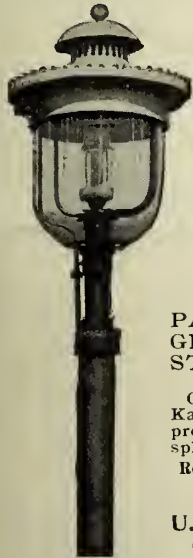
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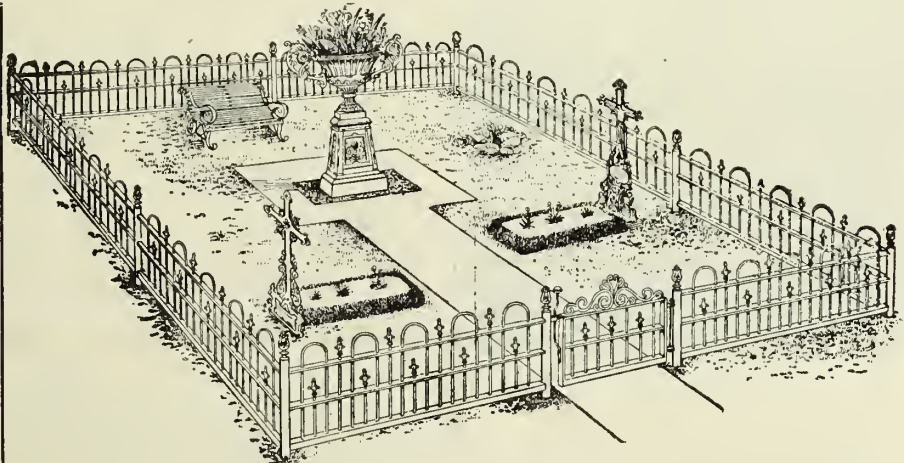
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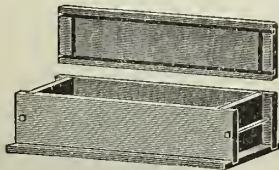
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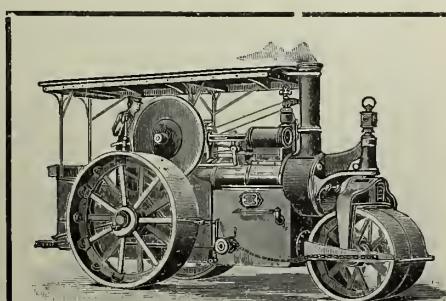
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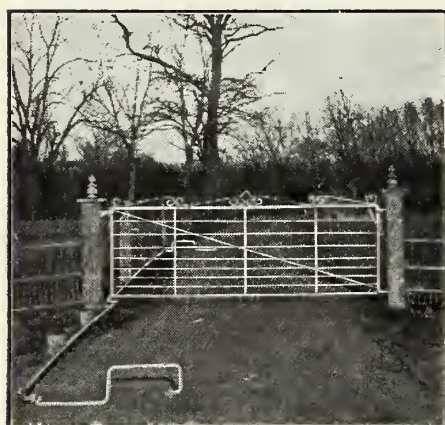
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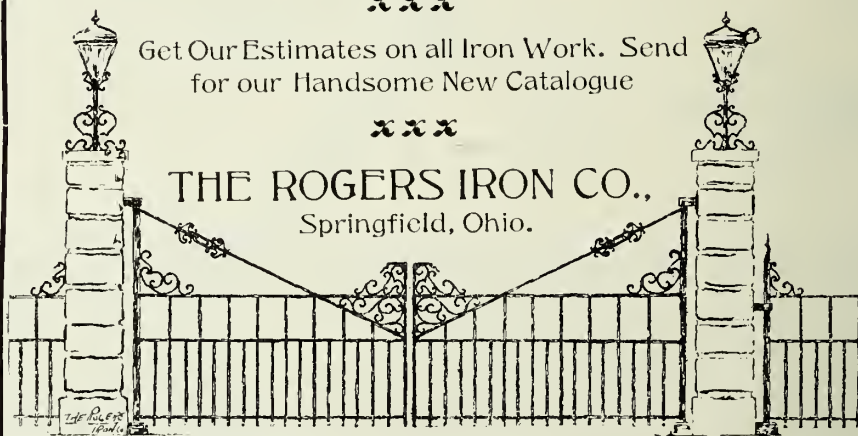
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XII

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1902.

No. 4

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POSTER ADVERTISING.

The Buffalo ordinance limiting the size of poster advertisements has been declared valid by the New York Supreme Court, and following this a bill has been introduced into the assembly imposing a stamp tax of one cent on every two square feet of board except where the billboard advertisement is displayed where the business is carried on. The bill has been criticised for its conservatism and compared with foreign taxes on such forms of public advertising, the tax is small. In some instances abroad the tax is so arranged that it becomes actually prohibitory of the use of large billboards. Every move that will tend to discountenance the degradation of our cities and landscapes by billboard advertising is worthy of commendation and support, but at the same time there should be no half-way measures; and as the New York *Evening Post* suggests, offenders against the eye and other senses should be as amenable to restriction as those offending the ear and nose.

PLEA FOR OUR NATIVE SHRUBS.

A more extended use of our native shrubs has been constantly urged in these columns, not alone for their particular beauty and appropriateness, their great variety, their

adaptability to local conditions and comparative inexpensiveness, where drawn from local sources, but also for their abundance whereby a scheme of planting can usually be carried out having all the necessary details of completeness under the conditions demanded in landscape art. Another reason for their use is made by Mr. F. H. Nutter, of Minneapolis, given in a recent issue of the *Minnesota Horticulturist*. He says: "There is another value that may be attached to our native trees and shrubs. * * * These imported trees and shrubs we value so highly are not native forms where they originate. They are perhaps sports which have been kept in preservation. So another value of our shrubs is as a foundation to build up a system of improved native shrubs. We know by observation that many of these shrubs have some different specific beauty, different from some others of the same variety about it, and it seems to me that by careful selection many native shrubs may be developed equal to foreign varieties." This is an excellent suggestion which should yield bountiful results.

IOWA'S NEW

RIVER FRONT LAW.

An important act was passed in March last by the Iowa legislature by which towns intersected by meandered streams may acquire rights over the waters and banks of such streams to improve them and park their banks within the corporate limits. This is certainly a move in the right direction, and such legislative action should be followed without delay by other states. The improvement of city fronts along river banks has been a matter of curious neglect, for no other condition of urban existence affords finer opportunities for city decoration and embellishment than its river frontage, and eloquent proof of the correctness of the assertion may be seen in the Charles River improvement in Boston and the magnificent Thames embankment of London, and other places. As a rule the river frontage is a disgrace to the community, unsanitary and unsafe, and its higher possibilities for the benefit of the people have been overlooked entirely for the interests of commerce only, whereas, as a rule, both interests could have been better subserved by improvement. The Iowa law provides for a commission to be appointed by the Governor upon petition of electors of any city, which shall be vested in fee simple with the title of the bed of the meandered stream in trust for the public, and may redeem lands within the meander lines, build

and maintain dams, construct walls and banks and beautify and park such banks and areas as may be required. The act also gives the commission power to issue bonds and otherwise defines its powers and duties. The act immediately became law and was signed by the Governor on April 26.

AGENCIES PROMOTING IMPROVEMENT The rapidly increasing interest in the cause of outdoor improvement, as it relates to both city and country conditions, can be appreciated more widely by noting the various and important agencies now actively engaged in its promotion. Besides the American Park and Outdoor Art Association and the American League for Civic Improvement, with both of which our readers are perhaps more familiar, the work of the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Trustees of Public Reservations of Massachusetts and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society with its Woman's Auxiliary, of New York, have each been so active in their several lines of endeavor that the results of their work have invested them with a national importance. The League for Social Service, with headquarters in New York City, in the value and practical suggestiveness of its educational propaganda, which cover the country, exercises a most valuable and far-reaching influence in the general scheme of improvement. To these agencies must be added the City Parks Association of Philadelphia, which is engaged in a magnificent project for that city's park system, the numerous park commissions throughout the country, and the art commissions of the larger cities. Another significant influence and a vastly consequential one is that of the architects, and these through their organizations, such as the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League of America, and local architectural leagues, are displaying an effective activity in the work, especially in civic betterment. And added to these larger forces we must note the great number of village and other improvement associations, the horticultural societies, the farmers' institutes, and many other minor clubs, all of which are, with more or less zeal, seeking to understand and then to take part in our great national movement of improving and preserving our surroundings. And it would vastly help the cause if the smaller bodies could be led to place themselves in business relationship with the larger associations, in order to secure the benefits of their wider experience and knowledge of the requirements of the work, all of which could be obtained for little more than the asking.

NEW YORK TREE PLANTING RULES.

The following rules and regulations governing the planting of trees in Manhattan have been adopted by the Board of Park Commissioners:

1. No shade or ornamental tree or shrub shall be planted in any of the streets, avenues, or public thoroughfares of the City of New York, until such tree or shrub shall have been first inspected and approved by a duly appointed employe or expert of the department and a permit granted therefor.
2. No hole or excavation shall be prepared for the planting of any tree or shrub unless sufficient mold of satisfactory quality shall be used, and a duly appointed employe or expert of the department shall report that the conditions, such as the absence of poisonous gas and deleterious substances, have been made satisfactory and a permit granted therefor.
3. No stem, branch, or leaf of any such tree or shrub shall be cut, broken, or otherwise disturbed without having been first examined by a duly appointed expert or employe of the department and a permit granted therefor.
4. No root of any such tree or shrub shall be disturbed or interfered with in any way by any individual or any officer or employe of a public or private corporation until the same shall have been examined and a permit issued therefor.
5. The surface of the ground within three feet of any tree or shrub growing on any street, avenue, or other public thoroughfare shall not be cultivated, fertilized, paved, or given any treatment whatever except under permit granted after an inspection by a duly appointed employe or expert of the department.
6. It shall not be lawful to attach any guy rope, cable, or other contrivance to any tree or shrub or to use the same in connection with any banner, transparency, or any business purpose whatever, except under a permit from this department.
7. It shall not be lawful to cut, deface, mutilate, or in any way misuse any tree or shrub, nor shall any horse or other animal be permitted to stand in a manner or position where it may or shall cut, deface or mutilate any tree or shrub.
8. The foregoing rules and regulations are also adopted and declared as ordinances. Any person violating the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction thereof before a city magistrate be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50, or in default of payment of such fine, by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.

In addition to the above there will be issued in due course a code of rules for the guidance and control of the inspectors employed by the commission, a very necessary matter we should judge from an examination of the regulations, for unless in the hands of absolutely competent men, they may be made detrimental in view of personal prejudices and influences. We are inclined to the belief that in the care of a city's trees the most efficacious and rational method is the one-man system, where the authority being vested in a thoroughly educated city forester, his dictum would be recognized as final, and there would be far less chance for the pernicious influence or misplaced zeal that a complex body for some reason or the other usually invites. The foregoing rules and regulations should, however, be the means of doing much good if properly administered under competent inspectorship, and it is on this that their value actually depends. Trees are now recognized as being of such essential value to urban comfort and health, that no amount of effort to provide for their care and maintenance can be considered excessive, and the question is one for highly educated expert consideration.

Rochambeau Monument, Washington, D. C.

The monument illustrated on this page, erected in memory of Count Rochambeau, commander-in-chief of the French forces that assisted America during the Revolution, was unveiled on Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., May 24, amid ceremonies of international significance. An official embassy from the French government, composed of distinguished civil and military representatives, and descendants of Count Rochambeau, was sent over on the French man-of-war *Gaulois* to participate in the dedication. The statue was unveiled by the Countess Rochambeau, and addresses delivered by President Roosevelt, Ambassador Cambon, Cardinal Gibbons, and General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France.

The statue stands at the southwest corner of Lafayette Square, and is a companion-piece to the monument to Lafayette at the southeast corner. It is a replica in bronze of the one modeled by Sculptor Ferdinand Hamar, now standing at Vendome, France, and was purchased by an appropriation of Congress. The pedestal, which is made of Poitou French Granite, was also designed by Hamar, and made by F. Gaussen.

The monument consists of a finely proportioned pedestal, in the general form of a truncated pyramid, fronted by a symbolic group, and surmounted by the heroic-sized figure of Rochambeau. The great Field Marshal is shown in the full uniform of his rank, standing in a commanding position, directing the attack on the British lines. His right hand is outstretched, and in his left he holds a map.

The symbolic figure in front of the pedestal rep-

resents France and the Spirit of Liberty, holding aloft the crossed flags of France and America. Beneath her feet is the prow of a ship, suggestive of the force which France sent to the aid of this country. Below are linked together the arms of France and of the United States, including the eagle, and on the sides of the base are the coat-of-arms of the French nation and the Rochambeau family. The design throughout is admirably conceived and executed, and is everywhere suggestive of the ties of friendship between the two republics.

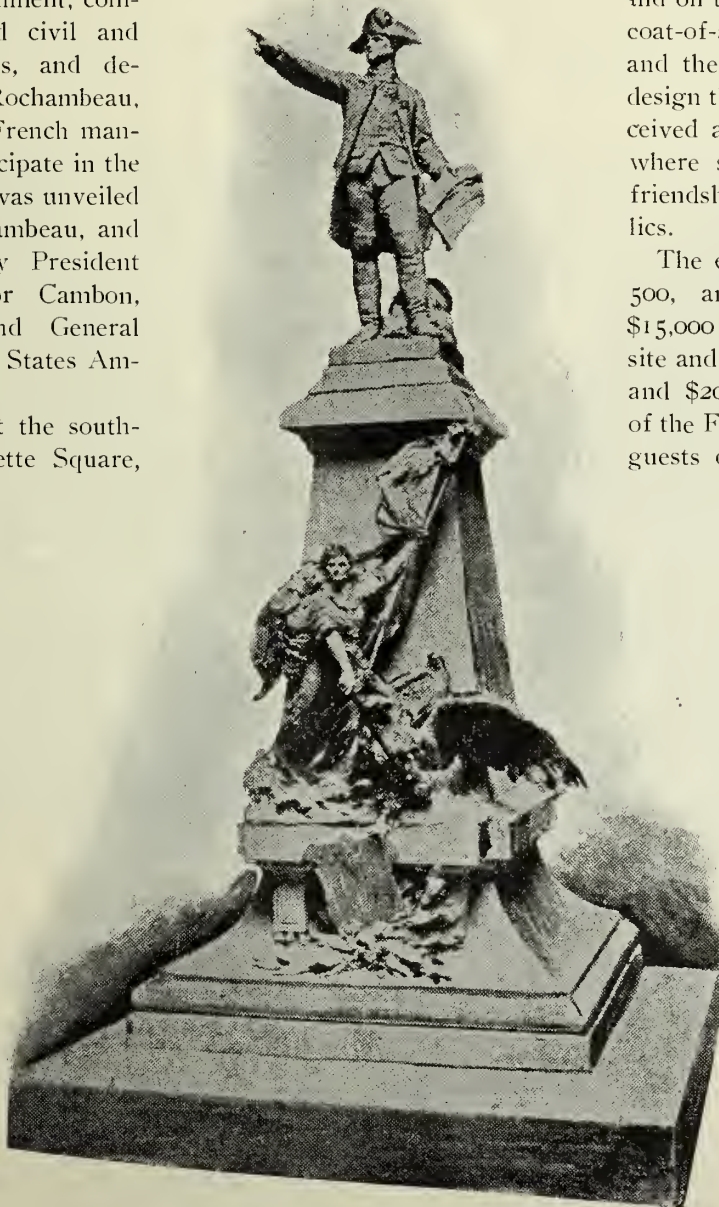
The cost of the statue was \$22,500, and Congress appropriated \$15,000 for the preparation of the site and the erection of the pedestal, and \$20,000 for the entertainment of the French visitors, who were the guests of the nation until June 1.

They were given official entertainment, and visited West Point, Annapolis, New York and Boston during their stay.

The monument is 22 feet square at the base, and about 37 feet high. The material of the base and pedestal was all quarried in France, the base being of red granite, and the rest of the pedestal of Caen stone. The work of erection was done by J. F. Manning & Co., Washington, D. C.

The sculptor, Ferdinand Hamar,

who was present at the unveiling, is a pupil of Barrias, and is a deaf mute. He is a native of Vendome, the birthplace of Rochambeau, and is about 30 years old. The statue of Rochambeau was first shown at the Paris Exposition of 1900, won for the young sculptor an international reputation, and was soon after unveiled at Vendome with military honors.



HAMAR'S STATUE OF ROCHAMBEAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

Tree-Lined Avenues.

There are trees that naturally flourish under prevailing conditions, in all cities. The true art of street tree planting is to select the trees best adapted to local environments.

The maples of New England, the live oaks and magnolias of the southern states and the palms of southern California show the best developments of each, and consequently there is not the labor and expense involved as there unavoidably is in creating congenial surroundings for adopted or foreign trees. Los Angeles, Cal., has avenues bordered with palms that are magnificent in scenic effect. These palms are not all native Californians, but many of them are. The handsomest of the native palms is the Washingtonia. The

it is as well to say that not all native trees, however free, are desirable. For instance, the live oak is a better street and park tree than the magnolia. The latter sheds its leaves, which are large and stiff, all the year round. An evergreen, it has no regular fall-of-the-leaf, but sheds some leaves every day the wind stirs. Then the cones, that form after the flowers, fall for weeks. The live oak has no objections unless to the acorns, which are small but borne in abundance. The plane or sycamore is a tree of universal adoption. It is a majestic street tree, as shown in Washington, Salt Lake and other cities. The trunks are columnar, the limbs always high up, and the bark almost white, slightly tinted green. The plane sheds the outer bark,



"FAN PALMS," PALM AVENUE, LONGSTREET HOMESTEAD, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

early Spanish padres and Jesuit missionaries recognized the beauty and long life of this palm, and hundreds of them were removed from canyons and desert plains to the old mission gardens and to the then infant towns and settlements. They are glorious emblems of a country's past. No new growth, however fostered, can equal the palm, oak or other tree of a century of growth. The old mission gardens are permanently adorned by these old palms. Historic, inseparably connected with the early settlement of the Pacific Coast, the old missions are doubly sacred. California preserves and honors them. Tourists visit them and artists delight to sketch them and the views they command.

Taking the palms of Los Angeles as an example of how street trees may become a city's chief adorning,

leaving the smooth, satiny white bark exposed. This is one tree the objections to which are not worth mentioning.

The most objectionable street trees are those that grow upon rhizoma roots. They are tempting because they exceed all trees in rapidity of growth. The silver leaf poplar or aspen belongs to this class, the cut-paper-leaf mulberry and the black locust or false acacia, all of which will make fine shade trees in two years from one year-old saplings when set in place. The roots grow proportionately with the tops and the tendency is constantly to send up scions, causing upheavals of pavement bricks and stone. The greatest vigilance is necessary to prevent these sprouts coming up between stones and brick, widening crevices and injuring walks.

The elm in Boston is a handsome street tree; in Richmond, Va., the linden is much in evidence and always beautiful, and here and about, in one city and another may be seen the Lombardy poplar, unequaled in our own or foreign lands for imparting a look of grandeur to the view. France has adopted the Lombardy poplar extensively, and the effect is such that all travelers remark the turnpikes and boulevards the tree adorns. It is a tree much to be commended, especially for broad and extended views.

MRS. G. T. DRENNAN.

PRESERVE OUR NATIVE PLANTS.

In order to prevent the indiscriminate and destructive picking of our native flowers and the consequent destruction of many of the rare species, a fund of \$3,000 was presented by Misses Olivia and Caroline Stokes to the New York Botanical Garden on condition that the interest of this sum should be used for the preservation of native plants, or for bringing before the public the need of such preservation. As the first step in this work, three prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 respectively, were offered for the best essays on the methods to be pursued in the work of preservation. The first prize was awarded to Dr. F. H. Knowlton, of the United States National Museum, at Washington; the second to Cora H. Clarke, of Boston, Mass., and the third to Dr. A. J. Grout, of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. The papers were published in the *Journal of the New York Botanical Garden*, and the following extracts will give some idea of the methods proposed.

Dr. Knowlton draws a parallel between the present movement and the successful efforts that have already been made against the wanton destruction of bird life, and gives the following specific suggestion as to methods of procedure:

"As a means of awakening this more or less dormant public sentiment, I would make the following suggestions:

"In large measure it can be accomplished by the aid of the public press. As perhaps the best means of reaching this field, I would advocate the formation of what may be called a *press bureau*. That is, an individual or a set of individuals should be charged with the duty of preparing, from time to time, short, crisp, readable accounts of this movement. These should be printed on slips in the form of "copy" and distributed as widely as possible to newspapers and other periodicals, accompanied with a request to the editor for publication if found available. Some will, of course, find their way into the waste basket, but if supplied in this convenient form, many will undoubtedly be printed. This work should not be sporadic, nor on the other hand would it be wise to crowd it.

As a further means of spreading this movement I

would advocate the establishment of a national society, aiming to do for plants what the Audubon Society has so well done for our birds. This, of course, should be in no wise a technical botanical society, but an organization adapted especially to children, young people and nature-lovers in general. With relatively slight modification the constitution of the Audubon Society could be adapted to the needs of an organization of this kind, for which I venture to suggest the name *Torrey Society*. There could be no more fitting memorial to this celebrated botanist than a society devoted to the preservation and popular study of the plants he loved so well.

The establishment of chapters of this society should be urged in centers where interest, however slight, is manifested, and in time a journal devoted to its needs could be inaugurated. At first, however, it might be best to affiliate with some existing publication, after the manner of the magazine *Bird-Lore*, which is the official organ of the Audubon Societies.

Another fruitful field to be cultivated is the public school. Probably no class in the general public is so destructive of flowers and plants as the average school child. Most children are naturally destructive, but most of this comes from thoughtlessness which can be in large measure corrected by judicious instruction. As a first step toward securing this correction the aid of teachers of nature classes should be secured. Leaflets setting forth the objects of this movement should be wisely and systematically distributed among teachers, and if practicable a reading book adapted to the lower grades of public schools should be prepared, in which interesting accounts of plants and plant-life should be woven with appeals for plant protection."

Concerning ways and means for producing immediate results the writer suggests that local societies for plant protection be formed, and that the public be informed that none of the plants to be protected have any intrinsic market value. The erection of warning signs wherever possible is also advocated.

* * * *

Miss Clarke quotes instances where a number of rare and beautiful species have been exterminated, and advocates the following methods for protection:

"Legislation—such as protects the Hartford trailing fern;

"Moral suasion—articles in papers and magazines, explaining the dangers which threaten our native flora, and calling upon people not to buy certain species.

"Education—which goes more deeply into the subject, and endeavors to teach both children and adults, by lectures, lessons and talks, the beauty and worth of our native flora, the duty of preserving it, and the best way to enjoy it. Can we not persuade those who go out to gather flowers that a few blossoms showing the graceful outline and contrasting leaves are really more pleasing to the eye than a great crowded bunch?

Surely after all these decades of Japanese art, we ought to have a generation growing up that has learned to appreciate the beauty of a single spray, be it rose, bamboo or pine, and the eye thus trained will soon learn that those able to go to see the flowers in their natural surroundings will care but little for a bunch in a vase.

"Let us establish letters, talks, classes and societies to interest everyone in the life of plants; let us teach them to care for the plants as individuals, to be interested in watching them *in situ*, to study the growth of the shoots, the twining and climbing of vines, the way the flowers are fertilized, which insects visit which flowers, which the plants guard against, and all curious facts about seed-dispersion, and it will soon cease to be an aim merely to gather as large a bunch of flowers as possible, and then perhaps to tire of it and throw it down, wilting, in the dusty highway.

"The Audubon Societies for the Preservation of Birds send out traveling lecturers, accompanied by a lantern and slides; I hardly think our work can be done in the same way, but might we not accomplish by means of a traveling lecturer who would go about to different towns giving talks, which, having the interest of the personal element, might be heeded where circulars, placards and pamphlets would fail to influence? If he could also interest his hearers in making a list of the plants of their township or county they might be stimulated to protect their plant-species."

* * * *

Mr. Grout says in his paper: "If rules something like the following were iterated and reiterated in the public prints with fairly complete lists of the local plants in each of the classes mentioned (for the composition of these lists would vary greatly in different localities), I believe it might do much to save our native wild flowers from needless and thoughtless destruction. And we of the city might still enjoy our bouquet of wild flowers with a clear conscience.

"Flowers of any kind should not be gathered near walks or drives. They give the most pleasure to the most people in their natural situation and they are most exposed to injury from thoughtless people and vandals.

"As little as possible of leaf or leaf-bearing shoot should be gathered with the flowers, and underground stems or roots should never be disturbed. The violation of this rule is responsible for much of the damage done the trailing arbutus.

"Rare or unusual flowers found near a city should not be gathered except for strictly scientific purposes. This of course does not apply to plants which are plainly weeds or introduced plants.

"In the case of annuals, flowers enough to furnish plenty of seeds for next year must be allowed to remain on the plants.

"Flowers with long stalks like water lilies and violets, which can be picked without injuring other portions of the plant, can usually be gathered freely with little danger of injury to the plants as a whole. It is well known to floriculturists that flower production is much less exhausting to the plant than the production of seeds and that to get the greatest yield of flowers the blooms must be picked as they open. This principle will apply to wild flowers as well as to those under cultivation.

"Flowers can be gathered in moderation from flowering shrubs and trees without material injury to the plants if little of the wood and leaf-bearing shoot be removed and care be taken to select flowers from different portions of the plant.

"Then there is a class of flowers ordinarily classed as weeds, yet beautiful withal, and so sturdy and difficult of destruction that they can nearly always be collected without compunction. Such are daisies, buttercups, wild carrot, dandelions and others."

AMONG OUR AMERICAN TREES.

One of the most commendable features in modern landscape gardening is the importance given to native trees and shrubbery. This not only evinces a taste for the beautiful, though devoid of high sounding titles and fancy prices, but bespeaks a wholesome interest in things at least akin to forestry, and through this appreciation will in due time be given by the public to one of our priceless heritages the protection so earnestly asked for by those most interested.

Our native arboreal flora offers a wide range, both in variety and in natural requirements. Mountain and swamp have each their characteristic flora, though happily many of these may be interchanged with success. The season of bloom opens in March with the pussy willows and closes in late November with the pale yellow witchhazel. Evergreens are well represented, and no more graceful conifers can be found than the native hemlock, juniper and arbor vitae. The deciduous trees represent many different families, some of the genera dating back to geological times.

Notable among the latter is the tulip tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera*. Only one or possibly two species, according to Dr. Britton, are natives of Eastern North America and China, though the old rocks of the Laramie Group are rich in fossils of numerous species. Our familiar tree, known also as whitewood and incorrectly as poplar, has curiously truncated leaves quite unlike any other tree, either native or exotic. The manner in which they are folded in the first stages of growth gives an interesting study in veneration, and we but infer that the ends are cut off simply because they were so crowded that they had no chance to grow. The flowers, borne profusely in May, are scarcely less attractive to all beholders than to the bees.

which flock in great numbers for the nectar. Though lacking the show of the tulip, they resemble it in form and size, and the curious crescent of orange on each greenish petal is almost as beautiful as unique.

Closely related are the magnolias, also tracing their ancestry to geological times. While the great magnolia of the south with its far-famed fragrance will not endure our northern clime, the cucumber tree, *M. acuminata*, is certainly worthy of cultivation. The flowers resemble those of the tulip tree, except that the orange marking is absent; and the fleshy fruits, their scarlet seeds bursting forth and suspended by tiny threads, are highly ornamental. They are also a delectable food for the squirrel, which keeps a sharp lookout for the prize.

The dogwood is another conspicuous flowering tree, the snowy white banners or involucre surrounding the groups of small, yellowish flowers, entering into the decorations of Memorial Day. In late summer the berries become scarlet, and the autumn landscape is still further enhanced in beauty by the rich crimson foliage.

The chestnut with its long creamy pendants, is one of the beauties of June. Beech, even in winter, with

the dead leaves still clinging, their whitened forms contrasting so charmingly with the gray bole, is always a favorite. Maple, elm, ash, linden, all make admirable shade trees, and most of them may be trimmed into a compact head.

The oaks have acquired an unfavorable reputation for planting on account of their supposed slow growth. This is a mistake, and those who have tested the matter unite in affirming that when given a chance the oak will mature as rapidly as many other trees. Severe pruning when transplanted is essential to success with the oak.

Finally, our little friends, the birds, should not be overlooked, and some of the trees bearing berries will attract the charming visitors, resulting in twofold enjoyment. A few choke cherry and black cherry trees will serve to detract the birds from cultivated fruit as well, and there is much enjoyment in watching the motley maneuvers and dress of the gay band that throng to the annual feast. Dogwood and spice-bush allure in autumn, and in mid-winter the ruffled grouse gladly seeks food from the mountain ash of the lawn.

BESSIE L. PUTNAM.

Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

Mt. Auburn Cemetery, of Cambridge, Mass., has been written and spoken about so much that it seems almost as though nothing remained to be said, yet I do not believe that it is generally known that there is a restriction placed upon the promiscuous taking of photographs by photographers, amateurs or otherwise. Partly out of respect for the families of the many distinguished people whose remains are buried here, and partly from the idea of keeping the cemetery somewhat private, a permit is given to the camera artist in which he is allowed to photograph the chapels, the receiving tomb, the tower, and the avenues, but on no conditions must a private grave be taken; such are the instructions. Even with these limitations many delightful pictures may be obtained which show the effect of judicious planting in relieving the sombre and harsh surroundings.

About 30 years ago the receiving tomb was built with a capacity of about 100 bodies. About the same time vines were started to relieve the severity of the stone work. *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, with a few *Clematis*

mixed in, was planted with a result which is certainly quite pleasing, the grewsomeness of the structure being taken away by the growth. To the right of the



SCENE IN MT. AUBURN CEMETERY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

receiving tomb a pond was formed by damming a natural waterway.

The planting of the willows was done about 30 years ago by the former superintendent, J. W. Lovering. The banks, of course, as will be seen in the photograph, are quite artificial looking in some portions. A little

judicious grading when it was being constructed with the accompanying walk would have eliminated the slight harshness. Nevertheless the pond has a certain charm which acts as a relief from the consideration of the stone cutter's art.

Bits of scenery in cemeteries should be highly prized and preserved, especially when nature, with its diversified topography and natural growths has given the opportunity to do so with land which could not be advantageously used for burial purposes. Of course, the leveling method is often resorted to in crowded cemeteries, or to make a complete system of lots. But the well thought out plan of the landscape architect usually provides for these reservations.

Cemeteries can never be classed as parks, and the treatment is necessarily restricted in a landscape sense; but local views can be preserved as made and varied scenes obtained by judicious planning.

The planting at present in Mt. Auburn Cemetery is under the charge of the superintendent, James C. Scorgie.

H. J. KELLOWAY.

THE LEHMANN MEMORIAL TEMPLE.

The Lehmann memorial temple now in course of erection in Waldheim Cemetery, Chicago, is a departure from the conventional form of cemetery memorial.

The structure is cruciform in plan, rising from a base 36 ft. by 22 ft. to a height of 31 feet to the apex of tower. Twenty-eight fluted Ionic columns, 11 feet in height, spring from heavily moulded pedestals which are connected by a granite balustrade. The entablature and pediments are richly carved and moulded as is the square tower surmounting the roof. Facing the entrance steps is a large polished inscription tablet of dark granite.

The roomy vestibule will have a mosaic floor of special design, marble walls and ceilings, art glass windows and bronze doors and grilles. There will be receptacles for twenty-three caskets, faced with Italian marble slabs with bronze fittings. The entire superstructure is of Barre granite and has been cut at the works of Jones Brothers and Barclay Brothers at Barre, Vt. Messrs. Joseph Pajean & Sons, Chicago, are the architects and contractors. The cost of the memorial is to be \$50,000.



THE LEHMANN MEMORIAL TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

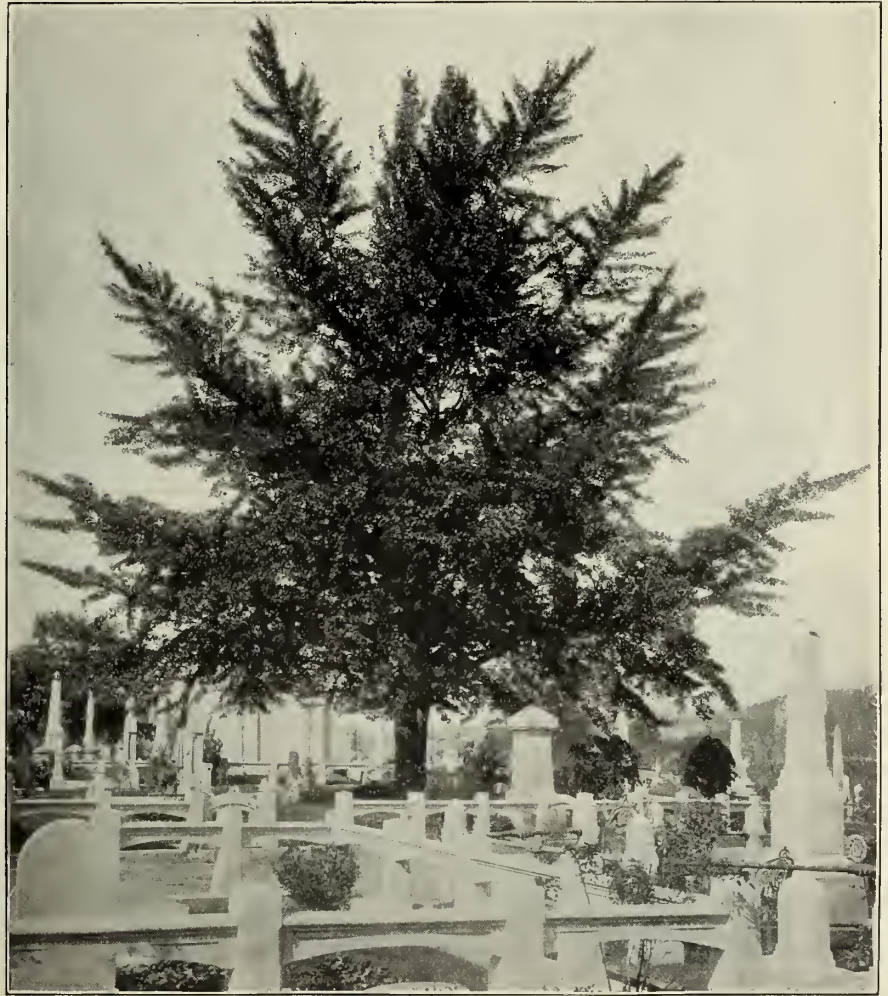
Salisburia Adiantifolia.

The illustration presented of the *Salisburia*, or Ginkgo, is of a tree growing in old Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, and is one of the finest trees in these parts. There are taller trees, but not many of the spreading character of this. When photographing the tree, its dimensions were taken, and found to be in diameter of trunk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; in height, 55 feet; and in spread of branches 50 feet. What makes this usual interest is the fact of its being a seed-bearing tree. Some others in other parts of particular tree of more than this city are also seed-bearing, and as many more are not. As with many other trees, there have been opinions entertained in the past that the *Salisburia* could not fruit without the presence of a male tree near it, but, evidently, there are some trees bearing perfect flowers, as the tree illustrated is near no other one that I am aware of, and many holly trees are known to bear when entirely isolated from any other one. The leaves of the *Salisburia* closely resemble in shape the maiden-hair fern, from which circumstance comes its appropriate name, maiden-hair tree. I should say, too, that late botanists discard its old name, *Salisburia*, and call it *Ginkgo triloba*. The fruit of this tree is produced singly and in pairs, and resembles when ripe a light yellow, small plum, having, too, a stone seed as a plum has. As a curiosity these seeds have an attraction; after falling from the tree and being crushed the odor is not agreeable.

As a rule the tree does not grow as spreading as the one photographed, but much pyramidal, sometimes, in fact, almost of a Lombardy poplar outline. It is a fine tree for avenue planting, and those of our readers who have visited Washington will remember a grand avenue of them leading to the Agricultural buildings. About Philadelphia there are many very fine specimens, and at least a half dozen known to me of the fruit-bearing kind.

The tree is very popular, not only for its singular appearance, but also because of the ease with which it may be transplanted. With but ordinary care, one rarely fails to grow when transplanted.

Another surprising fact to most every one is that it is a coniferous tree in its botanical relationship, one of a very small number of such trees of a deciduous character.



SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA, LAUREL HILL CEMETERY, PHILADELPHIA.

When it is remembered that this tree is from Northern China, and that it stands zero weather here without the slightest injury—and much below zero at times—it is a surprise to many to learn that it is not hardy in the North of England, where the cold is not as severe as ours. But this is probably owing to the lack of proper ripening of the wood in Autumn, as it is in the case of many other trees and shrubs which are hardy in this country and yet winter kills them in England.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Memorial Art In the Modern Cemetery.

The revolution in the methods of management and the improvement of cemeteries brought about by the adoption of what is called the lawn plan, or what is more properly designated the landscape plan, has been a remarkable development, and especially when considered in relation to the short time which has elapsed since the first efforts in so radical a reform. For any fundamental change in custom and plan of the habit of centuries as illustrated in the burial ground can be nothing else than radical. It is therefore remarkable

obvious and discordant his failures, be they great or small.

That there are discordant notes in the harmonies of even our finest cemeteries cannot be denied, the result of conditions imposed by both the management and the lot owners. With the former the question of income, and with the latter that of personal rights, are largely stumbling blocks at present to the more perfect fruition of the modern in its integrity.

There are two more important considerations in the



FIG. 1—THE MILMORE MEMORIAL. D. C. FRENCH, SC.
Erected in Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston, Mass. Its present appearance and surroundings.

that in so few short years so wonderful a transformation even in the larger cemeteries should have taken place, and that too with the evident approbation of the community.

And the end is not yet, for the final development of the landscape cemetery means perfect harmony in all the relations of its parts, necessitated by the fact that art, the art of great mother nature, demands that her rules be observed, in that any deviation from what she has made apparent in her own great order, only detracts from the works of man, and renders more

landscape plan of care and development, upon which may be said to depend the character and permanent beauty of the cemetery—the amount and distribution of the planting and the design and disposition of the memorials. Expansive lawns, however well kept, profusely dotted with monuments of various sizes, with little or no shrubbery to break the monotony, is not the lawn plan in the true meaning. And, however well ordered the grounds, however refined the monuments, if the latter be not disposed so as to display appropriate surroundings and to harmonize with the landscape ef-

fects, it is not the lawn plan properly understood. Many of our finer cemeteries are still in the transition state, owing to a lack of appreciation of what is demanded by the lawn plan, and many others are harboring blots on their possible beautiful landscapes from the failure to exercise control in the matter of design and location of memorials. Another view of the latter point is that the artistic value of numbers of fine monuments is lost because of the lack of consideration given to their setting and surroundings.

A very practical example of this phase of cemetery oversight, to use a mild term considering the results, is that of the "Milmore" memorial in Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston, Mass., one of the finest of the New

permanent and positive interest and value to the cemetery, actually injured by the proximity of a structure of only personal interest to the lot owner, and which becomes at the same time a severe reflection on the intelligence of the cemetery management, and this reflection will be more pronounced as years go by. It seems reasonable to think that in presenting this practical example of quite a common oversight in many leading cemeteries, a lesson is offered that should impress cemetery officials with the absolute necessity of advising their lot owners, as to the value and appropriateness of lot surroundings, and at the same time point a moral to officials to the effect that a memorial of public interest has a money value to the cemetery



FIG. 2—"WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."
The Milmore Memorial with appropriate surroundings and background.

England cemeteries. The monument itself is regarded as one of the best examples of memorial art in this country and is the work of Daniel Chester French. It was erected in memory of Martin Milmore, the sculptor, and as a remarkable piece of sculpture has been the subject of a large amount of commendatory discourse and literature.

In figure 1 we have a front view of the monument as it now stands. In its rear, on the adjoining lot, a massive mausoleum has been erected, so close as not only to leave no room for any shrubbery or planting to appropriately set off either structure, but actually to mar the classic and beautiful lines of the Milmore monument. Here we have a memorial which is a shrine for all lovers of sculptural art, which will always attract intelligent visitors and be a source of

which could be judiciously discharged by the setting apart of sufficient space and appropriate planting.

In figure 2 we have the "what might have been," and the contrast with figure 1 is at least striking. Without comment it emphasizes what has been said more distinctly than words, gives the proper value to the memorial and tells the story of the great work with the lessons it conveys, and at the same time it does justice to the cemetery and suggests enlightened care.

Ornamental planting judiciously disposed in the lawn system adds beauty and dignity to the grounds, improves the monuments by modifying effects, creates pleasing vistas and diverse landscape pictures, and is the measure of the landscape art dominating in the cemetery.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY
FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

FORMING AN IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

We are in receipt of a large number of inquiries relating to the formation and management of improvement organizations, and feel that we can do no better service to those who need such advice than by outlining the methods of some successful existing organizations.

To begin with what is probably the oldest society in the country; the Laurel Hill Association of Stockbridge, Mass., was organized in 1853; adopted a constitution in 1863; amended it in 1878; and amended it further in 1896, at which time it prepared and published a little pamphlet containing its constitution, as

places these meetings are likely to be pleasanter at the residences of members than in a public hall.

6. In some states, as in Massachusetts and New York, a special statute is not needed for these organizations. They can be incorporated under the general law applicable to similar organizations.

Many eastern improvement organizations deem it necessary, on account of bequests received and the expectation of further gifts, that their societies be incorporated, which accounts for paragraph six.

For instance, Miss Grace E. Blodgett, Secretary of the Village Improvement Society of Templeton, Mass., wrote us some time ago that in the fall of 1900 their society had a hotel given it, the "Templeton Inn," which, she stated, is valued at about \$45,000. The society has full control of this property and has the privilege of selling it if it sees fit to do so. The inn is utilized as a summer resort hotel. This interesting fact should certainly be an encouragement to all. Look

*Templeton Inn,
Templeton, Mass.,
"The Heart of
the Massachusetts
Highlands,"
Valued at
About \$45,000.*



*Built in 1900 by
Mr. Moses
W. Richardson.
Presented by him in
1901 to the Templeton
Improvement
Society.*

amended, together with the following suggestions to new organizations:

1. Funds to a considerable amount to serve as a nucleus for investment as well as for immediate use, should be secured before starting work.
2. Annual subscriptions should be obtained, and when practicable pledged for some years ahead, to insure the permanence of the organization and the continuance of its work.
3. Endeavors should be made to interest all classes. Children might be permitted to set trees themselves under the direction of the Association.
4. It is well to begin operations at some point in which the whole community is interested, such as the cemetery, or the public green or square. Avoid attempting to do too much at once.
5. To keep up the public interest in the Association and to look after its work, it is important to have monthly meetings of the executive committee. In small

around and consider who may in future donate ground for parks, squares, playgrounds, etc., to be under the control of your local improvement organization.

The Laurel Hill Association, and many other societies, own real estate which is, of course, conducted in the interests of the purposes for which such organizations are formed.

The officers of improvement societies consist of president, one or more vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary and, in some instances, of a corresponding secretary. These officials, together with the chairmen of standing committees, usually form the Executive Board, and this board comprises the active working force. In it, too, is usually vested the practical control and management of the affairs of the society and the expenditure of all of its moneys.

The following simple constitution is that of a prominent organization. It has appeared in this department before, but will serve the purposes of societies

formed now as well as it did when first offered in 1899. Its very simplicity is, perhaps, its chief excellence.

1. This Association shall be called the Improvement Association.

2. The objects of this Association shall be to cultivate public sentiment in favor of improving and beautifying the homes, streets and surroundings of, and to endeavor to promote, in every legitimate manner, the best development of the whole community.

3. The payment of (any sum decided on, usually from 25 cents to \$2.00) shall constitute membership during the current year of the Association.

4. (Deals with the number and names of officers and the number and personnel of the Executive Board.)

5. No debt shall be contracted by the Executive Board beyond the amount of available means within their control, and no member of the Association shall be liable for any debt of the Association beyond the amount of his or her subscription.

6. (This section specifies the date of annual meeting; gives rules for called meetings and quorums.)

the same monthly to the Treasurer of the Trustees, and make an annual report.

Article 5. The duties and powers of the Trustees are defined in the act of incorporation. In addition they may appoint such committees as they deem necessary to carry on the work of the society, and should make an annual report.

Article 6. Any person may be proposed and elected to membership by a majority vote of the members present and voting at any meeting of the society.

Article 7. The payment of one dollar shall constitute a non-resident, an honorary member.

Article 8. The payment of twenty-five dollars shall constitute any person a life member.

Article 9. The annual dues shall be fifty cents, payable in May of each year.

Article 10. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article 11. The annual meeting shall be held the first Monday in May.

Article 12. Special meetings may be called by the

Looking
North from
Templeton "Inn."



Shade Trees
on the
"Public Common,"
Templeton, Mass.

7. This Constitution may be amended at any meeting of the Association, provided said amendment shall have been in the published call for the meeting.

BY-LAWS OF THE TEMPLETON (MASS.) IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

Article 1. The officers of the society should be a President, two Vice Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary, to be chosen by ballot annually, to hold their offices until successors be chosen, and twelve trustees elected, as provided in the act of incorporation.

Article 2. Members to be eligible to the office of President, Secretary and Treasurer must be members of the Board of Trustees.

Article 3. The Secretary should keep a record of the proceedings of all meetings, and make an annual report of the doings of the society.

Article 4. The Treasurer shall collect and receive all monies due and belonging to the society, paying

President and Secretary, and shall be called by those officers upon the petition of five members.

Article 13. Meetings shall be called by the President and Secretary by posting notices at the postoffice and one other place in the village at least seven days before the time of holding said meeting.

Article 14. No real estate shall be purchased, or any grant, gift or bequest accepted, unless by a majority vote of the members at a meeting regularly called for the purpose.

Article 15. All investments made by the Trustees shall be in real estate authorized by vote of the society, or in such securities as savings banks in Massachusetts are allowed by law to invest in.

Article 16. These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the society by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

Improvements at Niagara Falls.

A plan of outdoor improvement for the town of Niagara Falls, N. Y., somewhat similar in scope and methods to that so successfully carried out at Dayton, Ohio, has been inaugurated by the Natural Food Company, of Niagara Falls. Recognizing the advantages of that city for landscape gardening and general improvement, the company has established a conservatory and a landscape garden department, and furnishes at its own expense flower and annual vine seeds to all who wish to make use of them.

They have offered a series of more than 40 prizes for work in the following lines of outdoor improvement:

other places, it is intended so time this flower show at Niagara as to include the best exhibits from the other cities, thus making a state school children's show.

Another feature of the work which will be full of interest is the children's playground, which the company has established on its property just opposite the conservatory. This is located on the old Col. Porter homestead property and has the Niagara river as a boundary on one side and their building on the other. It is about five acres in extent and is located in the heart of the residence section of the city. This has been set aside for the exclusive use of the children and



PUBLIC PLAYGROUND GIVEN TO NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., BY THE NATURAL FOOD CO.

Front, side and back yards, ten prizes; vine planting, ten prizes; window and porch boxes, six prizes; boys' vegetable gardens, eight prizes; vacant lots, five prizes; school yards and a special offer to school children for the best displays of different kinds of flowers grown from seeds furnished by the company on condition that they give part of the flowers they raise to the Memorial Hospital.

It is the intention this summer or early autumn to hold a flower show, at which time they will have displays from the various childrens' gardens, and the prizes will be awarded on that basis. As this work is also carried on in the various cities of the state, as in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and numerous

is equipped with every convenience for an up-to-date playground, such as base ball field, croquet, 100-yard cinder track, swings, lawn hockey, 'see saws, rope wheel, sand piles and numerous other features.

The company has this year distributed 10,000 packages of seeds to the children of Niagara Falls, who are reported to be taking up the work with great enthusiasm. An attractive little booklet has been issued, showing views of work done in Dayton, Ohio, and two views of similar work at Niagara Falls. It contains a detailed list of the prizes offered, and many valuable practical directions for improvement work under the titles of "Hints for Planting," and "Methods of Work." The book can be had on application.

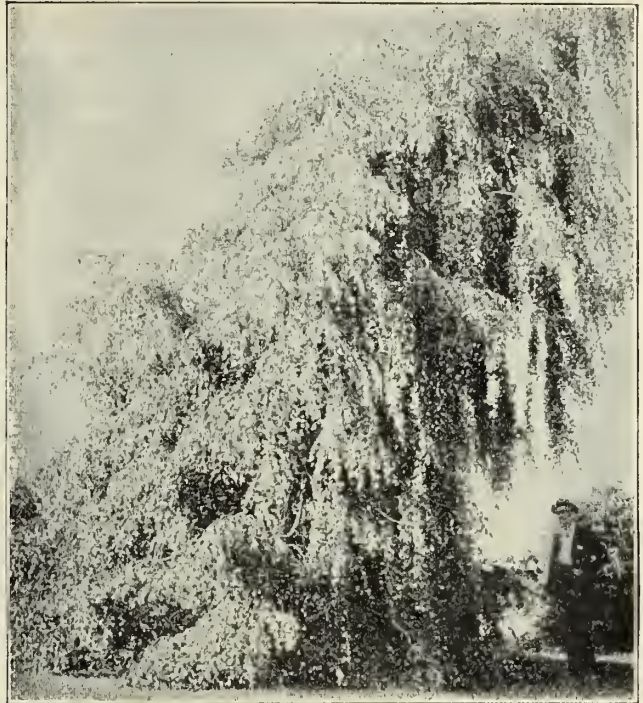
Garden Plants—Their Geography—LXXVIII.

Fagus "beech" has 15 species in Europe, temperate and Northern Asia, North and South America, Australasia and New Caledonia. Like the oaks, the species become evergreen as they near the tropics.

There are but two beeches in cultivation in the colder parts of the northern hemisphere, *F. ferruginea*, our native species with a variety or two found north to Nova Scotia and hardy at Ottawa; and *F. sylvatica*, the European kind, with some 30 beautiful varieties, varying in the shape, size and coloring of foliage to blackish purple, coppery, tricolored and golden variegated; then there are pendulous forms with green and purple leaves. But two forms are reported hardy at Ottawa, *sylvatica quercoides* and *S. cochleata*, both probably of North European origin. *F. antarctica* is a deciduous kind from Magellans straits.

F. betuloides, from the same regions, is evergreen and hardy in Cornwall and Devonshire. *F. obliqua* is from Chili. *F. Cunninghamii* is the Tasmanian "myrtle" growing in Australia up to 200 feet high. *F. Solandri* is a beautiful New Zealand species of 80 to 100 feet high. Most of these species from the southern hemisphere are remarkable for their small evergreen leaves, and should be tried on the Pacific coast.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



FAGUS SYLVATICA PENDULA.



FAGUS FERRUGINEA.

A Common Error in Lawn Planting.

A prevailing error in planting lawns is that of selecting trees of the largest growth, which soon become a serious evil, and one which is not easily remedied, except by their entire removal.

The skillful combination of trees and grass forms the

art of landscape gardening, so far as planting is concerned; and no small part of this art consists in the selection of trees which, both in form and size of growth, are best adapted to the size and disposition of the grounds.—California Floriculturist.

Seasonable Suggestions.

What a lovely thing is *Azalea Vaseyi*, from the North Carolina Mountains! A beautiful pink, it is unlike any other azalea.

For a low, spreading herbaceous plant, the European *Lotus corniculatus* is most attractive in early spring. Its golden yellow flowers, in small clusters, are produced profusely.

Spiraea Bumalda and *S. Anthony Waterer* will soon be in flower. As soon as flowering is over, cut them down half way. The young shoots which result will flower profusely late in the season.

Besides the handsome foliage, and the fruit of the female trees the flowers of the papaw, though making but little display, because of their brown color, are quite interesting. They are from one to two inches in diameter, bell shaped, and in color they resemble flowers of the sweet shrub, *Calycanthus*.

Many elms and maples ripen their seeds in spring. If sown at once, or within a few weeks, before they become dry, they germinate at once, and make a nice growth the same season.

Tall rubber plants may be planted in a sloping direction, with the main branch just above ground, and the top layered. A fine young, well rooted top results by Autumn. The loss of top makes the old plant become bushy.

Among the many double white lilacs, *Madame Lemoine* and *M. Casimer Perier* hold high place. Both have large panicles and double flowers. *Rubra insignis* still leads as the best of the purples, or reddish purple, for its buds are quite red when unexpanded.

Exochorda grandiflora is a shrub making but little appearance when not in flower, and nurserymen say it does not attract customers. But those who know of its beauty when in flower, in May, are in raptures over it. It is, indeed, a gem at that time, its sprays of large white flowers, with pretty green foliage, bearing no resemblance to any other shrub.

Cryptomeria Japonica becomes pretty well browned up in our winters, but the wood does not suffer, and it is well entitled to be considered a hardy evergreen. There are specimens of it in this vicinity 30 feet high.

Abies polita is a hardy, handsome spruce, and does well generally. There is a light golden shade to its wood and buds which is very pleasing. Its spines are very rigid. The fact that it thrives well is very much in its favor.

The pink flowered dogwood is a gem among trees, delighting all that possess it and see it. It flowers more profusely when young than the common white one does, which may be because that all of them are grafted or budded. Though seen in varying shades of color, there is but the one kind, the difference being caused by soil and situation.

Paulownia imperialis, the Empress tree, is hardy considerably north of Philadelphia. When but small seedlings, the young wood is so sappy that it gets killed back in Winter, but this does not occur after the wood becomes old and harder. It flowers in May, in huge panicles, its blue flowers being deliciously fragrant. It grows freely from seeds.

Where the Japanese snowball is hardy, its variety, *rotundifolia*, should be tried. The leaves are rounder and are on reddish stalks. The flowers and "snowballs" are larger than the other; and they perfect themselves a few days in advance.

Chinese wistaria, *sinensis*, grows readily from seeds, but when the vines flower they differ in color, many of them being of lighter shades than the original. The Japanese, *multijuga*, known by the great length of its raceme, has its flowers more scattered along its length.

Where a dwarf, spreading evergreen is required, the Douglas' Golden Juniper is admirable. It makes a bird-nest growth, gaining much more in width than in height; and the "gold" of its foliage is very deep and pleasing.

Japanese maples and many other plants are easily increased by layering, performed in early Summer; and also by inarching. Inarching is one of the oldest processes of increasing plants; and when done with care rarely fails of success.

The foliage of the blood-leaved peach is quite attractive in early spring, and so are its flowers. The latter are single, but are very large, and of a dark rose, almost red color. It is as ornamental as many other small trees set out for their flowers.

Viburnum Sieboldianum, introduced as a shrub, has proved to be a fair sized small tree. There are specimens in Philadelphia near twenty feet high and still growing. The leaves are very large; and in late May it is full of corymbs of white flowers, which are followed by pretty berries, red when ripe.

Rhodotypus Kerrioides has white flowers, in size and shape like the *Corchorus*. The flowers are not in such abundance as those of many other shrubs are, but then there are some displayed all summer long.

If newly planted trees and shrubs can be tided over the early summer months they are usually secure. Besides pruning and watering, a heavy mulching of short grass is a great help to them. If they but hold a few leaves the first season it is sufficient.

Magnolia Fraseri is one of the grandest of magnolias; and its flowers are deliciously scented. It is in haste to become a large tree, commendable ambition, generally, but in this case the effort should be to keep it down in height, the better to enjoy the beauty and fragrance of its flowers.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Park Notes

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature providing for the setting aside of 2,000 acres of land on and about Mt. Tom and Mt. Monotuck, near Northampton, for a state reservation. An appropriation of \$25,000 is provided for the purpose, and the government of the tract is to be under the control of a commission of three members, appointed by the governor, to hold office for six years. The necessary expenses for the care and maintenance of the Mt. Tom Reservation are to be raised by taxation in the counties of Hampshire and Hampden.

* * *

A bill now before Congress proposes to add 3,254 square miles to the Yellowstone National Park. The present area of the park is 3,313 square miles, and with the new addition would make a total area of 6,567 square miles. The territory it is proposed to annex is in the Snake river country, and includes parts of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. The chief reason for the annexation is to prevent the slaughter of wild game by making the wintering pastures of the elk, deer, moose and mountain sheep a part of the park. General John F. Lacey, chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, is the leader of the movement.

* * *

A valuable strip of property along the lake front at Evanston, Ill., is to be made into a public park as soon as an act of the Legislature can transfer it to the city. The land was "made," or filled in, on the shore of the lake by abutting property owners, who were engaged in a long course of litigation with the state for its possession. The suit was compromised on condition that the land be transferred to the city for a park. The tract is 300 feet wide, and seven blocks long.

* * *

The park board of St. Paul, Minn., thinks it has found a way to avoid the inconvenience imposed by the new city charter which forbids the different city departments from using the proceeds of municipal ventures for improvements by providing that all such moneys shall revert to the general fund. Hereafter the board instead of conducting its own ventures, will farm out all concessions, and in lieu of a lump cash sum will receive in return either its equivalent in labor or some improvement that has been decided upon. This will keep the board's funds intact and allow their use for improvements, which in the past it has been unable to make. For the past five years this method has existed between the board and the street car company, and, as a result, Como Park is the richer by numerous electric lights and several needed buildings.

* * *

At the last session of the Canadian Parliament, a bill was passed providing for the enlargement of the Canadian National Park at Banff. The Dominion now has two parks adjoining one another, and situated on the backbone of the Rockies. The Rocky Mountain Park, with Banff as its center, formerly contained 260 square miles, but with the recent addition, now embraces 4,900 square miles. Yoho Park, with Field as its chief point, is 832 square miles in extent, making the entire park area 5,732 square miles. The addition to the Rocky Mountain Park is in the form of a huge right-angled triangle with the backbone of the Rockies (the boundary line between the Territories and British Columbia) as its longest side. It surrounds and includes the present park reserve. All the land is located in the Territories. Yoho Park is in

the railway belt on the British Columbia side of the mountains. The new territory includes some of the grandest scenery in the Rockies, and is much frequented by tourists.

* * *

The City Parks Association, of Philadelphia, is urging the adoption of an extensive system of connecting parks and boulevards for the southern part of that city after plans by Frank Miles Day. The center of the system would be at Broad and Johnston streets, where it is proposed to lay out a small park, occupying the ground between Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets, and Oregon avenue and Bigler street. At the center of this park it is proposed to place the new soldiers' and sailors' monument, the accepted design for which was shown in our last issue. From this as a focal point will radiate a system of avenues or parkways, forming vistas from all directions ending with the monument. From this park to League Island Park is to be laid out a mall, and Girard Park, Bartram Park and Fairmount Park will be connected by avenues. In some instances where a number of streets intersect, the plans call for a small circular park space to do away with the sharp corners and angles. The Board of Surveys is considering the plans.

* * *

The Board of Park Commissioners of Wilmington, Del., have issued an attractive annual report illustrated with finely executed half-tones showing views of park scenery. The total park area of Wilmington is now 269.68 acres, which with a population of 76,500, shows an average of one acre of parks to every 284 inhabitants. The area of the city is 10.18 square miles, giving an average of one acre of park land to 24 acres of city area. The report of Theodore Leisen, Engineer and Superintendent, shows considerable work of improvement, including the building and macadamizing of drives, construction of walls and of a new concrete-steel pavilion, at a contract price of \$2,710. The financial statement gives the receipts for the year as \$35,762.63, and the expenditures \$27,172.49, leaving a balance of \$8,590.14. The expenditures were divided as follows: Maintenance, \$10,954.70; construction, \$17,117.79.

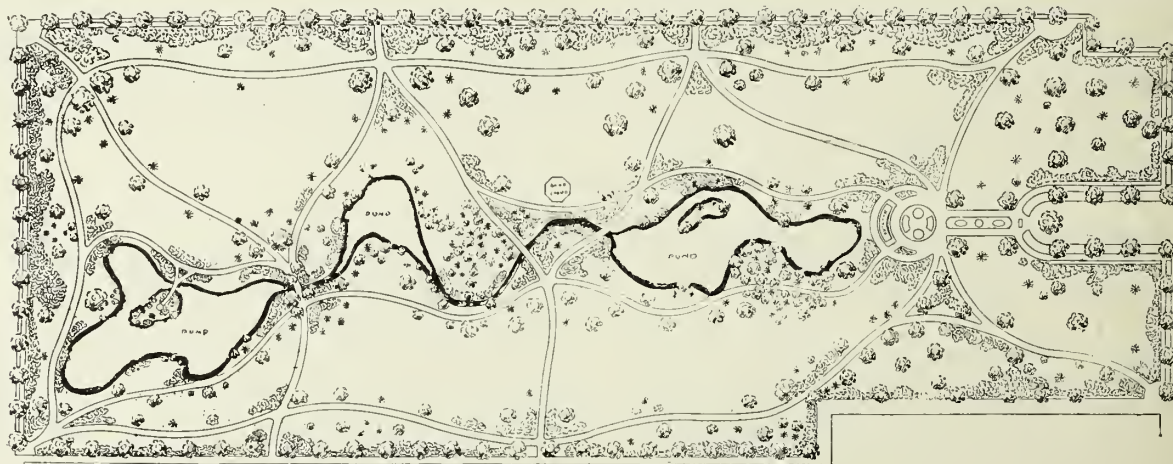
* * *

Plans for extensive improvements in Union and Greenwood Parks, Des Moines, Ia., have been adopted by the Board of Park Commissioners of that city. The carriage entrance to Greenwood will be changed to the extreme northeast corner of the grounds, and will be at the foot of a 5 per cent grade leading to the top of the hill. A magnificent arched gateway will crown the entrance, and the drive will be lined with a thick growth of foliage, consisting of tropical plants. A large trolley station with a plaza 500 feet long, and an open-air auditorium, capable of seating 5,000 people, will be erected. South of the auditorium will be two loges connected by a peristyle. Deer Lodge and the lake will be materially changed so as to conform to the other features of the park, and masses of shrubbery, trees, tropical plants and evergreens will be set out in places best adapted to their growth. At Union Park work has already begun. Twenty acres have been added to it, and a carriage entrance and memorial arch will be constructed. The portion of the park tract now skirting the river will be excavated and a lake encompassing ten acres of ground will take its place. The waterway will be through a deep channel opening into the river, which will be spanned by a high arched bridge. The lagoons will be made over into running streams, and heavy foliage will overhang these. In the site of the present entrance to Union Park will be a novel and picturesque forest of low trees. There will be 140 varieties of shrubs set out in Union Park, 65 varieties of trees and 20 varieties of evergreen, all known to be hardy in this city. Seymour Nelson, of Chicago, has furnished the plans for the improvements.

The total appropriation asked from Congress by the United States Engineers for the support of Yellowstone Park the coming year is \$250,000. For the completion of the park, \$300,000 of the original estimate of \$610,000 remains to be expended, and for the construction of new roads, \$165,000 is asked. The report urges an appropriation of \$200,000 for the metalling of 150 miles of the principal roads to obviate the dust nuisance which has become a menace to travelers.

* * *

A plan for the extension and beautifying of the East Side Lands adjacent to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been prepared by Samuel Parsons, Jr., the landscape architect of the New York Park department. The movement is for the purpose of improving the Willink entrance by purchasing or condemning the tract south of the East Side Lands, lying between Flatbush and Washington avenues. The sum of \$280,000 has been asked for to carry out the entire improvement, the purchase of the additional tract and the laying out of all the east side lands. Mr. Parsons has already drawn the plans for improving the tract now owned by the city. It provides for big meadows and trees, with simple walks. In fact, the intention is to carry out in this district the simplicity of Prospect Park itself. No driveways are planned, as the whole is so small and the neighboring streets furnish good accommodations.



DESIGN FOR CENTRAL PARK, TOPEKA, KAS., BY F. L. OLMSTED, JR.

To be improved by the proposed bond issue now pending.

The Park Board of Kansas City, Mo., is to ask the city council to authorize a three mill tax levy in each park district for maintenance during the year. This levy will raise \$110,500, and is to be distributed among the various parks as follows: North, \$42,000; South, \$18,000; East, \$6,000; West, \$29,500; Westport, \$15,000.

NEW PARKS.

Park Commissioner O. B. Hawden, of Worcester, Mass., is to present to that city a new park to be named Hawden Park. It is a tract of 50 acres on the shores of Curtis pond, and has long been desired by the city for park purposes. * * The City Property Committee of the City Council of Philadelphia has approved the ordinance authorizing the purchase for park purposes of eight acres of land bounded by Elmwood avenue, Gray's avenue, 69th and 71st streets. The tract is to be named Connell's Park, and will cost \$4,000 an acre. * * An ordinance has been introduced into the City Council of Baltimore, Md., providing for the acceptance of a tract of 45 acres for park purposes, located on Charles Street avenue, and Stony Run. It will be known as Wyman Park, and the donors are Johns Hopkins University, William Wyman, Will-

iam Keyser, Rev. D. H. Carroll and S. H. Ulman. The Council Committee on Education has also favorably reported the ordinance to purchase Garrett Park for public park purposes, at a cost of not more than \$60,000. * * A tract of land known as Cottage Hill Grove, has been presented to the city of Springfield, Mass., by the Indian Orchard Company, and is now being improved by the park commissioners, who have appropriated \$2,500 for the purpose. * * The village of Brainard, Neb., has purchased eight acres of land for a park, which was recently dedicated with public ceremonies. * * Fairmont, Neb., is developing a new city park. About 200 trees, comprising ash and elm, are to be planted. The funds were raised by private contributions.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

The park commissioners of Milwaukee, Wis., have opened bids for the construction of a new pavilion in Lake Park at a cost of about \$10,000. * * A bill authorizing the city of Toledo, O., to issue bonds in the sum of \$175,000 for boulevard purposes has been passed by the Ohio Legislature. * * The Department of Parks of New York City has asked for \$130,000 for needed improvements in the Bronx Botanical Garden. * * The Park Board of Hartford, Conn., has appropriated \$5,700 for improvements in Elizabeth Park. The work will comprise the building of a new entrance and the improv-

ing of Laurel Lake and its surroundings. * * The Council Committee on Parks, Milwaukee, Wis., has recommended the purchase of ten acres of land as an addition to Kosciusko Park, at a cost of \$55,000. * * St. Joseph, Mo., will ask for \$22,000 for park purposes this year, of which \$7,500 is for maintenance, the rest for improvements. The paving of a roadway and the construction of two new iron gates for Krug Park, the construction of walks and drives in the other parks, and a new fountain for Patee Park are among the work planned. * * The contract has been let for a new pavilion to cost \$10,050 in Bradley Park, Peoria, Ill. * * A new lily pond, containing 595 square feet of surface, is to be built in North Riverside Park, Wichita, Kan. * * The forestry department of Springfield, Mass., has established a nursery for the growing of trees for the city streets. Several hundred young trees have been set out under the direction of City Forester Gale, who has charge of the nursery. * * Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Greenough will present to the city of Missoula, Mont., a tract of 45 acres of land for a city park. The tract lies mostly along the bank of Rattlesnake Creek, and contains a small waterfall, and other picturesque bits of scenery.

Cemetery Notes.

Lake View Cemetery, Galveston, Tex., is just effacing the last traces of the damage done by the terrible storm which devastated that city September, 1900. The scars that were made in the brick wall are being repaired, and the interior of the cemetery was very little damaged with the exception of the overturning of all the monuments.

* * *

Tonawanda Cemetery is now being developed by the Union Realty Co. at Norfolk, Va. It is 72 acres in extent and is being laid out on the lawn plan. A railroad station, lodge, and mortuary chapel containing 36 catacombs are in process of construction. It is the only private cemetery conducted on non-sectarian lines in Norfolk county, and promises to be a success. Mr. Hugh C. Risdon, formerly of Northwood and Somerton Hills Cemeteries in Philadelphia, and Kensico in New York, is superintendent, and Dr. J. D. Ennis, Portsmouth, Va., president.

* * *

The law recently enacted in Pawtucket, R. I., providing for an eight hour day for all city laborers is reported to have caused some complications in the management of the cemeteries by bringing the eight-hour laborers in the city cemeteries in competition with those of the private cemeteries where the regular day's work is ten hours. Under the old law the payment of \$100, which secures perpetual care for a lot, was barely sufficient to provide proper attention, and the new regulation means an increase of 20 per cent in the cost of caring for lots.

FROM THE CEMETERY REPORTS.

The annual report of Dodge Grove Cemetery, Mattoon, Ill., contains the paper on The Influence of a Modern, Well-kept Cemetery on a Community, read by its Superintendent, John E. Miller, at the last convention of the Association of Cemetery Superintendents, and some suggestions and recommendations from him on cemetery management. He advocates a system of control by a Board of Incorporators under the state, which acts as a Board of Directors for the lot owners. They should have the power to purchase land, to borrow money and sell lots, and must themselves be lot owners and men of good financial standing. This, he thinks, would remove the cemetery from political influences, and place its management in the hands of those both personally and financially interested in its success.

At the fiftieth annual meeting of the lotholders of Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, S. C., the report of Chairman George W. Williams, of the Board of Trustees, showed that the total receipts from the sale of lots during the half century of the cemetery's history was \$193,000, and the number of lots sold 3,400. By agreement with the stockholders 20 per cent of the gross receipts from the sale of lots is set aside for a permanent improvement fund, which now amounts to \$39,000. The perpetual care fund is now \$34,000, and the total number of interments, 11,400.

The annual report of William S. Pirie, Secretary of Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wis., shows receipts amounting to \$91,877.58, and disbursements of \$80,024.94. The deposits for perpetual care during the year were \$6,554.50, and from sale of lots \$19,997.25. Some of the other items among the receipts were as follows: Sale of graves, \$2,400; cremations, \$1,225; care of lots, turfing, etc., \$22,810.55; foundations for monuments, \$2,944.70. The disbursements included the following: General care of cemetery, \$10,872.51; for repairs,

\$2,130.10; for improvements, \$9,060.27; salaries, \$5,851.74. The reserve funds amount to \$189,819.26, including perpetual care, \$37,833.58. There were 730 interments during the year, and 49 cremations.

The fifteenth annual report of Cedar Grove Cemetery, Dorchester, Mass., contains an historical account of the cemetery, and the following statistics: Receipts from sale of lots, \$4,018.74; total receipts, \$26,201.48; total expenditures, \$20,526.26. A brick office building well adapted to its purpose has been erected during the year. The real estate belonging to the cemetery now comprises 50 acres, and its personal estate in general account and care fund, amounts to \$92,531.98.

Wyuka Cemetery, Lincoln, Neb., in its annual report, tells of a number of substantial improvements during the year, including grading, building of drives, construction of a new iron fence, and the digging of a drainage ditch. The total receipts for the year were \$13,945.65, and the expenditures, \$13,162.31. The total amount of securities in the hands of the custodian now amounts to \$15,125.00. There were 143 monuments and markers erected during the year, and the total number of interments is now 7,565.

The annual report of Secretary Loudensleger, of the Oakwood Cemetery Association, Fremont, Ohio, shows the total resources of the association to be \$29,056.70, divided as follows: Cash and bonds in care fund, \$6,149.27; cash in general fund, \$60.36; notes and accounts for lots sold, \$2,402.59; bills for work on lots, \$2,685.97; unsold lots, \$17,758.51. The receipts for the year were \$2,503.47, and the interments, 73.

The annual report of the Green River Cemetery Association, Greenfield, Mass., presents the following facts: The trust fund amounts to \$7,655, the general fund to \$901, and the cash on hand to \$781. It was voted that a committee of five, including the president and treasurer, be appointed to solicit funds for the purpose of building a lodge or chapel and residence on the grounds.

The annual report of Ferncliff Cemetery, Springfield, Ohio, gives the entire income for the year as \$13,003.17, and the expenses, \$10,935.28. There were 106 family lots sold, and 25 removals. The total number of interments since the opening of the cemetery in 1864 was 9,319, and the interments for the year numbered 371.

At the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Fairview Cemetery Association, Altoona, Pa., the following statistics were presented: Perpetual care fund, \$16,527.38; total number of interments, 7,410; interments for the year, 217.

The report of the treasurer of Franklin Cemetery Company, Franklin, Pa., shows the cash assets of the company as \$6,146.03, including these items: Bills receivable, \$1,076.53; accounts receivable, \$1,459.50; cash, \$1,010. The balance on hand April 1, 1902, was \$1,010, and the disbursements for the year, \$2,448.66.

In the annual report of Brookside Cemetery, Winnipeg, Man., the expenditures for the last five years are given as \$16,253, and a number of permanent improvements are reported. Five sections, embracing over five acres, have been levelled, and a mile and a quarter of gravelled driveways constructed. The board has also voted to purchase twelve large trees for the driveway.

Mount Hope Cemetery, Bangor, Me., in its Treasurer's statement, reports receipts for the year as \$6,631.77, of which \$3,160.45 was received from the sale of lots, and \$1,161.64 from income of investments. The disbursements amounted to \$1,762.85 less than the receipts. The cash assets of the corporation are \$24,746.55, and the trust fund is now \$28,080.082. Hon. Albert W. Paine, for 50 years secretary and treasurer of the cemetery, resigned his post, and the board passed resolutions, commending him for faithful service, and voting to continue his salary for life.

PARK AND CEMETERY

AND

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

ESTABLISHED 1890.

OBJECT: To advance Art-out-of-Doors, with special reference to the improvement of parks, cemeteries, home grounds, and the promotion of Town and Village Improvement Associations, etc.

DISCUSSIONS of subjects pertinent to these columns by persons practically acquainted with them, are especially desired.

ANNUAL REPORTS of Parks, Cemeteries, Horticultural, Local Improvement and similar societies are solicited.

PHOTOGRAPHS or sketches of specimen trees, new and little known trees and shrubs, landscape effects, entrances, buildings, etc., are solicited.

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The Sixteenth Annual Convention will be held at Boston, Mass., August 19, 1902.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

Sixth Annual Meeting, Boston, August 5-7, 1902.

Publisher's Notes.

The summer meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society was held at Eldon, Mo., June 10, 11 and 12, and many papers of interest read. Half of the program Thursday, June 12, was devoted to spraying, the various phases of which were discussed by A. V. Schermerhorn, W. D. Maxwell, F. B. Mumford, and M. Butterfield. Prof. H. C. Irish, of the Missouri Botanical Garden at St. Louis, contributed a valuable paper on Beautiful Shrubs and Herbaceous Plants.

A convention of the mayors of all the principal cities and towns of Georgia is to be held in Atlanta some time this summer on a date not yet decided upon. Mayor Mims of Atlanta is arranging for the convention, and is at present conferring with mayors of the other cities. A wide variety of subjects including every branch of municipal interest and civic improvement will be discussed. One of the subjects scheduled for discussion is "Parks and Tree Planting." The business sessions will be held in the City Hall or in one of the prominent hotels, and the visitors will be entertained by the city.

James Tucker, for 25 years superintendent of St. Agnes Cemetery, Syracuse, N. Y., died June 1, after an illness of seven weeks. Mr. Tucker was born in Ireland in 1838 and came to this coun-

try in 1846. He first settled in Canada, but soon after came to New York and was for a time keeper at the Auburn State Prison. He served in the navy throughout the Civil War, and was on the battleship Kearsarge when she sunk the Alabama. He was 64 years old at his death, and leaves a widow and two sons.

The rapid growth of the business of Thomas Meehan & Sons has made it necessary to establish a complete office at their Dreshertown, Pa., nurseries. This will be under the direct charge of Thomas B. Meehan, who will devote his entire energies to increasing the wholesale branch of the business. The innovation will be made July 1st, and after that date all wholesale business will be transacted at Dreshertown. At that place the firm owns 200 acres of land specially adapted for growing high grade hardy ornamentals.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Bulletins Nos. 71 and 72, University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill. Experiments with Insecticides for the San Jose Scale, by S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist. The experiments described in these two bulletins were primarily for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the lime, salt and sulphur mixtures used in California and Oregon in the variable climate of Illinois with the view of ascertaining the possibility of the successful use of these compounds farther East where they are reported to have been failures owing to the frequent occurrence of rains soon after the insecticide had been applied. The effect of rains was experimentally ascertained by heavily spraying the trees with water at selected intervals after treatment with the wash, and making careful count of the dead and living scales in each case. The general average result of a single spraying of twenty-trees with lime, sulphur and salt was the destruction of 90.6 per cent of the scales when no water was applied within five days, and 86 per cent when water was used. The corresponding result of the application of lime, sulphur and blue vitriol to fifteen trees was the destruction of 93 per cent of the scales without water, and 92.2 per cent when water was applied. Detailed results of the experiments, accompanied by tables, are given in the bulletins, and the writer says that there is nothing to indicate that these mixtures are less effective in Illinois than on the Pacific Coast, and that they are more harmless and cheaper than the well-known whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion remedies. The California wash

was prepared as follows: Fifteen pounds of stone lime were slaked in a little very hot water, fifteen pounds of ground sulphur being slowly poured in during the slaking process with constant stirring of the mixture. This was then boiled for an hour, after which fifteen pounds of salt was added and the boiling continued for fifteen minutes longer. The whole was then poured into a barrel through a strainer, and enough boiling water added to make fifty gallons. In the preparation of the Oregon wash, a pound and a quarter of blue vitriol was used instead of the salt, the crystals of the blue vitriol being dissolved in hot water and the solution added slowly to the slaking lime.

The Bowker Insecticide Co., 43 Chatham St., Boston, have issued a Handbook of Injurious Insects and How to Destroy Them, which will be sent on application, and will be of value to those who are troubled with the codling moth, elm leaf beetle and other pests. Bowker's Disparene, which is advertised on another page, has been much used against these insects by New England park superintendents and horticulturists generally.

The Blue Book of the Woodlawn Improvement Club, of Chicago, and Directory of Woodlawn for 1902. Giving an historical account of the association, its methods of organization and operation, rules, regulations and by-laws, list of officers, business and residence directories, and general information concerning Woodlawn.

Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Wilmington, Del., for 1901. Handsomely illustrated with half-tone views of park scenery.

Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me. Bulletin No. 82, Orchard Notes.

University of Illinois, Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin No. 70, Canker on Apple Trees.

Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. Bulletin No. 79, Growing China Asters.

Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mont.; Bulletin No. 33, "Sugar Beets in Montana."

University of Illinois, Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill. Bulletin No. 66, Individual Differences in Dairy Cows, and No. 67, Apple Scab.

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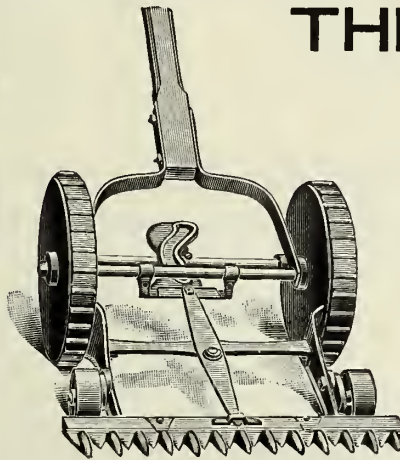
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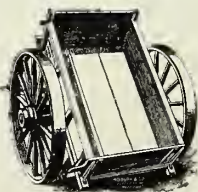
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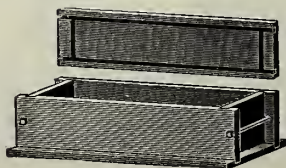
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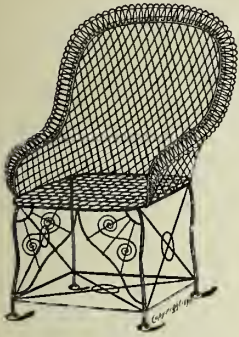
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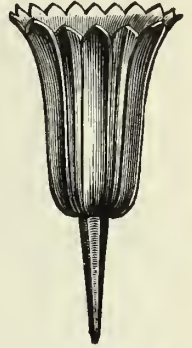
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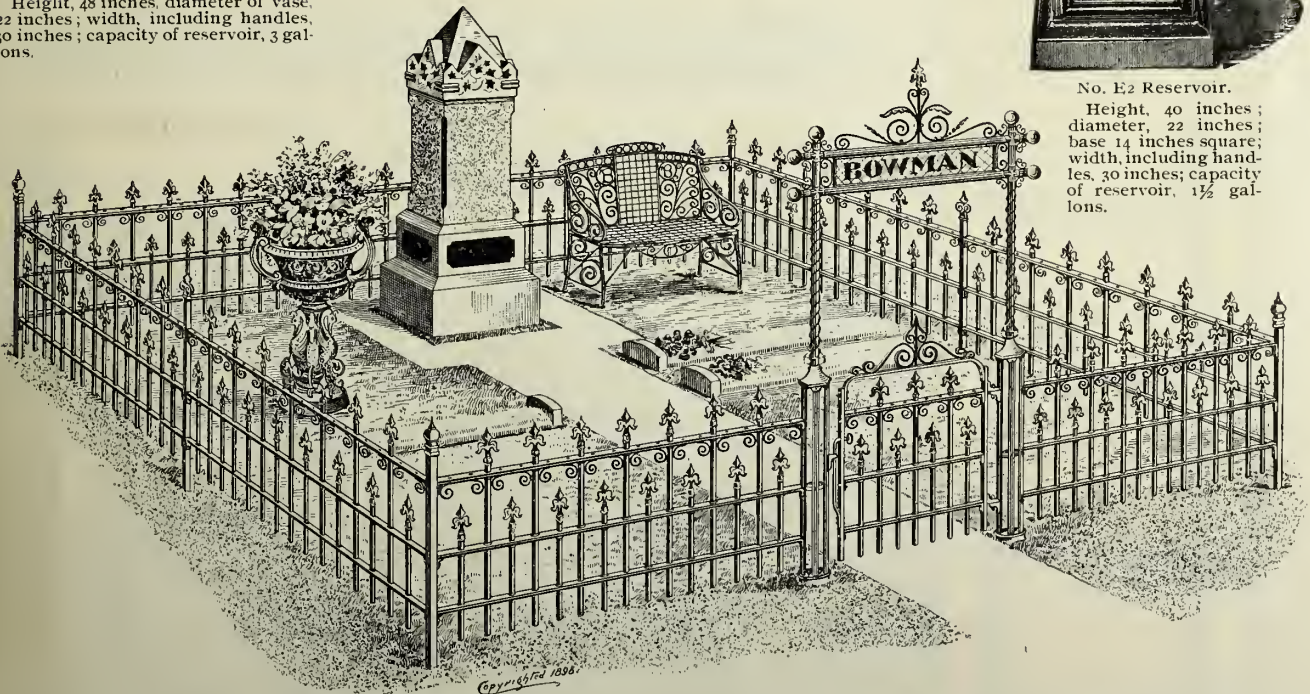


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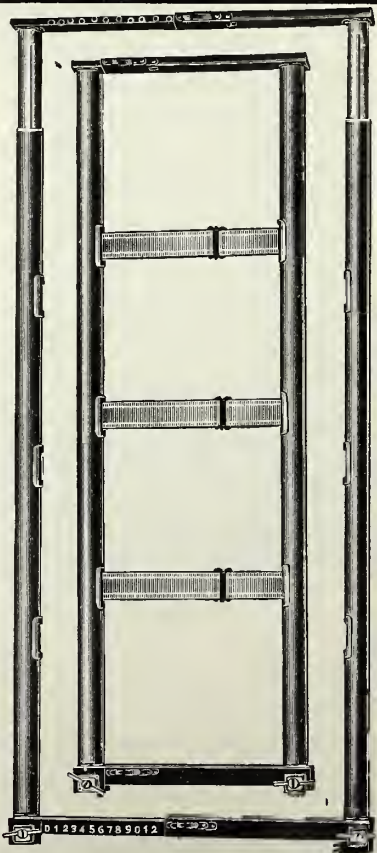


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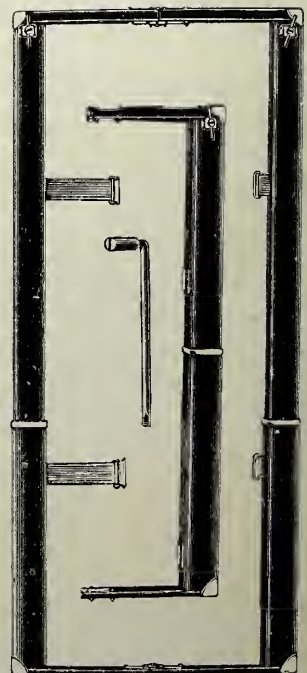


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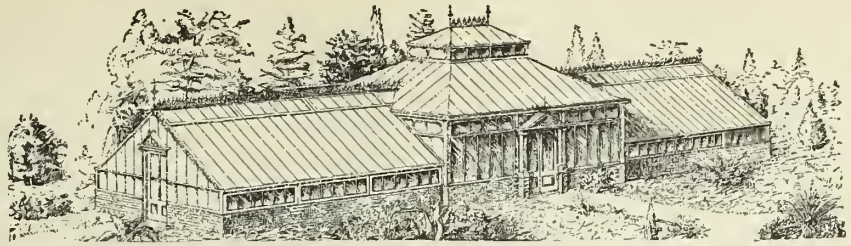
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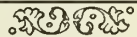
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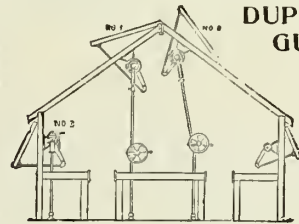
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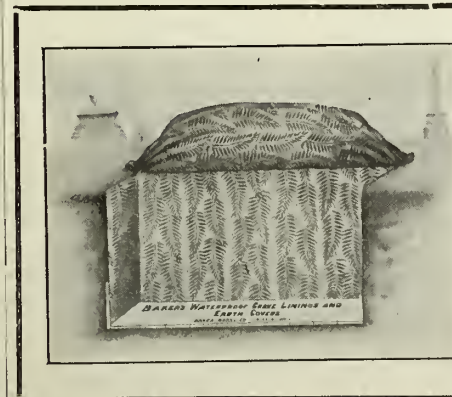
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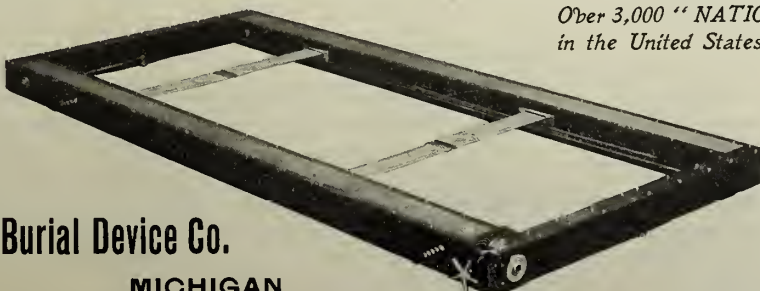
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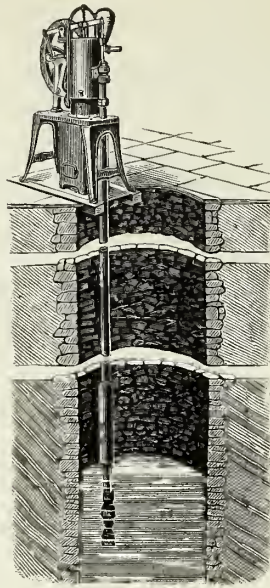
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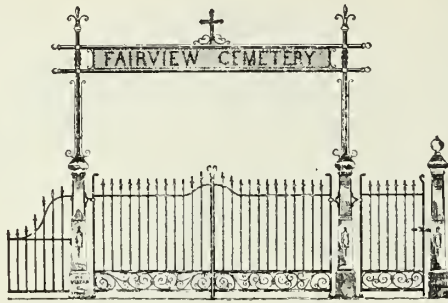
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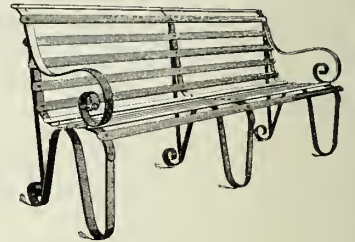
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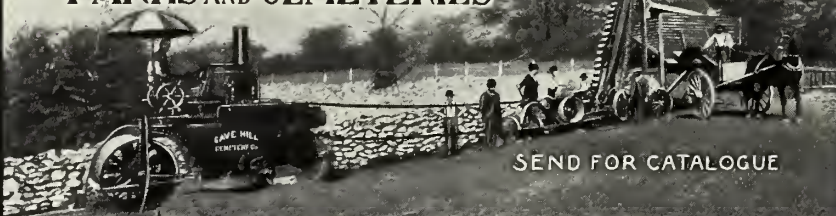
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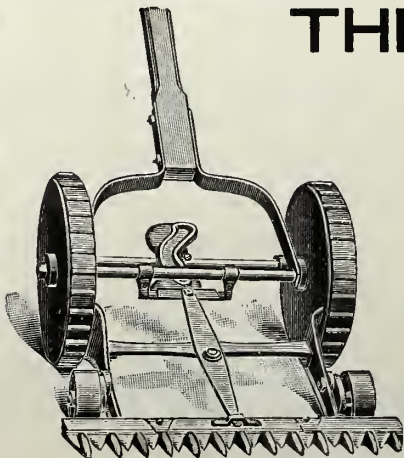
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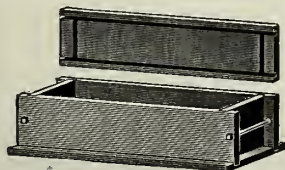
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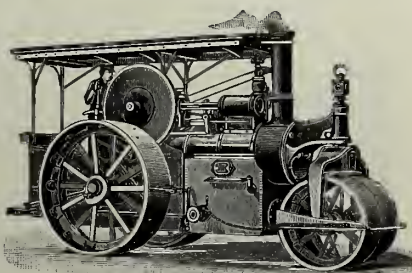
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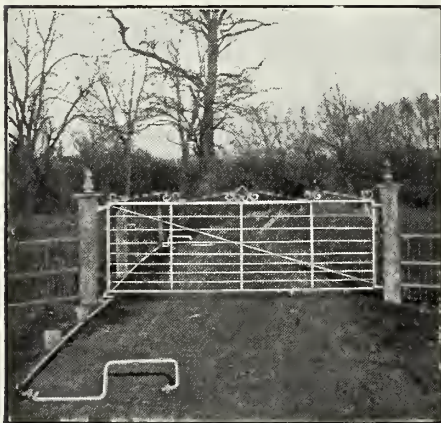
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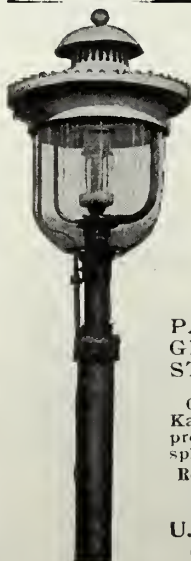
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

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THE SUMMER CONVENTIONS

Those of our readers in a position to maintain and cultivate their interest in outdoor improvement work, will be gratified to note progress as indicated by the conventions to be held this summer. The annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, with its auxiliaries, promises to be one of unusual interest. It will be held in Boston, August 5-7, and with the practical co-operation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, must result in the promotion of a much broader public appreciation of its works and aims. Boston will also receive in annual convention the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, an organization to which is due the wonderful improvement in our cemeteries, and in a lesser degree our landscape art efforts generally. The development of landscape effects in our burial grounds has given in very large measure, a keener and broader conception of what our parks should offer to the people for recreation, and has greatly assisted in cultivating a taste which disfavors the too common efforts at grotesque gardening. At Chautauqua the week of August 18-22 is to be a public

beauty week, during which many prominent authorities in the cause will be present, to lecture, discuss and confer on the many phases of the work. The Society of American Florists holds its annual convention at Asheville, N. C., next month, and its program is yearly developing more of general interest in outdoor decoration. It may be added, by the way, that the New England Association of Park Superintendents held the fifth annual convention in Boston last month, a brief report of which will be found in another column.

IMPROVING SOIL IN CENTRAL PARK, N. Y.

When one has seen large-size sugar maples and other trees growing on the rocks of New England with apparently scarcely any soil for their roots to feed in, he may be surprised to learn that a depth of two feet of good soil is considered absolutely necessary in Central Park, New York, by its superintendent. Doubtless, he was speaking somewhat broadly, and would not really insist on two feet of good soil on the entire area even if he could have everything he wished. For lawns and for most trees a good depth of soil is undoubtedly very desirable, but this can often be secured by plowing under, fertilizers, and growing crops of clover as advised by *American Gardening*. One thing that is not appreciated as it should be is the changed condition of soil and climate in cities, due to quick drainage, the prevention of the usual amount of rainfall entering the soil, and the introduction of noxious vapors into the atmosphere, and we should pause to consider what would be the best use to make of the money to be spent for improving the trees and lawns. There should be ample provision for supplying the ground with water, and a character of planting which, by checking the winds, would prevent too rapid evaporation. Probably the best result for the amount expended would be obtained by a combination of the two methods of improving the soil, some places being improved by the addition of fresh, rich soil from the country, and other places by the use of fertilizers, the plowing under of crops of clover or other leguminous plants, and increased cultivation. The handling of earth, especially where it must be brought a long distance, is a very expensive matter, and it is to be hoped that the introduction of valuable plant food into the soil can be secured by some cheaper and more expeditious method and in a way to interfere least with the continued use of the park as a place of recreation.

PARK AFFAIRS IN QUINCY, ILL.

In replying to certain criticisms in the public press of Quincy, Ill., Mr. E. J. Parker, president of the Quincy Park and Boulevard Association, in a letter to the *City Press*, gives some interesting facts. He says the squirrels are provided with food and water 365 days in the year, in all seasons, and that while the normal life of the squirrel is in the forest, they have distributed themselves throughout the city, and may be found wherever there is a group of trees large enough to afford them a safe and attractive home, but they do considerable damage girdling the young trees. On the question of parks and boulevards he draws attention to the fact that Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and other cities on the Pacific Coast are all younger than Quincy and yet have outstripped her in the acquisition of parks and boulevards. Kansas City commenced work in 1895 and has expended \$3,000,000 in parks and boulevards, of which the area is 2,200 acres. The views from the bluffs in Quincy along the Mississippi river are far superior to those from the bluffs in Kansas City along the Missouri river, but no complaints are made concerning park and boulevard improvements in Kansas City, for it is realized that the value of property has greatly increased, building operations have been stimulated, and a liberal expenditure of both public and private funds has been encouraged, adding to the beauty, health and population of the city. Many Quincy citizens appear to strenuously object to a moderate taxation for park purposes—a shortsighted policy much to be condemned, both from a social and business standpoint. The Park and Boulevard Association of that city deserves great credit for its unrelenting labors for the city's welfare.

PROGRESS IN GARDENING.

That gardening in a general way and landscape gardening in particular has developed along healthy lines during the last decade is an acknowledged fact. Hence it has been gratifying to notice the disappearance of the fantastic flower design of the park gardener—those inartistic and expensive creations which some years ago made our parks, and especially those of the West, targets for ridicule and severe criticism. Chicago did not escape this epoch of “freak gardening,” and perhaps it was more dominant here than elsewhere; but the city had at least the courage to acknowledge its defects in this direction and adopted a more reasonable and artistic course. When a well-known gardener who saw copies of his work in a western city was asked if he wanted to take the designs home with him, strange to say, no copyright having been secured on them, re-

plied: “No, thank you; pass them on further West.” It is to be regretted that this false conception of ornamental gardening has again asserted itself with considerable vigor in some of the parks of Chicago, and indeed with no little surprise to those who know the sorrowful plight they are in horticulturally. The commission in charge would gain public confidence and respect by using the funds, appropriated for park purposes, to reclaim the decaying lawns and dying groves instead of throwing money away on expensive flower designs entirely devoid of artistic taste and inappropriate for park purposes. They would be better able to provide for the people ideal parks of sylvan beauty, designed for rest and recreation, teaching the uneducated what a park should be, and helping to re-establish the good name of the Chicago parks.

ORGANIZED EFFORT.

It will be readily conceded that under proper conditions better results are obtained under organized rather than individual effort; or at least results proclaim themselves more speedily. The difficulty, however, in ordinary cases is how to organize. This question, so often propounded, may be solved by a careful study of a pamphlet recently issued by the Kansas State Horticultural Society, written by its secretary, Mr. William H. Barnes, which is one of the best efforts yet made to foster and encourage outdoor improvement. It is entitled “Horticulture,” and suggests plans for “organizing for cleaner, smarter, lovelier, more beautiful and enticing homes in Kansas,” and tells also “how to organize and conduct local horticulture societies, civic improvement societies, horticulture clubs, horticulture exhibitions, flower shows, ‘for the people, of the people, and by the people.’” The pamphlet includes a very generous list of subjects, or as the author puts it, promptings, for essays and discussions for local societies. We have often claimed that state horticultural societies have the best opportunities for missionary work in outdoor art; their facilities for gaining the attention of the country people and the probability of their obtaining a readier sympathy in the work, are at once apparent, and it may be justly observed that the farmer and rural resident want awakening to the need of outdoor improvement, at least quite as much as their city brethren, notwithstanding their closer relations with nature itself. There should be a firmer bond of active co-operation between the national organizations devoted to outdoor improvement and the state horticultural societies, to the end that the results obtained should be in accord with the best principles at present considered essential to the proper development of the movement now becoming a sign of the times.

“One impulse from a vernal wood
May teach you more of man,
Of moral evil and of good
Than all the sages can.

—Wordsworth.

Recent Monumental News.

The monument illustrated on this page was erected to the memory of the late President McKinley at Muskegon, Mich., and was unveiled with impressive ceremonies on Memorial Day, May 30. It consists of a finely modeled bronze statue of Mr. McKinley surmounting a granite pedestal, placed in a quadrangular court approached by wide sweeping steps. The center of the court, shown bare in the illustration, is to be improved by suitable planting. The statue was modeled by Charles H. Niehaus, and represents the martyred president delivering his last speech at the Pan-American Exposition, just before he was assassinated. The pedestal is of Barre granite, and was executed and

number of votes were selected, and are to be described and criticised by the sculptors selecting them. The six that have been chosen are as follows: St. Gaudens' Farragut in Madison Square; Macmonnies' Nathan Hale, City Hall Park; Ward's Washington, Sub-Treasury Building; Brown's equestrian Washington, in Union Square; French's Hunt Memorial, Fifth avenue and Seventieth street; and Bissell's De Puyster, Bowling Green. The following sculptors composed the jury: J. Q. A. Ward, George Grey Barnard, Frank Edwin Elwell, Charles H. Niehaus, Karl Bitter, Hermon A. MacNeil, Paul W. Bartlett, William Couper, and Charles A. Lopez.



MCKINLEY MONUMENT, MUSKEGON, MICH., CHARLES H. NIEHAUS, SC.

erected by Joseph Carabelli, Cleveland, Ohio, and the bronze was cast by the Gorham Co. The inscription, running around the top of the seats, is the last sentence of Mr. McKinley's speech at Buffalo, and reads as follows:

"Let us remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war."

The monument is a gift of Mr. Charles H. Hackley to the public schools of Muskegon, and was erected at a cost of \$20,000.

* * *

The New York *Daily News* has selected a jury of nine well-known sculptors to choose what they believe to be the six finest public statues in that city. Each juror selected six statues, and from the works thus individually chosen, the six receiving the highest num-

The soldiers' and sailors' monument unveiled on Riverside Drive, New York, Decoration Day, is in the form of a temple of composite Greek and Roman architecture, standing on a broad, curved base, approached on two sides by flights of steps. It is 100 feet high, and cost over \$250,000. The structure, including the roof, was built of white Vermont marble, and the base is of Connecticut and Massachusetts granite.

* * *

Bills carrying appropriations aggregating about \$2,500,000 have been introduced into Congress during the past session. The sums asked for vary from \$800 to \$300,000, and few of them are less than \$10,000. A number of them have been favorably reported and passed, and others have been favorably received and are likely to be passed at the next session.

Among the Creepers.

Ever since the old days in Eden creeping things in animal life have been under a ban. Happily this does not extend to the vegetable kingdom, and many are the bright spots the creation of which depends wholly upon plants of prostrate growth. There are steep hillsides, bare spots under evergreen trees, and stony places too sterile for the footing of a grass sod which seem especially fitted for some of the creeping plants of our own flora.

The common periwinkle, *Vinca minor*, commonly but erroneously called myrtle, was formerly very popular in cemeteries. Its merits are dark, evergreen foliage, a profusion of blue or white flowers in early spring, and rapidity of growth. The latter eventually led to its downfall, and to-day in well-kept grounds it is being eradicated as far as possible. To discourage the planting in cemeteries of anything which will encroach upon the lot of another seems just; and that the *Vinca* will speedily do this is unquestioned. This objection is not equally valid in parks; yet a plant that may take possession of the field is always to be regarded with distrust.

The same objection holds good with the ground ivy, *Glechoma hederacea*, a somewhat more delicate trailer retaining a portion of its verdure through the winter. It increases both by cuttings and by self-sown seed, and though the dainty light blue, honey-laden flowers may be quite a temptation to spare it, grass will soon be forced to the rear unless it is uprooted.

In its native haunts the trailing arbutus most admirably conceals the dry, barren hillsides seemingly too sterile to support any other life. But unfortunately it responds hesitatingly to removal from its na-

tive soil. The writer has made frequent attempts to transplant it, removing a large clump of earth to avoid disturbing the roots, and giving it the shade to which it is accustomed. But in accordance with the predictions of other unsuccessful lovers, it never survived more than a single season. Yet good authorities assure us that it may be transplanted with success. The prize is well worth working for.

Similar in some respects yet much less fastidious is the common partridge berry, *Mitchella repens*, known under such a variety of popular names claimed with equal right by other plants that the positive necessity for a scientific nomenclature is well shown. Its range is extended, Dr. Britton giving it as from Nova Scotia to Florida, and westward to Texas and Minnesota, reaching an altitude of 5,000 feet in Virginia. Thus it will be seen that thrift under such widely differing conditions indicates a vigorous growth which is not checked by transplanting. Though most frequent on deciduous wooded hillsides, the writer recalls a sunny bank by the roadside, shaded only by bushes for at least one generation, which is a perfect mat of *Mitchella*, and in early summer the plush-lined, shell-tinted blossoms lend to the air the fragrance of arbutus.

The flowers are produced in pairs, each pair uniting to form a single scarlet berry. The fruit is persistent until the next flowering season unless devoured by some bird. And that it furnishes winter food for birds is another argument in favor of its culture. The entire plant is comely, and as handsome when laden with berries as during the season of bloom.

BESSIE L. PUTNAM.

Nurserymen in Convention.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen was held in Milwaukee, June 11 and 12, and was a well-attended and successful gathering. About 200 prominent nurserymen were present, and the papers, discussions and reports of officers were of unusual interest.

Mayor Rose welcomed the convention to the city and the response on behalf of the association was delivered by N. H. Albaugh, of Ohio.

President Berckmans in his annual address told of the progress in the nursery business, and advocated a number of methods of improvement. He especially emphasized the establishment of schools for the instruction of employees, after the manner of the one recently organized by Thomas Meehan & Sons, of which mention has been made in these columns.

One of the most interesting of the addresses was that of Prof. L. H. Bailey, who urged the establishment of a bureau of publicity for the promotion of the growers' interests, and advocated the utilizing of the abandoned farms of New England. He spoke as fol-

lows on the subject of improvement of school grounds:

"Every nurseryman should be interested in the improvement of school grounds. In New York we have interested the children in gardening clubs. We have 15,000 children in such clubs, and I would not wonder if the number would be 20,000 by the time I get back. All are sowing something this year; it may not all grow; but it is a beginning. All are to have a mark made on a large map in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in Albany, in recognition of their services. The giving of prizes for the improvement of school grounds is a good thing. For the first year the children should not plant anything in the school grounds. They must first be taught to keep the grounds clean and neat. We found that when this was done progress was rapid and continual. In my opinion rural schools form one of the greatest problems of the country."

Strong resolutions, indorsing the bill for the inspection of nursery stock introduced in the last Congress were passed, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, Charles A. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.; vice-president, D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester.

Park Superintendents Meet.

The fifth annual meeting of the New England Association of Park Superintendents, held at the Quincy House, Boston, Mass., June 20 and 21, was one of the best in the history of that active and useful association.

The first day's session was given over to a banquet, election of officers, and addresses of both social and professional interest. Mr. James Draper, of Worcester, was elected toast-master, and Mr. J. A. Pettigrew, of Boston, delivered the address of welcome to the visiting superintendents, which was responded to on behalf of the association by Mr. T. W. Cook, of New Bedford, Mass. Mr. George H. Cox, of Cambridge, told briefly of park improvements in that city, and invited the association to visit Cambridge. Mr. W. S. Egerton responded for the association.

Mr. G. A. Parker, of Hartford, the retiring secretary, was then given a pleasant surprise in the form of a gold watch and chain presented to him as a token of esteem from the members. Mr. Nathaniel Morton, of Plymouth, Mass., made the presentation in a clever speech, and Mr. Parker responded with much feeling, after which the members joined in singing, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Mr. J. H. Kirkland, of Boston, delivered an interesting and valuable stereopticon address on the insect pests that ravage the shade trees in the parks, and was followed by an illustrated address on the plant life of Hawaii, by Mr. J. K. M. L. Farquhar.

The second day, Saturday, was occupied with a trip about the city under the guidance of Mr. Pettigrew. The party spent a day of thorough enjoyment, notwithstanding a slight drizzling rain, and visited the Charles bank, Cambridge Field, Harvard Square, the Esplanade, Olmsted Park, the Arboretum and Franklin Field, where lunch was served, and the afternoon spent in Franklin Park.

Twelve new members were elected and the following new officers:

President, Joseph D. Fitts, Providence, R. I.; secretary, J. W. Duncan, Boston, Mass.; treasurer, J. H. Hemingway, Worcester, Mass.; vice-presidents, A. W. Smith, Portland, Me.; W. H. Richardson, Concord, N. H.; C. S. Anthony, Taunton, Mass.; Theodore Wirth, Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Viles, Montpelier, Vt.; W. S. Egerton, Albany, N. Y.

The Bronx Conservatories.

The new public conservatories of the Bronx Botanical Gardens, New York, the largest in America, are described as follows in the March issue of the *Four Track News*: The range consists of fifteen separate compartments, grouped so as to form a court open to the southwest, where it is approached from a plaza on the main park driveway; there are also path approaches from all directions, now in course of construction. About two-thirds of this range was completed and opened to the public in the summer of 1900; the remainder is just being finished by the Lord & Burnham Company, and will be opened in the summer of 1902. The plant collections already installed in these conservatories are of surpassing interest and beauty, illustrating some four thousand kinds of plants from tropical and warm temperate regions, including magnificent palms, choice orchids, ferns, and pitcher plants, bananas, aroids, bromeliads, cactuses, century plants (*Agaves*) and other succulents in immense variety, and other types too numerous to mention.

The out-of-door, hardy plant collections are also most interesting and extensive. The herbaceous garden is located in a beautiful natural valley about ten minutes' walk east of the great glass houses. Here the herbaceous plants are grouped according to their relationships in plots, these plots being arranged in botanical sequence. This collection now includes

about three thousand different species.

The shrub collection (*fruticetum*) is installed on a broad plain, ten minutes' walk to the north of the museum building. The shrubs are here arranged similarly to the herbs in the herbaceous garden, the plots being, however, much more distant from each other in order to allow for expansion by growth.

North of the shrub collection, and occupying the northern end of the garden reservation are low meadows and marshes in which collections of bog plants are being brought together, among others, the collection of willows, many different kinds being already planted.

The Bronx river runs through the entire length of the garden from north to south, and that portion of the garden reservation east of the river is devoted to the collection of deciduous trees (*arboretum*), and over two hundred kinds of trees have already been planted in this part of the grounds; being yet small, they do not attract much attention, but the tract is well supplied with large native trees of about fifty kinds; the collection of evergreen, coniferous trees (*pinetum*) will be located on the slopes around the great conservatories and, between them and the museum building, as soon as the extensive grading operations, now in progress, render their planting practicable; some have already been set out.

Topiary Gardening.

To those that have visited old English and Dutch gardens the "Topiary"—a garden of tree sculpture—is well known. But the majority of Americans are not familiar with this branch of gardening (?) of which a revival is being attempted in this country. The topiary consists of trees—mostly evergreen—pruned into imitation of anything that the eccentric owner's or gardener's fancy may desire, save the natural and noble beauty of the tree itself.

That this distortion of tree growth is as absurd as the reproduction of all kinds of plant sculpture—by some termed vaudeville gardening—through the aid of foliage plants, which became such a prominent feature of our parks a few years ago, must be evident to the true gardener and lover of nature's unquestioned beauty.

Whether it is the imitation of animated life or other objects by tree pruning or foliage plants, each work must be classed with the exhibitions of the dime museums, and from the frequenters of these institutions draw its admirers.

Topiary gardening reached its zenith in England in the sixteenth century and was supposed in those days to represent the highest skill to be attained in the noble profession of gardening. But with the higher intellect of succeeding centuries the profession threw off its yoke of barbarism and emerged into the gardenesque or naturalistic type of gardening, which, with a few minor changes, has remained until the present day. Is it not a fact that whereas sculpture and architecture never have been outclassed since the glorious days of Greece and Rome, gardening has steadily de-

veloped into an art demanding recognition and a place alongside that of other arts?

When Lord Byron said: "Man will build stately first and garden finely next, as if gardening was of a higher intellect," he spoke the truth. The gardens of early history—mere parts of the house—were not the creation of the gardener, but the architect, and in these so-called gardens stone and mortar played the most important role. First, after the profession of gardening had gained recognition, came the change to "real gardens," with trees, shrubbery and flowers. True types of the architect's products are still seen in Southern Europe to-day and especially in Italy in the so-called Italian gardens. Americans, charmed by this type of gardening, have been tempted to introduce them into this country, and deplorable indeed are the majority of those seen in the eastern states where they have gained a foothold. To create an Italian garden without the stately cypress is impossible. These gardens had their origin in southern countries and only there attain their true character. Admitting many beautiful points of the Italian garden, is there *one* in the topiary? The first represents art; does the latter? Topiary gardening has no claim on the profession as an art and its revival should be resented by every true gardener.

There always will be men with little intellect and plenty of money who, for the sake of popularity, will turn their gardens into museums of freaks where even the stalwart moonshiner would hesitate to pass through at the midnight hour. JAMES JENSEN.

Trees in Paris Streets.

In the early years of the Second Empire Baron Haussmann submitted to Napoleon III. his famous plans for beautifying Paris by opening new and broad streets and avenues, and said:

"The ideal modern city should have its streets lined on both sides with trees. Trees not only lend grace and attraction to the streets of a city, but awaken in the spring of the year a certain municipal sentiment, as it were. Trees soften the character of the citizens, and make them easier to govern. Trees do not interfere with healthful sunshine in autumn and winter, when it is most needed, and afford in summer shade, and keep the air pure and well supplied with oxygen. Paris ought to have a tree for every inhabitant."

The idea of Baron Haussmann has been taken to heart by the municipal authorities of Paris, where no department has been more scientifically developed than that of street trees, which forms a separate section, distinct from the administrations intrusted with the care of trees growing in the parks and public gar-

dens, which have special budgets of their own, and which form the great breathing places, or the lungs, of the city.

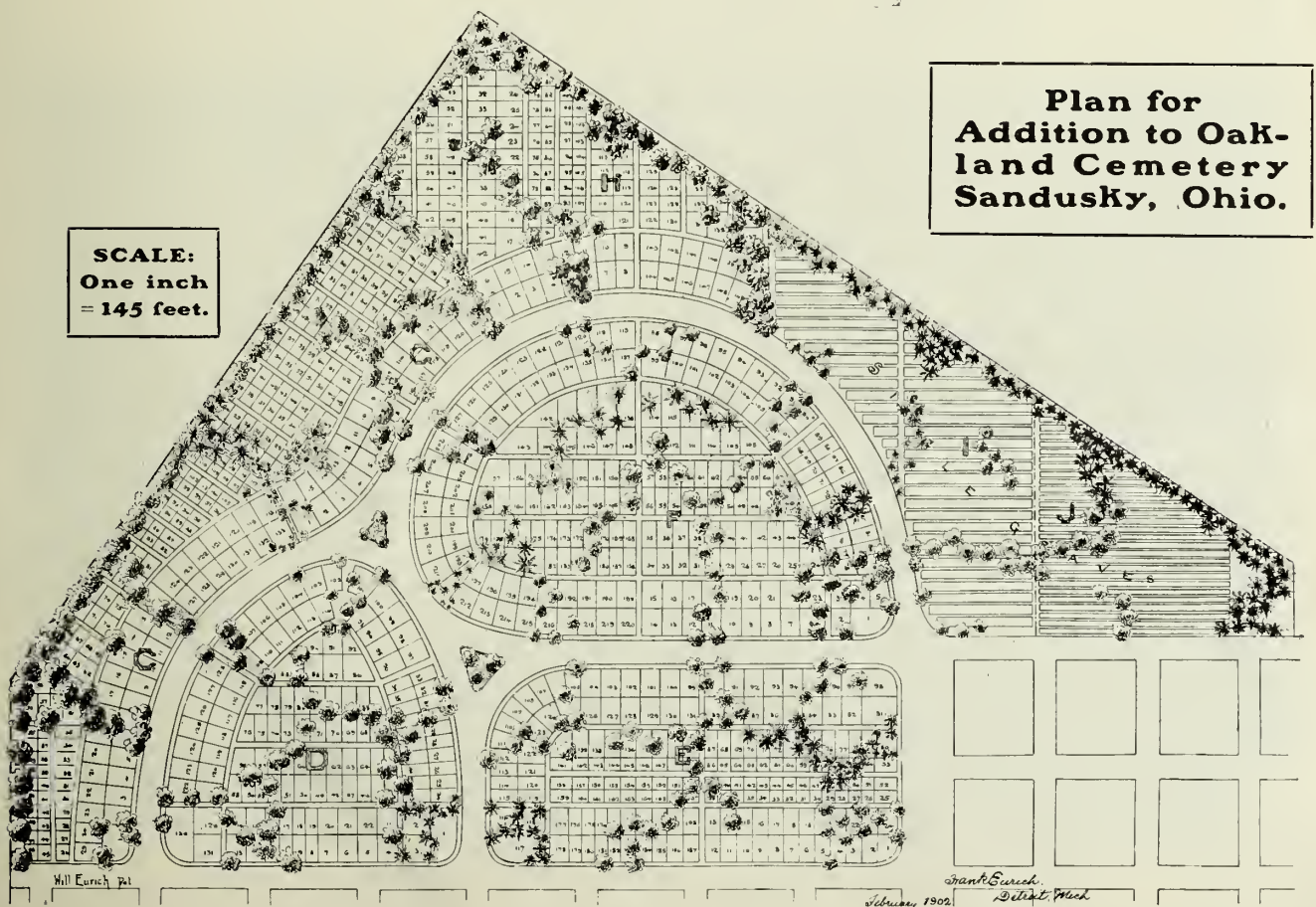
To give an idea of the scale upon which these great lungs of Paris are kept in healthful action, it may be mentioned that the net receipts derived by the city of Paris for renting chalets and places of entertainment in the Bois de Boulogne, Champs Elysees and Bois de Vincennes amount to \$226,000 per annum, representing only a small fraction of what the city annually expends upon its lungs, or air reservoirs. The Paris trees are renovated, when necessary, by recruits from the acres of pepinieres, or "tree schools," in the environs of Paris.

Whenever a Parisian tree shows signs of decay, a huge truck drawn by four oxen appears, and by an ingenious system of leverage the tree is pulled up by the roots, without injury, by means of a gigantic forceps. Another tree is at once brought from the nearest "tree school" and planted in the place of the invalid

tree, which is taken to what is called the tree hospital, where it is replanted, and undergoes a course of treatment.

The annual cost of maintaining trees in the streets of Paris, where they alternate with lamp-posts, is \$90,000. There are 87,693 trees in the city of Paris growing in rows along the sidewalks, exclusive of the trees contained in the city parks, gardens and squares. A corps of tree inspectors is constantly on the alert watching the trees. The soil is frequently renewed.

Iron "corsets" are placed around young trees to protect them from injury. A circle at least three yards in diameter is kept free from asphalt or pavement around the base of each tree. This circle is usually covered with an iron grating, to preserve the proper level of the sidewalk. The trees are watered by the street hose twice a day. Excavations are made around the trees, so that the water collects about the base of the trunk and percolates freely to the roots.—*New York Tribune*.



Plan for Addition to a Cemetery.

The accompanying diagram shows the plan for an addition to Oakland Cemetery, Sandusky, Ohio, designed by Frank Eurich, of Detroit, Mich.

The old cemetery was laid out absolutely and arbitrarily in squares, as is indicated on the plat where the new ground joins, and being entirely sold out and all lots more or less occupied, it was out of the question to remodel it, as might be desirable. The trustees may eventually see their way clear to close a number of the drives by filling and seeding, but to change the remaining drives into curves will be impossible.

The addition is bare of trees, has a gently undulating surface which will form into pleasing sections with lots of various sizes to meet the wants of all conditions. It is the intention of the trustees to break away from the old customs and introduce modern ideas. This addition embraces nearly nine acres and the trustees hope to acquire another tract of land adjoining, which will give them an additional fifteen acres. Several avenues from the entrance of the old cemetery lead to the new grounds. The cemetery is in charge of Mr. John Butts, the enthusiastic superintendent, under whose direction it is being improved.

Commodore Perkins Monument, Concord, N. H.

The accompanying illustration shows the monument recently erected at Concord, N. H., in memory of Commodore George H. Perkins, New Hampshire's naval hero. It is a gift to the state from Mrs. Larz Anderson, the Commodore's daughter.

The statue is of bronze, eight feet high, and was modeled by Daniel Chester French, with Mr. Henry Bacon, of New York, associated as architect. The general plan of the memorial is that of a semi-Greek exedra of elliptical form, approached in front by low

front of the statue is inscribed a list of the principal engagements in which he took part.

In the rear of the monument proper is a drinking fountain. The pillars forming the ends of the exedra are ornamented with moldings and faced with bronze tablets depicting scenes in the life of Commodore Perkins. One of them shows the surrender of New Orleans, in which the Commodore played an important and heroic part, and the other represents his vessel in action. Commodore Perkins entered the navy



COMMODORE PERKINS MEMORIAL, CONCORD, N. H., DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH, SC.

steps. It is 53 feet wide and 23 feet deep.

In the center of the pedestal proper, which is twenty-three feet high, is a niche in which stands the figure of Commodore Perkins. He is shown in full naval costume, holding his hat in one hand, while the other rests on his sword. Above the niche are symbolic figures, carved in bas-relief, representing Victory and Peace. On one side is the seal of New Hampshire, and on the other the seal of the United States. The top of the pedestal is carved and molded, and the sides are ornamented with bas-relief carvings.

Just beneath the prow of the ship which serves as the pedestal is the inscription giving the Commodore's record, and on the central slab of the pavement in

as midshipman in 1851, and served his country for forty-eight years. He was present at the battle of New Orleans, and displayed heroism on notable occasions in the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico. As commander of the Chickasaw at Mobile bay, he compelled the surrender of the Tennessee and won praise from Admiral Farragut in these words:

"The bravest man that ever trod the deck of a ship."

The memorial stands on the west side of the capitol grounds, and is made of Troy white granite, cut by the Troy White Granite Co., Troy, N. H. The bronze was cast by the Henry-Bonnard Company, of New York.

Magnolia Soulangeana.

Where the Chinese magnolias thrive, as they do generally throughout the Middle States, they do more to herald the advance of spring than any other tree or shrub. There are lots of other trees and shrubs we could not part with, flowering at the same season, but there is no family contributing more specimens of conspicuous beauty than that of the magnolia.

Of the many sorts of this description, the first of all to flower is the *M. stellata*, and this is a little gem. I say *little*, because it seems to be the smallest grown of all, growing slowly and never making but a large bush under very many years. The flowers are pink in the bud, white when expanded, semi-double and sweet scented, and they expand fully a week or more in advance of the conspicua, which is the next to appear. This, the conspicua, is the well-known Chinese white, a grand thing and most ornamental as a small tree. This precedes the Soulangeana by but two or three days; sometimes not at all, but when side by side it does. Soulangeana is the one illustrated, and it is, I think, the most useful of all. The flowers are pink in the bud, the petals showing white inside when unfolded. Long before the flowers open it is an object of beauty, as the pink in the buds is prominent and pleasing. And look at the thousand and more flower buds on this tree! When in flower it was an object of so much beauty that persons passing by the residence could but stop to take in its beauty. This and others of these early flowering magnolias are often caught by late frosts. The flowers are eager to expand, soon responding to the sun's warmth. Sometimes when just fairly open a cold night will come, with a degree or two of freezing, when away go the flowers. For this reason where there is a choice of situation plant this magnolia where it will be in the shade, say on the east

or north side of a building. It will make several days difference in the time of flowering, and this several days may save it. What I mean is well illustrated in



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA.

the picture itself. On the right-hand side of the tree it will be noticed that the flowers are not nearly as far advanced as the others. A dwelling shades them, keeping away the sun's rays after noon, and it has made the flowers on that side a week later than the others.

The tree is about twenty-five feet high, and is standing on the lawn of Thomas Doan, Germantown, Pa., by whose kind permission a photograph was secured.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Red-Berried Tartarian Honeysuckle.

The common bush, or Tartarian, honeysuckle, as it is commonly called, it not only very ornamental when in flower, but at this season of the year it is a sight to see in the way of an ornamental berried bush. *Lonicera tartarica* is the name it goes under.

The Tartarian honeysuckle, in all its varieties, is readily propagated from hard wood cuttings, made in winter, and set out in spring, as well as by soft wood cuttings, made now and rooted in a greenhouse.—Joseph Meehan in the *Florists' Exchange*.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY
FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

NOTES OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson has written an interesting paper on "The Town's Opportunity," which is being used as a tract (so to speak) by the American League for Civic Improvement. It calls attention to the fact that small towns offer exceptionally good opportunities for pleasant, healthful and comparatively inexpensive living as well as advantages for the conduct of many lines of business that have been until recently confined to the immediate environs of large cities. I have taken it upon myself to call further attention to these truths through the columns of the *Chicago Record-Herald*, in the hope that the leading business men of smaller cities and towns will be reached through the popular medium of a prominent daily newspaper. Such men seldom see class periodicals except, sometimes, through the women of their families—those blessed missionaries of applied goodness and beauty who are certainly proving themselves "beauty physicians" in a higher and better sense than the commonly accepted meaning of the term. My purpose in this connection was to call to the attention of such men the patent fact that if towns are to profit by this "toward-the-country movement" (as I took the opportunity to christen it) they must needs pay attention to the physical, social and aesthetic advantages that are the deciding factors with city business men who are considering such changes of location. City men who go to smaller places consider everyone of the points covered by what comes under the head of improvement work, and are largely determined in their choice of location by features that are overlooked by those who have always lived in small places or in the country. They are looking for an ideal combination of city modern improvements and country natural advantages. They are quite right and reasonable in doing so. It is possible to find or to create such a combination, and when found it will prove a winner.

It is in the power of the "head men" of each village and town to make the particular place in which they are interested a successful business center and an attractive place of residence. The first to see and act along this line will be the first to profit by this new idea. The way to go about securing the desirable conditions that are preliminary to financial success is to follow the tactics of successful improvement organizations. Those towns that already possess this basic factor of a good business policy are even now setting their feet along the pleasant highway that all countries, states, cities and individuals wish to tread.

The South Park Improvement Association, of Chicago, has been in existence something more than one year. It is regularly incorporated, has the usual complement of officers and eight active committees, viz., on streets and alleys, vacant lots, sanitation, landscape gardening, architecture, membership, finance, and publication. This is a rather more comprehensive and ambitious list than the average improvement organization shows—probably because it numbers among its founders Mrs. Herman J. Hall, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, who is nothing if not both



FALL IN THE PERENNIAL BORDER—NEW ENGLAND ASTERS,
JACKSON PARK, CHICAGO.

thorough and enthusiastic. The society last year cleaned all the vacant lots in its district (which is bounded by Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth streets and Jackson Park and the University grounds) and greatly improved the condition of the streets and alleys. Their neat cart, propelled by a trim-looking colored man clad in a tidy uniform, goes over the ground daily, finishing off the work of the snow plow, opening drains, sweeping crossings and picking up papers and other loose rubbish and carting it away. Garbage barrels no longer mar this choice residence district, and sprinkling is now uniformly done throughout its limits, both reforms being due to this efficient organization. That practical benefit has resulted for the residents of this part of the city is amply proven by the fact that the first season's work has resulted in the promise of a liberal monthly sum of money from the University, which, it is said, insures sufficient financial support to extend the work to cover nearly all of the district known as South Park.

Prizes as an incentive to the improvement of home grounds appear to have become an efficient means and are growing more and more popular among improvement workers and organizations. The Galesburg (Ill.) Improvement Society announces a series of seventeen prizes, most of them being for beds of annuals and tender bedding plants. This is far better than not offering prizes at all, but all who are interested in the advancement of art in outdoor surroundings are watching and hoping for something still better from the men and women who are interesting themselves in improvement work. It is greatly to be wished that such organizations shall become the leaven from which a clearer understanding of outdoor art, as exemplified by the work of landscape gardeners of the highest grade, shall be diffused. The standard of the leading landscape gardeners should be their standard. It is by a study of the best paintings, statuary and buildings that education in such things is brought about, and this rule is quite as applicable to the art that has to do with fitting every piece of ground for the purpose for which it is intended. No one should be expected to know good art in the treatment of ground without training for it any more than the best paintings shall be appreciated by the untrained mind and eye. The leading improvement organizations of this country came into existence for the direct purpose of giving such training through their annual meetings, and through the preparation and distribution of literature containing suggestions, helpful hints and definite directions for the assistance of smaller societies and of individuals. The best way to secure all of this aid in producing something really worth while in outdoor adornment is to join one of the national organizations of this class—such as the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, its Women's Auxiliary, or the American League for Civic Improvement. Outdoor artists of more than national reputation are the leading minds in these organizations, and they are conducted in the interest of all who wish to learn. Where so much thought, time, energy and money are to be expended it is certainly unfortunate that anything but the best standards should be the goal aimed for. Especially when it costs so little to learn what is worth striving to attain. It costs but two dollars a year to belong to the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, and membership insures enough printed matter to set every improvement worker in the United States on the right track, besides securing the privilege of attending the annual meeting, which in itself should prove a price-less boon to every intelligent officer or member of improvement societies.

However, to return to the Galesburg prize list, it is pleasant and satisfactory to find that a step to a higher plane is provided for by the first and tenth prizes on the list, viz., for the best ornamented and most attractive block and for the best kept and best

ornamented school grounds. That gives an opportunity, if any see and seize it, to develop something of a higher grade than unrelated flower beds. Perhaps someone will attempt a real shrubby border or a perennial border. Something indicating a constructive design as a basis of the work. Vines and shrubs used for a purpose. Something permanent. Permanent effects should have their place when improvement society prize lists are made up.

* * *

Citizens of Methuen, Mass., are interesting themselves in improvement work. Early in the spring an illustrated lecture on the Improvement of Home Grounds and Roadsides was given in the town with the result of stirring up a marked degree of enthusiasm. Stereopticon views showing what had been accomplished in and about the city of Worcester made a deep impression. All who take the slightest interest in the possibilities of country roads will appreciate the conclusion reached in the following words: "Well kept and well protected shade trees should everywhere be a part of the good roads movement. A good road unprotected from the sun furnishes the traveler only half the comfort to which he is entitled."

* * *

The Helena (Montana) Improvement Society, though young, is evidently imbued with the true western "get there" spirit, and during the first two years of its existence accomplished as much as the majority of such organizations manage to get through in twice the time. It was at the outset decided to devote the larger share of energy and of funds to doing one thing thoroughly and, because of its prominent location near the center of the best residence district of the west matters and because of their unflagging efficiency when once they understand their own position and the possibilities. Their aid is especially invoked in supervising the enforcement of the laws regulating the throwing of ashes, waste paper and other rubbish in alleys. Another practical move of the promising Moline League has been the distribution of flower seeds at wholesale prices.

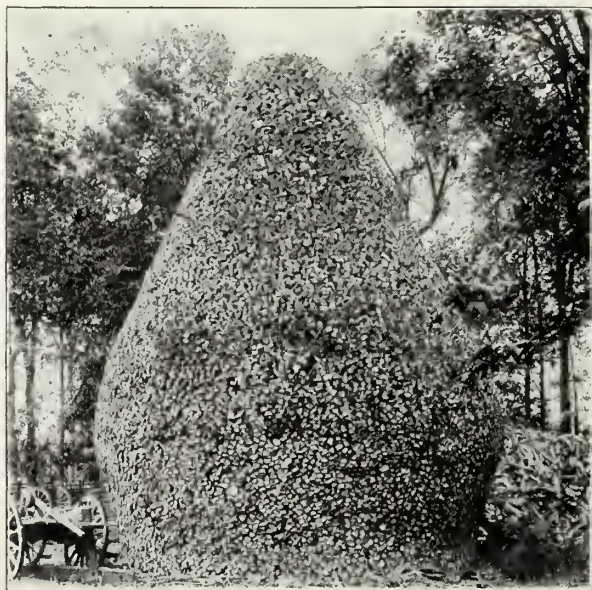
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Citizens of Kingston, Ontario (Canada), have come to the conclusion that the city's front doors are not as attractive as they should be and in calling attention to the matter it is noted that the status and quality of improvement work in the United States, as set forth in Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening, is cited as an incentive to action. A strong point is justly made of the commercial value of municipal art. Specific instances of this value are mentioned, including the Perugini frescoes of Perugia, Italy, which have become the only and entirely adequate source of income of its citizens since the commercial importance of the place long ago dwindled to nothing; and that the vast sums

side, and for other good and sufficient reasons, the grounds of the Hawthorne school were selected as the fortunate recipient of the attentions of the society. It sounds wonderfully well to hear that fourteen public-spirited residents of the west side subscribed \$400 to be used by the society in this work. Another citizen gave \$200, and a number of people living in the vicinity of the school gave \$25 each, and the receipts for last year as shown by the treasurer's report at the annual meeting held in January, 1902, are so suggestive that they are given herewith: Balance on hand January 1, 1901, \$280.84; donations, \$247.50; memberships, \$32; annual improvement ball, \$301.10; cash from Helena school board, \$300; receipts from baseball game, \$41.75; receipts from David Harum entertainment, \$37.25; receipts from Elks' carnival, \$36.

It is interesting to note that \$897.65 of this amount was expended on the Hawthorne school grounds for surveying, filling and grading, plumbing and piping, seed, lawn hose, stone retaining wall, coping, chain for fence, care of lawn and watering; \$161.83 on the grounds of the High School, and \$12.65 for printing, stationery, etc., leaving a balance of \$204.51 as an incentive to further effort.

* * *



SWEDISH WOODPILE AT PETERSON MANOR, CHICAGO—
A NOTABLE EXAMPLE OF GOOD "OUTDOOR
HOUSE KEEPING."

The accompanying cut of a genuine Swedish woodpile (in America) is commended to all improvement workers fortunate enough to dwell in regions where wood is used as fuel. It is a paradox in that it is both picturesque and neat—qualities that are supposed to be non-combinable in real life; and it is a happy combination of the useful and the—if not strictly beautiful, at least, attractive.

Sweden must be all that William E. Curtis and

one's fancy paint it if even the firewood assumes so poetic a guise as a perfectly proportioned haystack. This unamerican but altogether admirable method of storing green wood is not only good to the eye, but preserves the wood perfectly. It sheds water. The interior is dry at all times. These large piles are not molested until the wood is thoroughly seasoned, and when once opened the whole pile is removed indoors for consumption. There are usually several of these great cones in various stages of seasoning at Peterson Manor, the home of the well-known Peterson Nursery family, near Chicago, where this picture was taken. To descend from this high and dry (or drying) wood to dry facts, the pile represented is 33 feet high, 18 feet in diameter at the base and 22 feet, eight feet above the base, and contains about 100 cords of wood sawed by steam into stove lengths. The sticks are systematically piled two layers deep on the outside and the interior filled in with loose wood. The big trees that form the background of the picture are lindens, elms and hickories—all of native forest growth and estimated to be more than 150 years old.

This feature of good out-of-door housekeeping attracted almost as much attention from the members of the Women's Auxiliary of the A. P. O. A. A. who attended a delightful garden party given in their honor at Peterson Manor on July 2nd, as did the array of flowering shrubs, vines and perennials and the fine trees that formed the setting of a charming picture and most enjoyable occasion. Not only was outdoor art visible on all sides, but it was effectively reinforced by various phases of indoor art, the most popular of which was the wonderful and indescribable ideal Swedish luncheon served under the shelter of one of the large packing houses, the interior of which had been transformed by the artistic wife of the junior member of the firm into a leafy bower of surpassing daintiness, that set off to fullest advantage the tables of novel and attractive dishes, each one of which was in itself a picture, and of which it is no exaggeration to say they must not only be seen but also tasted to be appreciated.

* * *

Mrs. G. H. Huntoon, Mrs. H. W. Cooper, Mrs. W. C. Bennett, and Mrs. W. H. Hillhouse are the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the recently organized Improvement League of Moline, Ill. This society has offered "eight prizes relating to front yards and eight prizes relating to back yards" so arranged that the "best kept front yard and the best kept back yard in the city will receive a prize of \$15 each," the only restriction being that all work on the grounds shall be done by the proprietors of the homes and not by paid employees.

This organization is directing special effort toward interesting children in its active work of civic betterment, to the end of educating them in these important

expended by Napoleon in making Paris the most beautiful city in the world have been returned many times over by the tourists who flock there to feast on the varied attractions and advantages growing out of the comprehensive and enormously expensive undertakings of the last Emperor. These instances, affording as they do, examples of the commercial benefits accruing to a great city and a small one from art as applied to civic improvement, remind one that the splendid plans that have been formulated and are already taking concrete shape, for making Washington the world's most charming and distinctively beautiful capital, will undoubtedly result in like commercial advantage to that fortunately-placed city. But, to return to Kingston: H. F. S., a writer in the *Kingston Daily Whig*, directs attention to the fact that the front doors of the city—the wharves and railway stations—are in a

shape to repel rather than attract strangers, and suggests a general cleaning up, the formation of generous expanses of greensward, planting vines to cover unsightly old walls, shrubbery to screen unattractive features, and trees at suitable points for shade and for beauty. We find ourselves almost dangerously puffed up with pride and delight on seeing our own original motto, "Leave the world a pleasanter place than you found it," quoted by this writer in his (or her) effort to set the subject before the people in the best light, and we are led to still further felicitate ourselves because the campaign of outdoor art carried on for years by Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening is alluded to in complimentary terms. For these blessings we here and now return hearty and appreciative thanks. May the Kingston association live long and prosper amazingly. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

Official Correspondence of the Associations.

A. P. & O. A. A. CONVENTION.

Editor Park and Cemetery.—Permit me to suggest, through your columns, to persons who will be attending the annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, to be held in Boston in August, that they should look over the park systems in such cities as they have not visited before, not forgetting Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, cities in New Jersey, New York City—taking, of course, the Riverside and Morningside drives in connection with Central Park, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn. In Hartford, Connecticut, the influence of good landscape work in the different parks will be observed on the grounds of private citizens and about many factory and public buildings. Visit Hartford by all means. Respectfully,

E. J. Parker, President.

NOTICE TO CEMETERY OFFICIALS.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents will be called to order in Boston, Mass., on the morning of August 19, 1902, and in all probability will last four days in order to carry out the program which the executive committee has arranged.

There will be sufficient papers of interest for the literary part of the meeting; informal and thorough discussions of subjects pertaining to cemetery work will bring out comprehensive ideas and statements that will be of much practical value.

Cemeteries, parks, and other points of interest will be visited under competent guidance, which will enable all in attendance to witness the practical workings at each place and afford opportunity for exchanging ideas and methods. We learn much by comparison.

We ask you to join us in advancing the interests of this association and to strengthen the same by your co-operation in sending your superintendent or other representative to this meeting.

We suggest that this is a good time for an annual vacation, for such is our profession that it requires the closest and most faithful attention at all times.

We ask you not only to grant this vacation, but also in addition to bear the expenses of your representative, because we know from past experience and expressions offered that your cemetery, in common with others, will be benefited in many ways, and your representative will return stimulated to greater activity and usefulness in his chosen work.

We wish to emphasize and make it clear that this association is not organized for profit or for pleasure, nor as an intelligence bureau for applicants for positions. Sociability and harmony are not and should not be lacking, but paramount to all else is the advancement of interests and the elevation of the character of cemeteries.

Managers of cemeteries will be well repaid for the expense of sending their superintendent or other official. Many corporations have already done so with results admitted to be satisfactory, and those who have not are respectfully requested and urged to try the experiment.

Frank Eurich, President.

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As is well known, the sixteenth convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents takes place in Boston, commencing Aug. 19th, and continuing four days.

Arrangements are nearly completed to make this convention a grand success. The committee hopes to see a full attendance at our city by the sea. Those who have attended our conventions well know the benefits obtained. They have caused a stimulus all over our country in cemetery management. Every cemetery has been cared for better by the influence of our association. If this meets the eye of any superintendent who has never attended, let him by all means take steps to attend. Many superintendents cannot afford to pay their expenses to and from the different cities, and their commissioners or trustees should not expect them to. From a business standpoint they should be sent and their expenses paid. All large business houses send men abroad for ideas. Every superintendent that attends returns to his home with broader and better ideas as to his duties, and he sees opportunities that he did not see before to improve himself.

Let the management of every cemetery look at this in the right light and not call it a junket. Send your superintendent and reap the reward. No man can shut himself in himself and not become narrow minded. Our work is broad and needs study and thought. The final resting places of the mortal remains of our loved ones cannot receive too much attention.

We love the grounds wherein they lie.

Let us strive from day to day to better ourselves, and when others take our places let there be no reflections on us. The praise of our lot owners is always given when we deserve it. We hope to shake hands with every member in Boston, and with as many more new members.

William Stone.

Notes and Miscellany.

Killing Ants.

A recipe for killing ants—the large red and black varieties that burrow in the ground—is given by W. W. Skinner of the Arizona Experiment Station. He recommends the application of carbon bisulphide immediately after a rain, when the ants bring out their food to dry it in the sun. A half teacupful or more, if the nest is a large one, should be poured into the nest at this time. The chemical has a peculiarly disagreeable odor, is highly inflammable, and should not be used near matches or fire. The remedy is said to be not applicable on a large scale, owing to the cost of the chemical, which can be procured at druggists, but is a sure means of eradicating nests of the insects from such places as public walks or front doors.

* * *

Insect-Proof Roses.

Rose-bugs and leaf-slugs are so numerous some years, one is easily discouraged in out-door rose growing. The Japanese *Rosa rugosa* and the *Wichuraiana* roses are very much of an encouragement, for thus far they seem to have evaded the pests. This may be accounted for in the late-blooming character, the major part of the rose-bugs having completed their destructive work and disappeared, and also in the rough leaves of the *rugosa*, and the tough ones of the *Wichuraiana*. The *Rosa rugosa*, both red and white, are being largely used, and their value appreciated. The others have not yet come in for their full share of popularity as arbor vines and for trailing over low walls. An attractive way to have a few plants is to stake them and allow the branches above to fall gracefully over.—Meehan's Monthly.

* * *

Killing Ground Moles.

Ground moles, aside from the damage they do to growing plants by lifting them or disturbing their roots, are rather a friend than an enemy. They are rather insectivorous, and it is in searching out grubs and cut worms that they make tunnels. These tunnels are merely traps, into which the worms fall and are picked up by the mole in his rounds. Persistent tramping in of his runs will drive him to parts of the garden or lawn where he will do no harm. However, if he must be killed, it can be easily done. Open his tunnel, saturate some waste with bisulphide of carbon, put it in the hole, and cover with dirt. The fumes will penetrate the whole system of tun-

nels and kill all animal life there. Don't poison grain, he won't eat it.—Farm and Fireside.

* * *

Should Lawn Grass Be Closely Cut?

The kinds of grass that are inclined to grow in tufts must be kept rather closely and regularly cut, if the creation of bare places is to be avoided. Fine grass in lawns exposed to hot suns and in light, well-drained soil, if cut exceedingly short, is likely to suffer. In the average case, the knives of the mower should be set high, and the lawn kept frequently cut.—Meehan's Monthly.

* * *

Replanting the Adirondacks.

The State Forest, Fish and Game Commission has begun the planting of 420,000 young trees, consisting of spruce and pine, on the land burned over in 1899 near Clear Water Junction, in the Adirondacks. The trees were purchased of the College of Forestry, located at Axton, which is under the supervision of Cornell University. This is the first attempt of the state at scientific forestry, and it will be watched with great interest. The work is in charge of Colonel William F. Fox, superintendent of State Forests, and A. Knechtel, of Albany. The land where the experiment is to be tried is not fit for cultivation.—Florists' Exchange.

* * *

Spraying Trees in Buffalo.

City officials of Buffalo, N. Y., are taking energetic measures to protect the street trees in that city, with especial attention to the extermination of the tussock moth. The work is under the direction of Col. Ward, Commissioner of Public Works, and Deputy Street Commissioner Kennedy, who have an appropriation of \$1,200 available for the purpose. They have sprayed all the trees in front of school houses and other city buildings, and are now treating from 50 to 75 trees a day on other property. Three men and two wagons are kept at the work at an expense of \$40 a week, and good results are expected. People who want their trees sprayed have only to notify the department to have the work done free of charge, and from five to a dozen requests are received daily. The intention is to get a larger appropriation next year, pursue the work more systematically throughout the city, and to secure the passage of ordinances placing the care and maintenance of the city trees under the control of the Department of Public Works.

Fighting Elm Leaf Beetle.

The first annual meeting of the Kent Improvement Association of East Greenwich, R. I., was turned especially toward the extermination of the elm-leaf beetle. Prof. James M. Southwick, curator of the Natural History Museum at Roger Williams Park, Providence, addressed the society, telling of the habits of the pest, and advocating the use of the kerosene emulsion and arsenate of lead preparations for its destruction. A. H. Kirkland, of Boston, gave a stereopticon lecture on the same subject, dealing also with the gypsy moth and other tree pests. He said that a spraying outfit suitable for park or village work would cost, exclusive of wagon, about \$65, and the average cost of the work would be from 75 cents to one dollar a tree.

* * *

To Plant Station Grounds.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is taking steps to improve the grounds of stations along its line. Officials of the road recently made a trip along the route to inspect the station plots, with a view to having them beautified with appropriate planting. Mrs. E. A. McCrea, the landscape gardener, has been engaged to plan the work for stations in the vicinity of Milwaukee.

* * *

To Preserve the Adirondacks.

The Association for the Preservation of the Adirondacks has been incorporated in New York. It is composed of the owners of large private estates, parks, and preserves in the Adirondack region, and states as its object "the preservation of the Adirondack forests, waters, game and fish, and the maintenance of healthful conditions in the Adirondack region." The following well-known men are among the directors of the association: J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, William G. Rockefeller, Whitelaw Reid, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, and Henry Phipps, of Pittsburg.

* * *

Sand Gardens in Boston.

The Committee on Playgrounds of the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association, Boston, Mass., is raising funds for the establishment of a number of sand-gardens for the children during the present season. It is hoped to open ten school yards, and provide them with simple toys, books and other materials, under the guidance of competent leaders.

Convention of American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

The coming convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, to be held in Boston August 5, 6 and 7, will be the most notable in the history of the organization. This meeting is to be held under the auspices of all the leading societies in Boston whose work is along similar lines to that of the Outdoor Art Association, and they will join with the Association in inviting representatives of all the various national associations with like aims to attend and discuss the advisability of a joint meeting at some future date, and the appointment of a general secretary who shall be the connecting link between these associations and a clearing house for various ideas presented.

There will be special sessions for park commissioners, of whom several hundred are expected, and of those interested in the school garden movement. The latter sessions are in charge of the Department of Agriculture, and promise to draw a very large attendance from all parts of the United States. The railroads have granted the rate of a fare and a third for the round trip, and reduced rates at the hotels will be obtainable. A feature of the convention will be a congress of representatives of all the national societies working in one way or another for city improvement. In this and many other particulars the gathering promises to be the most remarkable ever held in the United States on this subject, and it is sure of having a record attendance.

The headquarters of the convention will be at the Brunswick Hotel, corner Boylston and Clarendon streets, overlooking Copley Square, and the business sessions will be held in the new Horticultural Hall, corner of Massachusetts and Huntington avenues.

In addition to a regular program of surpassing interest, the entertainment committee has prepared a long list of attractive and inexpensive excursions that may be taken in and about Boston, with members of the committee as guides. These trips are to be taken between sessions of the convention and include visits to the following places of interest: The Museum of Fine Arts, by invitation of the Board of Trustees; the Public Library; drive through the Boston parks for visiting representatives of Park Commissioners by courtesy of the Boston Park Commissioners; a trip to Cambridge by electric cars passing the Charles river improvements, and closing with a visit to Harvard University on invitation of President Eliot; visit to Revere Beach, the great public bathing beach under control of the Metropolitan Park Commission. Friday, August 8, has been designated as Excursion Day, and special features have been planned, including the Paul Revere trip to Concord and Lexington, the Fells Reservation trip and excursions by steamer or electric cars along the Charles river.

A feature of great interest will be the exhibitions pertaining to the work of the convention. At Horticultural Hall will be shown maps and photographs of parks and landscape designs, photographs and drawings of school gardens, collected by the Department of Agriculture; designs for artistic billboards, and an exhibition of the current literature of outdoor art and civic improvement. At the Boston Public Library there will be in honor of the convention an exhibition of photographs of famous parks and gardens of the world, and especial attention is also called to the "Codman collection" of books on landscape architecture. In the public gardens a special exhibition of tropical and sub-tropical plants, of coniferæ and hollies has been arranged. In the rooms of the Appalachian Mountain Club, Tremont building, will be shown photographs of mountain scenery, including national reservations, and views in the parks about Boston. The library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Horticultural Hall, embracing what is probably the best collection of works on forestry, horticulture, landscape design and kindred subjects in the United States, will also be open to visitors.

The official program is as follows:

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 5.

Morning, 10:30 o'clock: Joint business meeting, the Association and Auxiliary. Address by the president and report from the secretary and treasurer of each, the Association and the Auxiliary. Reports from committees.

Afternoon, 3 o'clock: Address on "Popular Utilization of Public Reservations," Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University. Address on "The Influence of Beautiful Surroundings on Children," Rev. J. N. Hallock, D. D., of New York, editor of "The Christian Work." Informal reception at hall.

Evening, 8 o'clock: Address on "State Forest Reservations," Miss Mira Loyd Dock, Harrisburg, Pa., member of Pennsylvania Forestry Commission. Address on "School Garden Movement," Dick J. Crosby, Department of Agriculture at Washington. Address on "Water an Effective Factor in Municipal Art," Albert Kelsey, chairman committee of experts, Art Federation of Philadelphia.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6.

Morning, 10:30 o'clock: "Experience Meeting," consisting of brief addresses outlining the work of the various national associations engaged in civic improvement effort. Among those represented are: The American Society of Municipal Improvements, by Edwin A. Fisher, president; American League for Civic Improvement, by a member of the executive committee; American Institute of Architects, by Frank Miles Day, vice-president; Architectural League of America, by

H. K. Bush-Brown, chairman of the municipal improvement committee; League for Social Service, by Dr. Josiah Strong, president; National Municipal League, by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary. Other societies also will be represented, the meeting becoming a unique national congress on civic improvement.

Afternoon, 2:30 o'clock: Parallel sessions of the Women's Auxiliary and of the Park Commissioners. The Auxiliary will have brief reports from each local chapter, followed by discussion, and an address. The Park Commissioners will listen to reports on the Boston Parks, the Metropolitan System, and on the Cambridge Parks, given by the presidents of the boards of those parks.

Evening, 8 o'clock: Address on "Civic Improvement Work." Hon. John DeWitt Warner, president Art Commission of the City of New York and of the New York Municipal Art Society. Address on "The Forward Movement in Harrisburg." J. Horace McFarland, secretary executive committee, Harrisburg League for Civic Improvement. Brief reports from Boston societies.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 7.

Morning, 10:30 o'clock: Parallel sessions of the Association and the Auxiliary for election of officers, etc.

Afternoon, 2:30 o'clock—Parallel sessions: The School Garden Session, under charge of the Department of Agriculture, will include the following ten-minute addresses: "The School Garden as a Phase of Industrial Work," by W. A. Baldwin, principal State Normal School at Hyannis, Mass.; "Boston Sand Gardens," by Ellen M. Tower, Lexington, Mass.; "School Gardens at the Hartford School of Horticulture," by H. D. Hemenway, Hartford; "The National Cash Register Boys' Gardens," by George A. Townsend, Jr., Dayton, Ohio; "Some Neglected Millions," by George Henry Knight, New York City; "How We Reach Eighteen Thousand School Children in New York," by J. W. Spencer, supervisor Bureau of Nature Study, Cornell University; "Nature Study for Children," by Geo. T. Powell, director School of Horticulture, Briar Cliff Manor, N. Y.; informal discussion in which many whose names do not appear above will take part.

Park Commissioners' Session: "Parks and Landscape Gardening," by Bryan Lathrop, Chicago; "Politics and Parks," by James Jensen, Chicago; "Park Administration," by Calvin C. Laney, Rochester, N. Y.; Park Construction, Drainage, Rockwork, Planting, Roads, Water, Park Engineering, practical discussion, under these heads, by workers; "Park Accounts," by J. A. Ridgeway, Minneapolis, chairman committee on park accounts; "Park Building in the West," by S. A. Foster, Des Moines, Iowa.

Evening, 8 o'clock: Address on "Public Beauty and Good City Government," Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia. Address on "Relation of Parks to City Plan," Sylvester Baxter, Boston. Address on "What Is Municipal Art?" Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y., author of "The Improvement of Towns and Cities."

CONVENTION OF CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents will be held at the Copley Square Hotel, Huntington avenue, Boston, Mass., August 19 to 22, and a program of unusual interest has been arranged. It will contain a number of papers and practical topics for discussion.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19.

The convention will open at 10 a. m. After the usual morning business session, the Public Garden, Granary, Kings Chapel and Copp's Hill Burial Grounds will be visited, returning to the hotel, where the evening session will be held.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20.

Visit to Harvard Botanic Garden, thence to Harvard College, Mt. Auburn and Newton Cemeteries, returning to hotel via Commonwealth avenue. Evening session of essays, discussions, etc.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21.

Morning session: Election of officers, etc. Afternoon: Visit to Franklin Park, Arnold Arboretum and Mt. Hope Cemetery.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22.

Visit to Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass.; Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, and "Salem Willows." Return to hotel and adjourn.

Locating or Enlarging Cemeteries.

A New Jersey statute provides "that it shall not be lawful to locate any new cemetery or burying ground, or to enlarge any cemetery or burying ground, in this state, without the consent and approval of the municipal authorities and board of health of the city, township, town, or borough in which it is proposed to locate or enlarge the cemetery upon application in writing for that purpose made;" and "that all persons making such application shall accompany it with a descriptive map of the premises they propose to occupy." In construing this statute, the supreme court of New Jersey holds, case of State against the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Fairview, 49 Atlantic Reporter 1029, that the map required

by this provision need not describe the property shown thereon by metes and bounds, but that it sufficiently complies with the statute if, from an examination of it, the municipal authorities can readily determine the location, size, and shape of such property. It further holds that by granting consent to the location of a proposed cemetery the municipal authorities necessarily approve that location, within the meaning of the statute. And it holds that, in order to obtain the municipal consent and approval to the appropriation of lands to cemetery uses, it is not necessary that the applicants therefor should be the owners or occupiers of such lands.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—LXXIX. Salicales.

The *Salix*, *Empetrum*, and *Ceratophyllum* group.

There are four tribes, seven genera, and 201 species, with a large number of varieties in this last group of



SALIX BABYLONICA, ST. MARKS CHURCH, NEW YORK, 1799.

apetalæ. Botanists regard the tribes as anomalous. The *Salicineæ* and *Lacistemeæ* are amentaceous, the former distinguished by fluffy or cottony seeds. As for the *Empetreeæ* and *Ceratophylleæ* they are of little or no importance to the gardener, but botanists have chased them through all the mazes of their multitudinous systems. I think none of the sciences can touch botany for versatility! Gardeners, as I have said before, would be glad if they would keep their "systematic" meanderings bounded by some unvarying but elastic framework, within which the genera and tribes could be moved with facility in the siccus, the museums, the books, or the newer gardens. The series of higher groups (called alliances) are such a framework, capable of artistic treatment on the ground anywhere. *Salix* "willow" has 160 species distributed widely over the world, especially in the colder parts of the northern hemisphere, south to the Senegal in Africa. None so far as known are found in Malaysia or Australia, nor do I know that their imprint has ever been found on the geologic strata of those regions, or for that matter the imprint of anything clearly connecting such tribes as *Empetreeæ*—*Ceratophylleæ*—*Gneteeæ*—*Cycadeæ*, etc., but even if the best of fossils were found they couldn't combine *living* plants in what is desired by some to appear as a genealogical system. They would merely prove that nature has worked industriously to break up and destroy whole generations of plants.

The willows and poplars are well marked, but if used in too great numbers they become decidedly monotonous, therefore anything like a *Salicetum* is to be avoided for all but strictly scientific arrangements where the dotting nuisance is tolerated. Scores of

species and varieties are scarcely worth their designations. Several remain evergreen in moist and sub-tropical climates, and maybe "millions of years" ago most of them were evergreen, but what does the mind of man realize of the processes of nature during such immense periods of time? His life is as a grain of sand to the seashores in comparison. Enough for him if he can gather the fruits from his garden!

These trees and shrubs are commonly rapid growers, and prefer as a rule the vicinity of water, or moist ground. They may be selected to combine very prettily. I have known an accidental planting of weeping willows and Lombardy poplars which from a favorable position and by moonlight looked like the spires and buttresses of a gothic minster, for although one is pendulous and the other erect, both are vertical in the trend of their branches. They may be grouped admirably, although many would never use them together. For feathering the foreground, several of the bright barked willows are fine, but they should be cut down like osiers annually, when their yellow or pur-



Garden and Forest.
SALIX BALSAMIFERA—N. E. AMERICA.

ple bark will be much brighter during winter. It is best to select willows in the nurseries, for their synonymy is more and more of a caution. The midget arctic willow gets nearer to the north pole than anything with a woody stem. **JAMES MACPHERSON.**

Seasonable Suggestions.

For a mass of yellow flounces of low growth the *Achillea tomentosa* is unrivalled. Not over six inches high and close growing, it is an almost unbroken sheet of yellow when in flower, in June.

What a show the good old foxgloves make when in bloom! Sow a lot of seeds in early spring, transplant and tend them well all summer, cover lightly with straw or leaves in winter, and the next June enjoy a most lovely sight when they are in flower.

The dwarf horse chestnut, *Aeschulus parviflora*, which is flowering now, is almost alone in its flowering at this season. The shrub is of a spreading, flattish growth, and from every shoot arise its long panicles of white flowers.

The golden flowers of the *Koelreuteria paniculata* come in huge panicles, and as the tree is of a rather spreading nature, the display is easily observed. Many trees bear their flowers so far up from the ground that their beauty is lost to most persons.

Very many shrubs root readily from green wood cuttings, rooted in a shaded greenhouse. It is not too late to put in many sorts. If in cutting boxes, they might be left undisturbed till spring, after they are rooted.

What a brilliant effect crotons make when set in the full sun! In many parks and private grounds the croton bed is the most marked feature on the grounds; and it fairly revels in the great heat of summer.

For three all-round good herbaceous plants for summer blooming try *Anthemis tinctoria*, yellow; *Coreopsis lanceolata*, yellow, and *Gaillardia compacta* orange and crimson. They are almost perpetual bloomers, and are fine for cutting for their flowers.

There are lots of summer flowering plants that will not thrive in partial shade, but the fuchsia will. Try it! It is just the situation for it, delighting there, as *Begonia Vernon* does in the full sun.

If you have any common peach trees you would like to change to flowering kinds, now is the time to bud them. The double rose, crimson and white, are the three leading sorts; and how lovely they are in early spring.

It hardly needs saying that the old flower heads of rhododendrons should be picked off, that the plants may not be sustaining useless seed pods. All plants flower better if the flower heads are picked off as soon as decay sets in, otherwise the support of the plant goes to forming and perfecting seeds instead of flowers.

The wild "flowering raspberry," *Rubus odoratus*, flowers nearly all summer. As with others of the rubus family it spreads from the root, hence should be planted where there is no objection to its forming a clump in time. The rosy pink flowers are an inch or more in diameter.

Some of the golden and variegated cornuses do not

stand the sun well, but this cannot be said of *Cornus Mas variegata*. Still, as a matter of fact, all such plants prefer a little shade.

Plant *Itea Virginica* for its white, finger-like spikes of flowers in mid-June and its crimson colored foliage in autumn. Save perhaps *Vaccinium corymbosum*, there is no shrub having such rich colored autumn leaves.

Catalpa aurea, when kept dwarf, so one can look down on its foliage, is a worthy golden leaved subject. So is the *Ptella trifolia aurea*. Large groups are particularly pleasing. Golden elder is rather coarse growing, but its display can be seen at a long distance, too far away to observe the coarseness of foliage.

A Florida nurseryman says in his catalogue *Bambusa Metake* is hardy along the southern border. Just where this line may be I do not know, but in Philadelphia it is one of our choice hardy plants, but its foliage gets scorched badly in winter.

A really grand Japanese tree is the *Pterostyrax hispidum*. It bears long, drooping panicles of white flowers, beautiful and unlike those of any other tree or shrub. It has large leaves and a rounded outline of growth.

Many evergreens, particularly piceas, are apt to lose their leaders when young. This is a good time to look them over, and where the loss has occurred to tie up the next prominent shoot below, in such a way that it will in time take the lead.

Visitors to England come back lamenting the lack of the beautiful golden yews in our landscape work. There is no reason why these lovely evergreens should be lacking. They are perfectly hardy, in the Middle States, at least.

Chrysanthemums of the large flowered sort can be had at such small cost that it pays to set out a lot for fall flowering, even if not hardy everywhere. Set out now from pots, they make a fine display for fall.

What grand things hardy ferns are for the east and north side of buildings. The *Osmunda* and the larger *Aspidiums* are fine. Many of the latter are of evergreen character, such as the *marginale*, *spinulosum*, *cristatum* and *acrostichoides*. Plant them now.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

CORONATION MEMORIAL TREES.

A recent issue of *The Garden*, London, reports as follows: "To commemorate the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra Mr. Hugh Dickson, Royal Nurseries, Belfast, who has recently been appointed nurseryman to the King, has generously offered to present to every charitable institution in Ulster a choice ornamental tree to be planted in their grounds. The offer held good until the 25th of June, and we are glad to learn from Mr. Dickson that many availed themselves of this opportunity."



SCENE IN PARK, BATH, ME. PHOTO BY A. S. HEAL, BELFAST, ME.

Park Notes

Part of the grounds on which the winter exposition at Charleston, S. C., was held have been purchased by that city, and will be maintained as a permanent public park. The tract includes the Court of Palaces and the sunken gardens. The exhibits of Oregon, New Mexico, Missouri, and other states have been presented to the city as the nucleus of a permanent industrial and commercial exposition.

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An extensive system of improvements is to be begun at once in the parks of Cincinnati, Ohio, to be paid for by the \$50,000 bond issue authorized by the last legislature for that purpose. Some of the items in the proposed plan of improvements are as follows: Completion of Clifton Drive in Eden Park, \$8,500; new show greenhouse, 200x40 feet, \$6,000; new cement walks and shelter house in Burnett Woods, \$4,800. The other improvements include the building of drives, grading of slopes, constructing a new drinking fountain, etc.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the park board of Springfield, Ill., the reports of officers showed a total expenditure for the past year of \$34,875.90, including the following items: Improvements in Washington Park, \$18,581.76; acquiring park sites, \$4,467; building and maintaining parks and boulevards, \$25,320.35; salaries, \$1,775. The tax levy for the year amounted to \$35,000. The secretary's report shows the total number of trees in the park to be 3,351, over half of which are oaks.

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A bill passed by Congress during the last session provides for the establishment of a natural park at the headwaters of the Mississippi, to include a large part of the lands of the ceded Chippewa reservation in Minnesota. The lands are to be made a forest reserve under control of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the trees are to be cut, treated, and regrown in accordance with the rules of modern forestry. For this purpose 231,400 acres of the park are to be put under the care and management of the United States Forester. The total area of the tract is 830,162 acres, including 93 lakes and seven rivers, making a total of 218,470 acres of water surface.

It has an altitude of 1,300 feet above sea level, and is remarkable for fish, game, and beauty of natural scenery.

* * *

Leading citizens of Philadelphia have formed a permanent organization for the purpose of promoting the construction of a boulevard from the City Hall to Fairmount Park, for which the council is to be asked to appropriate \$6,000,000. The plans call for the vacating of property in Filbert and Cuthbert streets, from Broad to Fifteenth, as an entrance, and thence for an avenue 160 feet wide, with a wall or shaded walk on either side to Logan Square, where the Soldiers' Monument is to be erected. Continuing from that point diagonally, the avenue broadens to 300 feet, with a fifty-foot strip of lawn in the center, and runs to the present Green street entrance to the park, where a grand plaza is proposed.

* * *

The report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Boston, Mass., recommends an appropriation of \$150,000 to complete the work of park construction, which includes shelter and sanitary buildings in many of the parks, the extension of the conduits connecting the Fens with the Charles River, and the completion of grading, loaming and planting in various parts of the park system. In his report, Superintendent Pettigrew has the following to say concerning the cost of maintaining the parks: "Each year it is becoming more difficult to maintain the parks and playgrounds on the amount appropriated for that purpose by the city government. During the past five or six years the work of construction has proceeded with great rapidity, especially in the matter of planting and on account of playground extension. Plantations laid out for ornamental effect are expensive to maintain. As compared with other park systems the Boston parks contain a large percentage of such planted areas. Playgrounds, too, are found to average high in the cost per acre for maintenance, as compared with parks of large size." He also gives the following statistics of the Boston parks: "The gross cost of the entire park system, playgrounds, etc., up to Jan. 31, 1902, is placed at \$17,260,692.39, of which \$7,567,881.05 is charged to land and \$9,692,811.34 to construction. The total number of acres is 2,389.21; driveways, 35.2 miles; walks, 57.29 miles; rides, 8.7 miles; area of ponds and rivers, 125.4. The total public park loan outstanding at the close of the year was \$13,991,300; sinking fund, \$3,904,629.34; net debt, \$10,086,170.66. The playground outstanding loans were \$787,060.98.

Cemetery Notes.

It is illegal in the State of Minnesota to form a corporation to own or manage a cemetery for pecuniary profit. In the case of P. E. Brown and others against the Maplewood Cemetery Association of Luverne, the Supreme Court reversed the lower court and decided that the private incorporators who took in over \$6,000 from the sale of lots as owners of the cemetery, must account for it to the lot owners, as stockholders, and use it in improvement of the cemetery.

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John Alexander Dowie, of Chicago, has purchased a new tract of 300 acres of land near his Zion City colony in Michigan, 58 acres of which are to be set aside as a cemetery for the exclusive use of his followers. This action is a result of the dissatisfaction of the people of Benton, Mich., with his interference with the patrons of their cemetery during the recent funeral of Dowie's daughter. The ground is being plotted for improvement.

* * *

Oak Grove Cemetery, Tomah, Wis., has recently added four acres of territory, making the total area 20 acres. The ground has been plotted and ninety rods of ornamental fencing, with entrance gates of artistic design, have been built. Superintendent H. L. Burdick writes of the wonderful improvement the grounds have undergone in the past two years, and credits Park and Cemetery with some share in aiding the work.

* * *

The promoters of the St. James Lutheran Cemetery have again granted permission to establish a burial ground at Bloomfield, N. J., in their second application to the State Board of Health, made necessary by the litigation which has been in progress for the past year. After the Bloomfield Town Council had granted the cemetery people permission to go ahead the local Board of Health refused to consent, and the cemetery people appealed to the State Board and obtained its consent. The opposition carried the case to the Supreme Court, which set aside the State Board's permit mainly upon the grounds that the opposition had not been given a hearing. The cemetery people then made a second application to the State Board of Health, which was successful. There are sixty acres to the cemetery, thirty of which are in Bloomfield and the balance in Belleville and Franklin. No work has been carried on about the cemetery since November 23d, but it is stated that the work of completion will now be continued.

* * *

A tract of farm land 48 acres in extent has been purchased near Flushing, Pa., to be used as a Chinese cemetery. It will have one or more temples and will be laid out and will in every particular conform to native Chinese cemeteries. The principal pagoda or temple will be nine stories high; from the balconies of the different stories projectiles will extend containing bells or gongs that are rung at stated intervals of the day and night, certain ones to keep evil spirits away and others to guide the good spirits. The cemetery will be the only one of its kind in America, though a plot of ground embracing 2,500 square feet has been purchased in Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburg, to be used exclusively for Chinese burials. A bower, or incense oven, was erected on the plot by Campbell & Horgan, of Pittsburg, to be used in burial services. It was designed by a Chinaman, is made of Barre granite, and somewhat resembles a miniature joss house. In the base is a bronze grate upon which the manuscripts and other effects of the deceased are burned with incense called

"pong sticks." The ceremony is performed after the casket has been lowered into the grave and the ashes from the bower are sprinkled reverently over the coffin. The bodies of about thirty Chinese are to be moved from other cemeteries and buried in this plot.

* * *

Ladies of Bloomfield, Ohio, have organized the Bloomfield Cemetery Improvement Association, and are to take up the work of graveling the drives and otherwise improving the grounds. The association meets each month at the cemetery and charges the members nominal dues of 25 cents a year. It was organized in May, and at the June meeting they reported about 100 members and \$35 in the treasury.

* * *

NEW CEMETERY STRUCTURES.

The following cemeteries are to erect new buildings or entrance gates: Oakwood, Syracuse, N. Y., will erect an arched entrance way to cost \$10,000. The contract has not been awarded. * * Riverside, Three Rivers, Mich., will build a receiving vault this summer to cost about \$1,200. * * The Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, Newark, N. J., will build a new office and storage building after plans by O'Rourke & Sons, architects. It will cost \$8,000. * * The New York Bay Cemetery, Jersey City, N. J., has given out the contract for a stone arch over the Ocean Avenue entrance, to take the place of the present wooden structure. The new arch is to cost upwards of \$5,000, and will be completed in October. * * The City Council of Providence, R. I., has passed a resolution directing the city treasurer to borrow \$30,000 for the erection of a receiving tomb in the North Burial Ground. * * Mrs. F. F. Thompson will present Woodlawn Cemetery, Canandaigua, N. Y., with a new gray stone chapel to cost \$5,000. * * Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles, Cal., will erect a new receiving vault after plans by Architects Howard & Train. It will be a single story fire-proof structure in brick, iron and cement, built in Doric style. It will be 35x60 feet in ground dimensions and is to contain forty-eight catacombs. * * Mt. Hebron Cemetery Co., Winchester, Va., awarded contract for erection of mortuary chapel to Henry Deahl and Willey Bros., to cost \$10,000. * * The Scandinavian Cemetery, Rockford, Ill., will build a new chapel and receiving vault. The chapel will be of red brick and will seat 200 people. The vault will be of stone and will contain 25 catacombs. The new Rural Cemetery, Rensselaer, N. Y., will erect a public chapel and tomb of Gothic architecture. It will be of Chester granite, and will be erected by Flint & Co., of Albany, N. Y. * * Plans are being prepared by Architect Gouge, of Utica, N. Y., for a new memorial gateway to St. Agnes Cemetery in that city. The design embodies six columns eight feet high. The base will be of Oxford stone, and the rest of the structure of Indiana stone. It is a memorial to the Carton family. * * The corner-stone was recently laid for the Wilde Memorial Chapel at Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, Me. It is a gift to the association from Mrs. Mary E. Wilde, of Montclair, N. J., in memory of her husband, and is to cost \$23,000. * * Maple Grove Cemetery, Findlay, Ohio, is to build a new receiving vault after plans by Kramer & Harpster, of that city. It is to cost about \$7,000. * * The Oakwood Cemetery Association, Syracuse, N. Y., has let the contract for a new arch at the Renwick avenue entrance, to cost \$21,000. A new greenhouse, and an office building to cost \$10,000, will also be erected. * * Evergreen Cemetery, Bennettsville, S. C., has recently erected new iron entrance gates of attractive design, and enclosed the grounds with a substantial fence. The improvements are the gift of Miss Ida Dudley, in memory of her father, who established the cemetery. Among the other improvements of the year was the planting of an avenue 30 feet wide with live oaks.



SARCOPHAGUS OF THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK OF GERMANY—TO BE PLACED IN THE CHURCH OF PEACE, POTSDAM. REINHOLD VON BEGAS, SCULPTOR.

FROM THE CEMETERY REPORTS.

At the annual meeting of the lot owners of Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, official reports showed that, in addition to ordinary revenue, the association also received \$16,069 for the endowment of perpetual care, this being a gain in this fund of \$5,400 over last year. The past has been by far the most prosperous year the cemetery association has ever enjoyed. The treasurer's report showed the following statistics: Cash on hand June 1, 1901, \$1,470.34; received from lot sales and contracts, \$34,675.43; earnings, \$10,943.46; total ordinary revenue, \$45,618.89; received donations, \$20,272.50; paid operating expenses, \$17,273.03; interest charges, \$23,311; furniture, fixtures, and implements, \$1,194.49; permanent improvements, \$21,241.65; transfer to sinking fund, \$1,850; cash on hand May 31, 1901, \$2,491.56.

The annual report of the Oak Hill Cemetery Co., Washington, D. C., for the year ending April 30, 1902, shows among the recent improvements the regraveling of 14,475 square feet of roads and walks, and the sodding of 2,567 square feet of ground. There were 227 interments during the year, making a total of 9,753. The treasurer's report contains the following financial statement: Receipts from sale of lots and sites, \$2,748; interest and dividends, \$8,532.66; interments, \$592.81; sale of plants and care of lots, \$115.75; notes paid, \$306.06; balance from last year, \$3,955.32; making a total of \$51,150.54. The expenditures during the year were \$13,229.06, of which sum \$1,735.97 was for extra expenses. Out of a balance of \$37,921.48 for the year, the sum of \$29,000 was invested in real estate notes, \$1,300 in stock, \$35.75 in a premium, leaving on hand \$7,585.73.

The following financial statements were presented at the recent annual meeting of the Easton Cemetery Association, Easton, Pa.: The receipts of the year, including last year's balance, amounted to \$24,946.36. They included \$2,977.05 from the sale of plots, \$2,848.90 from interest, \$2,080 from bequests and deposits for care of plots and \$6,248.92 for work done. The expenditures during the year amounted to \$17,727.46, leaving a balance of \$7,218.90 on hand for the new year.

The annual report of Secretary Kelly, of Riverview Cemetery, East Liverpool, Ohio, showed the total expenses for the

year to be \$11,261.75, and the receipts from all sources amounted to \$11,764.83. A tract of land embracing 17½ acres was added to the cemetery, making a total area of 90.65 acres. There were 84 lots sold, and 244 interments made, of which 106 were removals from other places.

Cataraqui Cemetery, Kingston, Ont., reports the planting of 3,000 bulbs, and over 100 ornamental trees and shrubs. The receipts for the year amounted to \$3,389.46, and the expenditures to \$3,419.95. The interments for the year numbered 206, making a total of 9,600. The report recommends the removal of fences around lots, and states that there are 96 lots under perpetual care. The cemetery was incorporated in 1850.

At the annual meeting of the Canandaigua Cemetery Association, Canandaigua, N. Y., the secretary's report showed the association to be out of debt, with all bills paid and a surplus of \$1,615.18. The receipts during the year were \$12,005.45, of which \$9,477.35 were for lots sold and \$600.50 for opening graves. The expenditures included \$1,651.17 for expenses, \$2,653.48 for services and \$5,400 indebtedness. The total payments since organization have been \$70,718.37, of which \$11,139.30 went for real estate purchases, \$32,482.87 for services, and \$18,670.40 for expenses.

The annual report of Woodlawn Cemetery, Winona, Minn., shows a number of substantial improvements made in the form of improvements to the greenhouse, and grading and platting of new ground. The income from the greenhouse was \$215 in excess of the expenditures on it, besides furnishing all the flowers and plants needed in the cemetery. The general fund shows cash receipts for the year of \$8,424.86, with disbursements amounting to \$7,830.62. The permanent care and improvement fund now amounts to \$36,337, an increase of \$3,431 for the past year. A gratifying growth in the fund is reported, which has been greatly stimulated by two recent legacies—one from Mr. George P. Smith, of \$11,000, one from Mrs. Forsyth, amounting to \$1,380, and a gift of \$2,500 from one of the trustees. The principal items of expenditure as given in the secretary's report were: Cemetery, \$3,668.71; greenhouses, \$1,495.87; permanent improvements, \$1,216.04; sundry items, \$1,450. The directors passed warm resolutions in commendation of the services of Superintendent J. E. Thompson.

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The Sixteenth Annual Convention will be held at Boston, Mass., August 19, 1902.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago. Sixth Annual Meeting, Boston, August 5-7, 1902.

Publisher's Notes.

The Brooklyn Horticultural Society, composed of Brooklyn and Long Island florists, was recently organized, for the purpose of preparing for the coming meeting of the American Carnation Society, to be held in that city in February, 1903. Alex. Wallace, 2 Duane St., New York City, is secretary.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of three scrap books filled with clippings and other matter pertaining to the proposed Appalachian National Forest Reserve, which were left on the mail box in the National Hotel in Washington, D. C. The books were wrapped separately and addressed to Dr. C. P. Ambler, Asheville, N. C. Information should be addressed to him or to Hon. J. M. Moody, National Hotel, Washington, D. C..

Personal.

Frank H. Nutter, landscape architect and engineer, of Minneapolis, Minn., is preparing plans for the Island Park at La Crosse, Wis., a gift from Mr. A. W. Pettibone, a wealthy manufacturer of that city. The park covers about 250 acres, and is to be improved on an elaborate scale at the expense of Mr. Pettibone. Mr. Nutter has also been engaged to prepare a plan for the city of Red Wing, Minn., for improving the streets and public squares in the center

of the city, including the depot surroundings and public river banks.

Mattrup Jensen, formerly superintendent and secretary of Westwood cemetery, Oberlin, O., is now engaged in landscape gardening at San Jose, Cal.

Mr. Charles Nichols, the senior member of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, now holds the position of advisory superintendent of Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J. Mr. Nichols will be 84 years old on July 31, and writes that he expects to attend the coming convention of the superintendents at Boston in August.

Mr. Otto Meurer, for 29 years superintendent of Trinity Cemetery, New York City, died March 25 last. Mr. Meurer had been connected with the Trinity Corporation for 36 years, and was one of its most valued members. He took charge of the cemetery when it was practically a wooded tract, and made it a place of beauty.

Mr. Byron A. Stearns, formerly superintendent of Pine Grove Cemetery, Manchester, N. H., died suddenly on June 25. He had been in poor health for two years. He was 51 years old, and had been a resident of Manchester all his life.

H. H. Humewell, of Wellesley, Mass., died on May 20, at the age of 91 years. Mr. Humewell was a well-known banker and a generous patron of horticulture. On his fine estate at Wellesley he had one of the largest collections of rhododendrons and the rarer varieties of coniferae in the country. He was for 50 years a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and had always been one of its most enthusiastic workers, having been especially active in the cultivation of choice evergreens, and in the adornment of home grounds. He was a widely read and scholarly man, and possessed a large and valuable library on horticulture and kindred subjects. He had a thorough knowledge of these branches, and relied largely on his own taste in improving his estates. He held the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University, and was a prominent member of many influential societies and organizations.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1901, Part I. This book contains a valuable collection of papers and discussions given at the various meetings of the so-

ciety during the year. It contains 144 pages, and is illustrated with half-tone views of trees and shrubbery. Among the papers which it contains are the following: Evergreens for Winter Effect, by J. Woodward Manning (illustrated); Trees of Our Neighborhood, by Miss Emma G. Cummings; A Visit to Kew Gardens and Hampton Court, by Benjamin P. Ware; A Quarter Century's Evolution in American Horticulture, by Patrick O'Mara; Studies of Some Tree-Destroying Fungi, by Prof. Geo. F. Atkinson. Each of the papers is followed by a general discussion of the subject, and the collection will prove a worthy addition to the horticulturist's library.

Cremation; Its History, Practice and Advantages; published by the Mount Royal Cemetery Company, Montreal, Quebec. An attractively bound and illustrated book, showing a number of excellent views of the recently erected crematorium at Mount Royal Cemetery. It gives a general history of cremation, ancient and modern, as well as the local history and account of the establishment of the Montreal crematory and conservatory combined. A plan of the building and specimens of the official forms used in its operation are also given.

Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden; volume 2, No. 7. Contains complete reports of all the officers and committees, and a number of valuable botanical contributions, accompanied by plates. They include: Mycological Studies, by F. S. Earle; A Preliminary List of Montana Mosses, by R. S. Williams; and Geological and Botanical Notes, Cape Cod and Chappaquidick Island, Mass., by Arthur Hallick.

New Rural Cemetery of the Capital City Cemetery Corporation, Albany, N. Y. Contains a general summary, by-laws, and the first annual report of the comptroller. Illustrated with many half-tone views of cemetery scenery.

Proceedings of the 35th Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, 1901.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the State Board of Health, to the Governor of the State of Ohio; 603 pages.

The Experimental Farms; appendix to the report of the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada; 1901; published at Ottawa, by S. E. Dawson; price, 40 cents. Contains reports of the director, agriculturist, horticulturist, chemist, entomologist, and other officials of the Canadian Experiment Stations.

Greenhouse Construction.

In one of a series of articles on American Art Industries, the New York Tribune recently gave an interesting history of the establishment and growth of the business of the Lord & Burnham Company, the well-known builders of greenhouse structures, from which we quote the following:

"The Lord & Burnham Company was founded by Frederick A. Lord, a Boston boy, who was educated as a mechanic, and who rose early in life to a position at the head of the old Eaton Mills, in Buffalo. Mr. Lord occupied his leisure in horticulture, and soon acquired such a reputation in this avocation that he became a consulting authority for the entire region. He built a vinery for his own establishment, and as a result found himself engaged in building greenhouses, at first as an amateur, but as early as 1856 as a business. Working alone for sixteen years, Mr. Lord erected greenhouses all about the country. He had a practical genius for invention, and devised the first scroll music holder for the piano. He got up the first machine for "rope moulding," and the elliptical roof was invented by him early in his career, but it still furnishes the principle upon which the best modern greenhouses are built. In 1872 Mr. W. Addison Burnham entered the concern. To the administration of the building department Mr. Burnham brought a business man's trained grasp of detail, and Lord & Burnham began to manufacture the constituent parts of their greenhouses in quantity. In 1881 this firm introduced the iron frame, which marked the birth of the modern American greenhouse. Their method has always been to cover the iron with wood. The non-conductor, by protecting the iron, prevents contraction and expansion, and consequent breakage of glass. Cypress is the wood most used by the company in its greenhouse work, a material almost as indestructible as iron. The secret of the success of the Lord & Burnham greenhouse lies in the practical taste for horticulture of their builders and the close study of plant life which led them to originate their improvements. The secret of building a good greenhouse lies in knowing how to make plants comfortable. This firm erected the first iron frame superstructure for the late Jay Gould in 1881, at Irvington. They received the award for heating apparatus at the Columbian Exposition, and five other highest awards for conservatories, rosehouses, greenhouses, iron-frame plant tables and beds, and ventilating machinery.

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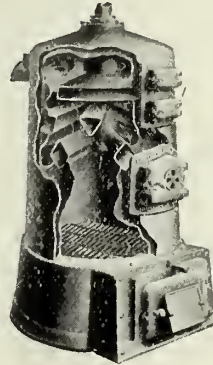
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Trade Literature, Etc. Received.

Innovation Landmarks; a descriptive illustrated booklet of patent permanent foundation-posts, landmarks, grave markers, section numbers, etc.; patented by W. Ormiston Roy, Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, Canada. This booklet gives the complete patent specifications of the American patent for the permanent foundation post, and a detailed explanation of its advantages as a grave and lot marker.

Standard Ventilating Machinery; F. Hippard, patentee and manufacturer, Youngstown, Ohio. An illustrated descriptive booklet of ventilating machinery for greenhouses, conservatories, graperies, factories, schoolhouses, etc. The duplex greenhouse gutters, manufactured by this firm, were patented in 1901, and their peculiar adaptability to their purpose has already brought them into extensive use.

Tonawanda Cemetery, Norfolk, Va.; two specimens of neatly printed advertising literature.

A Half Century of Growth; a souvenir of the Studebaker Wagon Works, South Bend, Ind., giving a history of the rise of this well-known firm. Neatly printed and illustrated.

Groenewegen & Zoon; Utrecht, Belgium; illustrated catalogue of trees, shrubs and flowers.

The Vulcan Company, of Detroit, Mich., workers and contractors in wire, iron, brass, bronze, copper, and designers of architectural metal work, call attention in their catalogue to their special facilities for furnishing entrance gates, arches and all manner of park, cemetery and outdoor furniture.

Power Plants of the Pacific Coast; a paper read before the 220th meeting of the New York Electrical Society, by F. A. C. Perrine, D. Sc.



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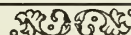
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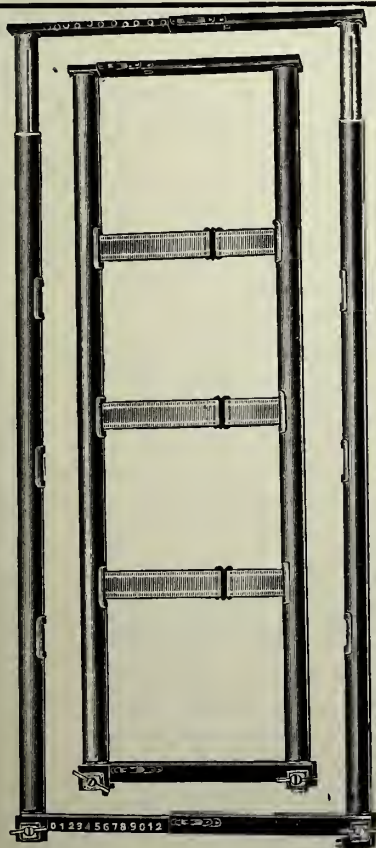
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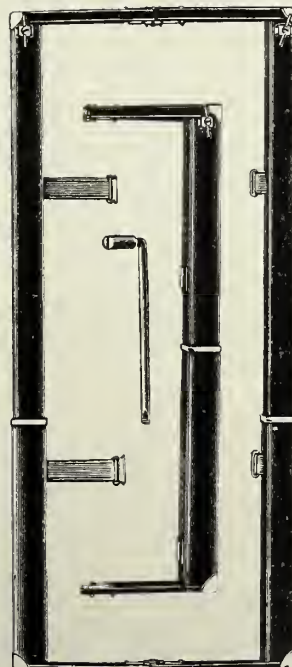
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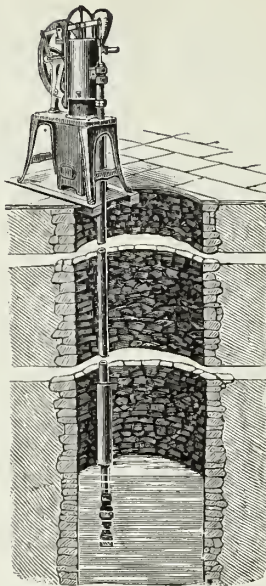
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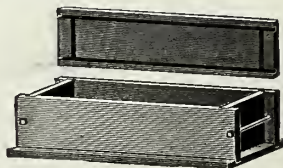
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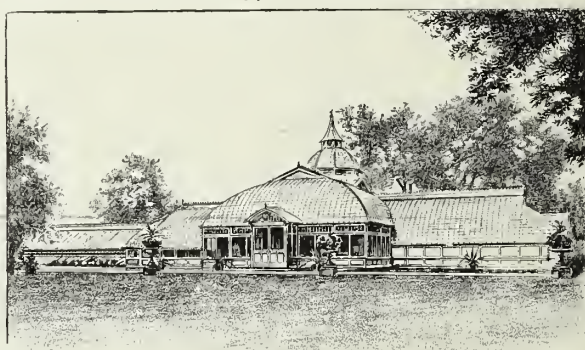
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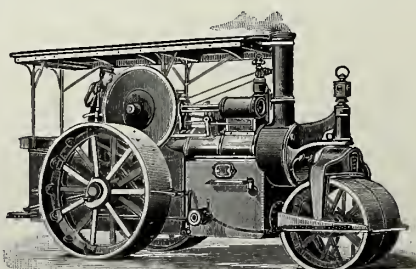
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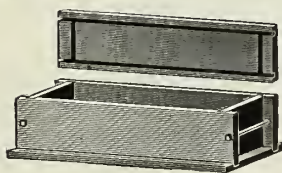
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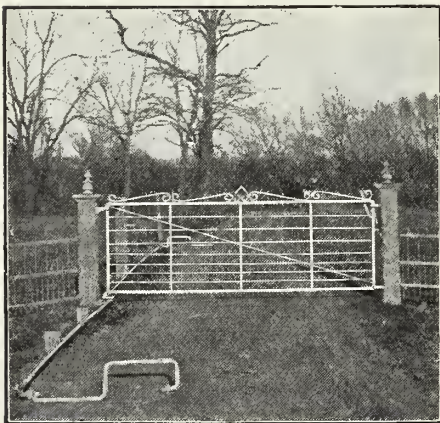
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and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XII CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1902.

No. 6

Entered at the Postoffice at Chicago as Second Class Matter.

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CONVENTION OF THE A. P. & O. A. A. The sixth annual convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association was held in Boston, August 5-7, an account of which is given elsewhere in these columns. It was successful to a marked degree and gave positive evidence that as a reform movement it is gathering into its ranks the thinkers and teachers of the country as well as public spirited citizens of high social standing. As had been anticipated, the arrangements were all that could be desired, and the program was interspersed with social functions which not only added to the pleasures of the convention, but provided occasions for strengthening acquaintanceship and promoting a better understanding of the work of the association. Some inspiring suggestions were made in the addresses by President E. J. Parker of the Association, and President Eliot of Harvard University. At the close of Mr. Parker's address a committee was appointed to act upon his discussion of the government reservations. Prof. Eliot devoted himself to the consideration of the means to be adopted to induce the

American citizen to live more out of doors and to teach him to appreciate the beauties of nature. He advised the establishment of more restaurants in the parks, and of better transportation facilities; he also advocated the encouragement of family picnic parties, so common in Europe, and made the radical proposition that berry and flower picking should be permitted in our parks, thus making them, more than at present, a field for nature study by the children. A forcible paper was that of Mr. Bryan Lathrop, of Chicago, on "Parks and Landscape Gardening," in which he deprecated the tendency of to-day towards "broad, stiff and unlovely formalism in landscape design," and protested against it from his belief that it would lead to the decadence of a most glorious art, which it would reduce to the condition of modern Italian sculpture, "mere technique without a spirit, a body without a soul." He regarded landscape gardening as not only one of the fine arts, but one of the greatest, with "possibilities of which the others are absolutely incapable," and laid heavy responsibility on the leaders in landscape gardening if they failed to check the vagaries and inanities now crowding it, which if unchecked will prove its ruin and tend to lead to a false and perverted national taste. Referring our readers to the more extended report, it may be added that the convention was held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Appalachian Mountain Club, factors contributing to the great success of the meeting, and which, it may be expected, will greatly aid in the promotion of the work of the Association.

ST. PAUL CONVENTION OF A. L. C. I. The St. Paul (Minn.) convention of the American League for Civic Improvement has been postponed for one week, and will now be held September 24-27. The program covers a wide field, and a number of eminent authorities will be present to participate. St. Paul and Minneapolis are both famed for their progressive spirit, and hospitable activity, and it is confidently expected that a very large attendance will honor the convention. With the recent convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association at Boston, the Public Beauty week at Chautauqua, and the coming St. Paul meeting, the year 1902 should make the movement for improvement out of doors truly a national one.

**TO PRESERVE
WILD FLOWERS.**

The Wild Flower Preservation Society of America has been organized in Washington, and a constitution adopted. Its objects are: To encourage the preservation and protection of native plants; to secure the better enforcement of present laws governing such preservation; to induce such further legislation as shall be deemed advisable. Steps are being taken to establish chapters in the larger cities and towns, and appropriate literature is to be distributed to create practical interest in the society. Any movement to increase a knowledge and love of nature is one worthy of strong endorsement, and to preserve our rare plants is a positive duty.

**LEAGUE FOR CIVIC
IMPROVEMENT.**

The August issue of *The Chau-tauquan* contains an illustrated article on The American League for Civic Improvement, written by its corresponding secretary, Mr. E. G. Routzahn, and which gives a very interesting account of the rise and progress of this association. The system adopted by the League for its work is clearly an educational one, comprising the distribution of literature, especially written for the purpose, public lectures and encouraging co-operation in developing local improvement societies. The amount of work accomplished throughout the country in developing the improvement idea is in large measure due to the practical educational methods instituted by the League and the enthusiasm actuating its executive. The development of the League into a sort of clearing house for the widely diverse interests of outdoor improvement, serving all contributing organizations and supplanting none, is described in the article referred to, and will be read with interest. The latest steps in the "Elaboration of the machinery of the movement" is the establishment of a "series of 'sections,' each under the direction of a representative advisory council which constitutes, for most practical purposes, a working federation of the more prominent organizations and leading interests in the respective fields." The sections so far considered are: Arts and Crafts; Civic Church; Libraries and Museums; Municipal Art; Municipal Reform; Parks—outdoor art; Preservation of Nature—including forestry; Public Nuisances—smoke, advertising; Public Recreation; Rural Improvement; Sanitation; School Extension; Social Settlements; Village Improvement. This list is quite a comprehensive one, and able specialists are announced as members of the advisory council, located at various points of the country, watching the wide field in order to "contribute the results to the common fund of information." With such a powerful agency at work surely the public beauty movement should rapidly display some practical results.

**BROOKLYN TREE
PLANTING SOCIETY**

The Tree Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn deserves high commendation for the effective work it has accomplished in Brooklyn, and its example should be followed in every city of importance in the country. And more than that, its literature should be studied and methods adopted in every community whose aspirations tend toward civic betterment. The literature that has been prepared and distributed has promoted not only a greater interest in tree planting and culture, but it has made the people better acquainted with the nature of trees, those best adapted to special conditions, and the requirements of culture and care, and in such a practical and comprehensible way that more zealous interest has been incited and respect engendered for trees that means better care for all the future. Its practical work has been equally effective, and it has extended its scope to the care of lawns and grass culture. It has compelled respect for the laws governing the care of the city trees, and has altogether proved itself a very valuable and important auxiliary in the works of civic embellishment in both education and practical directions. Those desirous of emulating so worthy an example should address the society's indefatigable secretary, Mr. Lewis Collins, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**A COMMENTABLE
WORK.**

The second volume of The Architectural Annual, under the editorship of Mr. Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, is a book far broader in its scope than its title would convey to the average reader. In treating of the architectural conditions and tendencies of the time, it also includes those subjects which serve as complements and accessories to the art, and which are necessary allies in the rapidly developing field of civic betterment, of which Mr. Kelsey is so earnest an advocate. Its twenty-two pages of editorial criticism and comment on many topics and under many heads are suggestive reading, and while frequently caustic and incisive, they only emphasize the importance of the matter in hand, and invite attention and thought from the very vigor of their assertions. The book is profusely and splendidly illustrated and is as valuable to the layman as to the professional architect, for a very large share of its contents pertain to city development: such as recreation grounds, the appropriate location of statuary, street lighting, and outdoor improvement generally. A very unique feature connected with the illustrations is the concise explanation or criticism attached to them, which at once attracts attention and directs more careful inspection. The book serves a purpose, far more effective, than that of a mere annual: it displays a decided purpose, that of stimulating and encouraging the upward growth of American architecture, and the general work of city building.



AGASSIZ BRIDGE, BACK BAY FENS, BOSTON, MASS.

American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

Sixth Annual Convention.

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association made no mistake when they accepted the invitation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Appalachian Mountain Club to hold their sixth annual convention in the building of the horticultural society in the City of Boston. The unprecedented success of the convention was due largely to the numerous advantages of this city as a meeting place to discuss and study outdoor art. The hotel accommodations were good and the meeting-place accessible and commodious, but perhaps the most important advantage is the fact that the delegates could obtain instruction in both the art and science of park work and outdoor art generally.

After listening to essays and discussions describing or suggesting the highest ideals of municipal outdoor art, the delegates were shown practical examples approaching as near as possible to such ideals. It is like studying sculpture in Rome or municipal architecture in Berlin. There is inspiration in the outdoor art work of Boston, partly because of the fact that much of it is older than that of other cities, and partly because it is largely the work of men who are revered as the pioneers of such art in America. At the convention the delegates learned both what ought to be done and what can be done to beautify and utilize the public reservations of a modern city.

The week to the delegates was one of pleasure, inspiration and education, and the hospitality and attractions of the modern Athens will not soon be forgotten. It is safe to say that every delegate came away with loftier ideals of outdoor art and practical knowledge which will enable him to carry out—to realize such ideals.

The meetings were held in the new hall of the horticultural society. The attendance at the sessions—es-

pecially in the afternoon and evening, was all that could be desired and the liveliest interest was shown in everything on the program of the convention and in some things, such as the afternoon teas, not on the printed programs. On the whole it was a most successful and satisfactory convention in all respects.

Tuesday, August 5th, Morning Session.

The proceedings opened at 10:30 a. m., with President E. J. Parker, of Quincy, Ill., in the chair. The chairman announced that the mayor of the city had called and privately welcomed the members of the convention, but an important engagement prevented him from publicly addressing the meeting. President Parker then read the usual annual address, which will be found in full on another page.

At the conclusion of the President's address, Mr. Charles M. Loring, of Minneapolis, moved that the portion of the address relating to Government Forestry Reservations be referred to a committee of three, and it was so voted.

Mrs. Herman J. Hall, of Chicago, President of the Woman's Auxiliary, was introduced and appealed for a fuller recognition of the auxiliary. She said they were always willing to help the work along, but often needed the advice and council of the officers of the association. If at any time any member knew of any work which the auxiliary could do, she hoped they would be called upon to do it.

The President called attention to the excellent work being done by Mrs. Hall and other members of the auxiliary in Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities.

Warren H. Manning, secretary of the association, then read his annual report. He briefly reviewed the history of the society, and gave a list of some of the societies working along similar lines, advocating a

confederation of such societies. He also reported that an exhibition had been arranged for at Turin, Italy. The total membership of the association was 411, including 12 life members.

O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, treasurer, reported total receipts during the year, including a balance of \$273.01 on hand, were \$955.02. Expenditures, \$600, leaving balance on hand of \$355.02.

The secretary of the auxiliary, Miss Margrethe K. Christensen, of Louisville, Ky., reported that there had been an increase of 123 members during the year, making a total membership of 231. Five new branches had been started, at the following places: Louisville, New Orleans, Pasadena, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. The receipts of the year were \$518.00, of which \$259 was paid to the association; the current expenses were \$103.26, leaving a balance on hand of \$156.74.

G. A. Parker, of Hartford, Conn., chairman of committee on Park Census, submitted a roll of statistics without reading, and gave a brief but eloquent address on the progress of the work. He said in part:

"Fifty years ago no municipality in the United States had purchased an acre of land for park purposes. But by last year's report from all but eleven of the cities of over 50,000 population, there were 2,360 parks and squares enumerated, and while the areas are not as complete as the names, the total areas as given amount to 59,717 acres, at a valuation of \$531,571.947. The yearly expenses for construction purposes were \$4,555,213, and for maintenance \$4,849,150. It is probably within the facts when it is stated that the cities of the United States have 75,000 acres of land in parks, and expend \$11,000,000 annually in their improvements and maintenance."

The President called attention to the value of the work of Mr. Parker and the immense amount of valuable material which he had collected, and suggested that the Census Bureau of the United States Government might well avail themselves of it.

At the afternoon session Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University, spoke on "Popular Utilization of Public Reservations." Extracts from his paper will be found on another page.

Rev. J. N. Hallock, D. D., spoke on "The Influence of Beautiful Surroundings on Children." At the conclusion of the formal addresses, Col. Holden, of Cleveland, O., thanked the speakers, especially Dr. Eliot. Mr. Foster, of Des Moines, Iowa, seconded the motion of Col. Holden. Mr. Charles M. Loring, of Minneapolis, said he felt amply repaid for having traveled 1,500 miles in the addresses of Dr. Eliot and Mr. Hallock. He said the surroundings of children had much to do with their character. They have a native love for flowers and plants. This is one of the marked differences between city and country boys. He told

of the city boy who asked where the trees grew that bore maple sugar, and when he saw a herd of cattle chewing their cud asked how the farmer ever got money enough to buy chewing gum for them.

At the conclusion of Mr. Loring's address, the President announced the welcome news that the ladies of Boston would serve afternoon tea in the Exhibition Hall, and a motion to adjourn was quickly carried.

At the evening session Miss Mira Loyd Dock spoke of the State Forest Reservations.

Dick J. Crosby, of the Department of Agriculture, introduced the subject of the "School Garden Movement" by an interesting paper on the subject.

Mr. Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, gave an illustrated talk on "Water an Effective Factor of Municipal Art."

Wednesday, August 6th, Morning Session.

The session opened at 11 a. m. The experience meeting, according to the program, was opened by Dr. Josiah Strong, of New York, President of the League of Social Service. He spoke briefly of the work of the League.

Mrs. Francis R. Morse, of Boston, of the Society for the Preservation of Native Plants, reviewed the work of the society in Boston. Her remarks were prefaced by the reading of the constitution of the National Society for the Preservation of Native Wild Flowers by Secretary Manning. Her remarks were concluded with an eloquent plea for the preservation of native plants. She pleaded for help to make everybody protectors rather than destroyers of wild flowers.

Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League, briefly outlined the development of the societies for municipal improvement, and advocated co-operation and federation of societies for better municipal government.

The President suggested that it would be a good thing for some wealthy American to provide for the education of young men in municipal science.

Mr. Frank Chapin Bray, treasurer of the American League for Civic Improvement, spoke of the work and growth of his society. It provides lecturers for village improvement societies, literature and pictures for those who want them, and in other ways assists people who are imbued with the spirit of improvement.

The Architectural League of America was represented by H. K. Bush-Brown, chairman of the Municipal Improvement Committee. He called attention to the financial advantages of art and beauty in a municipality, citing the large amount of money, running into millions of dollars, which are spent in Paris, Rome and other European countries, because of their art and beauty. The cities which are prosperous are those which have art attractions as an appreciation of the

aesthetic. Mr. Bush-Brown also spoke as the representative of the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. He advocates the idea of a federation of societies interested in municipal art.

Col. Holden, ex-President of the association, thanked the speakers, especially Mr. Bush-Brown, and told of the work being done in Cleveland in the placing of the public buildings. He also spoke of the fall from grace of the park systems of the city. He offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the speakers representing societies kindred to this association be appointed a committee for the purpose of considering the question of the co-operation and affiliation of all the societies, and to arrange for a joint meeting, to be held at the St. Louis Exposition."

It was unanimously adopted. After the morning session adjourned the committee met and organized.

The afternoon session of the Park Commissioners was held in the smaller hall, W. B. de las Casas, President Metropolitan Park Commission, presided. In the absence of Charles Stratton, President of the Boston Park Commission, the secretary, Mr. George F. Clark, made a report on the Boston parks. George H. Cox made a report on the Cambridge Park, and Mr. W. B. de las Casas made a report on the Metropolitan system. During the meeting the following resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed to carry it into effect: "Whereas, The park commissioners, brought together at this meeting, should not be allowed to separate without providing some permanent agency for the gathering, compiling, condensing and furnishing information relating to park work, for the comparison of views, for the exchange of experiences, for the discussion of methods, for creating mutual confidence and sympathy which adds so much to the strength and spirit of fellow workers in the same cause; therefore,

"Resolved, That the president of the park commissioners' meeting be requested to appoint a committee of twelve, of which he himself shall be president, to consult with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, or the Secretary of Agriculture, or Cornell University, or such other institution whose work is along this line, to make such arrangement as may be possible and seems best for the conducting of this work; or if such an arrangement cannot be made with any institution,

and it seems desirable to this committee to arrange some other method, or create some organization for the carrying on of the work, that they shall have full power to do so."

A parallel meeting was held in the main hall under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary, presided over by Mrs. Hall, president of the Auxiliary. Reports were made by delegates from local chapters. The Chicago branch, now in its second year, has a membership of fifty-six. Its president is Mrs. E. B. Smith, and its secretary, Mrs. W. F. Grower. Its work has been as follows: In the fall of 1901, planting of four school yards; furnishing window boxes and plants for schoolhouse in the spring of 1902; placing of trees, shrubs and perennial flowering plants, and additional permanent vines in the school yards:



PHOTO BY GEO. R. KING.

ON THE CHARLESBANK, BOSTON PARK SYSTEM.

placing of guards about vines to a height of five feet in school grounds; formation of a new committee on factory ground for fall work; publication of a beautiful leaflet; distribution of seeds throughout an entire block in the settlement district near Hull House. The Milwaukee branch, also in its second year, has a membership of nineteen. Mrs. Martin Sherman is president and Miss Grace Young, secretary. It co-operates with the Out-Door Improvement Association. Some of its work was: Planting of five school yards with trees, shrubs and flowers; co-operation of the teachers and children in planting as well as securing growths, and in the care of same; furnishing metal guards for tree trunks; influencing Board of Public Works to establish a playground for children in connection with a public natatorium; establishment of a settlement garden in the Russian district.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session about 100 of the delegates boarded trolley cars and were taken

out over the Harvard Bridge, passing the new Charles River embankment improvement to Cambridge. The party passed the Longfellow and Lowell houses, and the Washington elm. At the main entrance to Harvard University the party was met by President Eliot, who, with the aid of efficient guides, showed the visitors through the grounds and the new Robinson Hall. Tea was served in Phillips Brooks' House. Many members of the party visited Randall Hall and enjoyed a typical college students' dinner.

Evening Session.

The attendance at the evening session was surprisingly large. The paper on "The Forward Movement in Harrisburg," by J. Horace McFarland, secretary executive committee Harrisburg League for Civic Improvement, was read by Clinton Rogers Woodruff.

A paper on "Civic Improvement Work" by the Hon. John De Witt Warner, President Art Commission of the City of New York, and of the New York Municipal Art Society, was read by Frederick W. Kelsey, of New York.

After the reading of the papers Mr. Wm. P. Rich reviewed the work of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Horticultural Society.

Sylvester Baxter, of Boston, gave a synopsis of the work of the trustees of public reservations. He gave full credit for the organization of the work to the late Charles Eliot, who was largely instrumental in getting a charter for the society, Mr. Eliot being secretary of the board of trustees.

Mr. Edward H. Chandler spoke of the work of the Twentieth Century Club. He quoted the statement that Boston was not a place, but a state of mind, and said that the club was made up of men and women who had done something or who had ideas.

Roswell B. Dorrance gave the history and objects of Appalachian Mountain Club.

Joseph Lee, representing the Massachusetts Civic League, told of their work in getting laws passed for the benefit of the people.

E. H. Starr, of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, gave a brief review of the work of the society.

Thursday, August 7th, Morning Session.

The President, Mr. E. J. Parker, called the meeting to order, and announced that reports of committees were in order.

Frederick W. Kelsey, chairman of the auditing committee, stated that the committee would make a complete report in time for publication in the proceedings of the convention.

The chairman announced that the committee on forest reservations would consist of Charles M. Loring, of Minneapolis; L. E. Holden, of Cleveland, the officers of the Appalachian Club and of the Massachusetts Forestry Association.

The following named officers were unanimously

elected: President, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia; vice-presidents, W. Ormiston Roy, of Montreal, Can.; Charles W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Herman J. Hall, of Chicago; Dick J. Crosby, of Washington, D. C.; John C. Olmsted, of Brookline; Warren H. Manning, of Boston; secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, O. C. Simonds, of Chicago.

The retiring President, Mr. E. J. Parker, in relinquishing the gavel, outlined the work already accomplished, and prophesied a brilliant future for the association, introducing the President-elect Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia. The President-elect thanked the convention for the honor conferred, and spoke enthusiastically of the work of the association and the bright outlook before it.

The following committees were appointed:

Publication, Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Martin Sherman, of Milwaukee, Wis., and G. A. Parker, of Hartford, Conn.

Park Census—G. A. Parker, of Hartford; John C. Olmsted, of Brookline, and Lewis Johnson, of New Orleans.

School Grounds—Dick J. Crosby, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, of Boston; H. D. Hemenway, of Hartford, Conn., and J. W. Spencer, of Ithaca, N. Y.

Checking Abuses of Public Advertising—F. L. Olmsted, Jr., of Brookline; Mrs. W. P. Grower, of Chicago; Mrs. Lowell White, of San Francisco, Cal., and Joseph Lee, of Boston.

Local Improvement—W. J. Stevens, of St. Louis; Dr. Dwight R. Burrell, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; Miss Mira Loyd Dock, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Frederick W. Clark, of North Billerica.

Auditing—F. W. Kelsey, of New York; John C. Olmsted, of Brookline, and Lewis Johnson, of New Orleans.

A condensed statement of a paper prepared by Frank Miles Day, vice-president of the American Institute of Architects, was made by Albert Kelsey, of New York. It dealt with the proceedings of the convention of the Institute of Architects held in Washington two years ago.

On motion of Mr. Holden it was resolved to hold the next annual convention in Buffalo, N. Y., at a time to be determined by the council.

A business meeting of the Women's Auxiliary was held while the parent organization was in session, for the purpose of electing officers, with the following result: President, Mrs. Herman J. Hall, of Chicago; vice-presidents, Mrs. Pierpont Edwards Dutcher, of Milwaukee, and Miss Margrethe K. Christensen, of Louisville; secretary, Miss Jessie Gardner, of Chicago; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, of Boston.

Afternoon Session.

Two parallel sessions were held. The one devoted to school gardens was under the charge of the Department of Agriculture. H. D. Hemenway, director of the School of Horticulture of Hartford, Conn., officiated as chairman. Addresses were made as follows:

"The School Garden as a Phase of Industrial Work," by W. A. Baldwin, principal of the State Normal School at Hyannis, Mass.

"Boston Sand Gardens," by Ellen M. Tower, of Lexington, Mass.

"School Gardens at the Hartford School of Horticulture," by Chairman Hemenway, which will be found in full on another page.

"The National Cash Register Boys' Gardens," illustrated by stereopticon views of the gardens, by George A. Townsend, Jr., of Dayton, O.

"Some Neglected Millions," by George Henry Knight, of New York City.

"How We Reach Eighteen Thousand School Children in New York," by J. W. Spencer, supervisor of the Bureau of Nature Study, of Cornell University.

"Nature Study for Children," by George T. Powell, director of the School of Horticulture, of Briar Cliff Manor, N. Y.

Chairman W. B. de las Casas, President of the Metropolitan Park Commission, presided over the second session, which was in charge of the park commissioners. Papers were read as follows:

"Parks and Landscape Gardening," by Bryan Lathrop, of Chicago, to be published in full in our next issue; "Politics and Parks," by James Jensen, of Chicago; "Park Administration," by Calvin C. Laney, of Rochester, N. Y.; "Park Accounts," by J. A. Ridgeway, of Minneapolis, chairman of the committee on park accounts; "Park Building in the West," by S. A. Foster, of Des Moines, Ia.; "Park Construction," including drainage, rock work, planting, roads, water and "Park Engineering," were practically discussed by the convention.

Before the sessions were concluded it was announced that the cars were in waiting to conduct the party to Revere Beach, and at once there was a scramble for seats. At the Bath House guides furnished by the Metropolitan Park Commission met the party and conducted it through the house.

Evening Session.

The evening session was opened by vice-president John C. Olmsted. The opening address was made by President-elect Clinton Rogers Woodruff, on "Public Beauty and Good City Government." It was an eloquent appeal for more public beauty and better city government.

The chairman, Mr. Olmsted, spoke of valuable pamphlets that related to the subject. Mr. Loring, of

Minneapolis, told of work in the West in the utilization of school houses and grounds for recreation and play grounds. He said he was in favor of many small parks with play grounds, rather than large parks remote from centers of population.

A paper contributed by Hon. John De Witt Warner, president of the Art Commission of the City of New York and of the Municipal Art Society, was, in his absence, read by Mr. Kelsey. It was in part as follows:

"Only today, and in the business administration of modern cities, is the City Beautiful becoming realized. And however much our sense of beauty may have



HEMLOCK GORGE RESERVATION, METROPOLITAN PARK SYSTEM, BOSTON.

aided, the good results have been mainly had through appreciation of our people that, from practical reasons, a beautiful city is the most business-like one; that is to say, the best fitted for the real purpose of a city. Public art is the most fertile art. Once inspire the people of a State or city with ideals of dignity and beauty, each in his way and time will develop them.

"Outdoor art appeals to the masses who best appreciate art, upon whom the future of art depends. In our courts, in our exchanges, in our legislatures, at work in our laboratories, we find distinguished and worthy gentlemen, most of whom have so cultivated their minds away from their senses that they are blind

to color, deaf to music, and almost dumb to sentiment. But your average fellow-citizens are not so. Nine out of ten in your schools, your workshops, your holiday crowds, can still see and hear, and their heart-strings chord true to every touch of feeling. The masses of no city have ever failed to appreciate a great temple, a dignified statue, an effective historic painting, a stirring drama or a strain of lofty music."

Another paper by J. Horace McFarland, of the Harrisburg League for Civic Improvement, on "The Forward Movement in Harrisburg," was read by Clinton Rogers Woodruff. It was in part as follows:

"It was Miss Mira Loyd Dock who gave impetus to the final awakening of the spirit of true civic progress at Harrisburg, and by her talk before the board of trade Dec. 20, 1900, upon 'The City Beautiful,' There is one special feature in Harrisburg's advance which caused the Philadelphia Press to denominate the movement broadly as 'the Harrisburg plan' and to commend it for imitation to even Philadelphia itself. There were scattered suggestions as to what should be done here and there, but none were pressed after Mr. J. V. W. Reynders, a noted bridge engineer, resident in that city, suggested that a fund of \$5,000 be raised with which to obtain expert advice and well considered plans for the work. There seemed to be a wonderful unanimity of agreement that it was the proper thing to do; in but ten days the sum was subscribed."

"To me the most remarkable feature of this forward movement was that it was being pushed by ultra-conservative citizens.

"Then another \$5,000 was cheerfully contributed to prosecute a campaign of education. We were able to convince our city council—no better, and no worse than the average equivalent body—that there should be appointed three citizens of unquestioned probity and ability, all of them distinctly non-partisan and out of active politics, as the board of public works, to expend three-fourths of the loan."

Sylvester Baxter addressed the convention on the "Relation of Parks to City Plan." He said the parks of the city should be laid out on a general plan, with large parks, public squares for music stands, etc., and playgrounds. The matter of distribution of public space in a city is a very important one, one which should have careful consideration. He reviewed the park work in the leading cities of the country, and described at length the park systems of the City of

Boston, crediting Charles Eliot with having devised the plans for the utilization of shallow water fronts for parks and drives.

Mr. Olmsted advocated the artistic improvement of railway terminals in large cities, stating the first impression a stranger has of a city was usually a lasting one.

Mr. Baxter, in reply to a question, said that the Metropolitan System of Parks contained 10,392 acres, Boston system 1,721 acres, Lynn 2,060 acres, Cambridge 500 acres. A total including small openings of between 16,000 and 17,000 acres.

A vote of thanks was given the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and other societies and corporations who had contributed to the success of the convention.

In the absence of Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, his paper on "What Is Municipal Art" was read by Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, Pa. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Edward J. Parker, the retiring President, and the convention of 1902 closed.

Friday, August 8th, Sight Seeing Day.

In the forenoon a small party, chiefly ladies, went by trolley cars to the battle field of Lexington, where they were met by the Rev. Carlton A. Staples, president of the Lexington Historical Society, and shown the various places of historical interest and the very remarkable elm tree near the old Hancock House. Other parties went to the Arnold Arboretum, and the nurseries in the vicinity of the city.

In the afternoon the delegates accepted the hospitality of the Park Commission and visited Middlesex Fells. The party were conducted by Mr. de las Casas, president of the Park Commission, by train to West Medford, where they took two large barges and were driven through the Fells to Bear Hill, where they alighted and went up on the observatory to view the wonderful results of the planning of Mr. Olmsted and work of Mr. de las Casas, Baxter and other officers and members of the commission. The party then went to the headquarters of the Reservation and enjoyed a simple dairy lunch, finally returning to Boston by the way of Malden.

The Women's Auxiliary were the guests of the Country Club and Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, the new secretary, during the afternoon, tea being served in the club house, preceded and followed by drives through Brookline, Newton, etc.

Notes of the Convention.

Mr. Manning, Sr., who has contributed so largely to American Landscape Art and Horticulture generally—both individually and through his worthy progenitors—attended every meeting of the American Pomological Society for 40 years and was a personal friend of Col. Marshall P. Wilder.

An attractive feature of the convention was the exhibition in Exhibition Hall. This included a series of plans of electroliers submitted for the Municipal Art Society competition.

The electrolier is to be erected in an "Isle of safety" at Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York City. Maps of the Metropolitan parks of Boston, remarkable photographs, 19x42 inches (not enlargements), of views taken in the parks of Hartford, Conn.; a fine exhibition of photographs by George R. King and others, and an exhibition of photographs and drawings of school gardens collected by the Department of Agriculture for this convention.

American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

Address of the Retiring President, Edward J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.

It is impossible for us to conceive of the beauty of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, with their variety of climate and wonderful native growth, at the time of the landing of the Norsemen, Asiatic races, Spaniards, Cavaliers and Puritans. Very much of the primitive beauty of the land disappeared when the forests were destroyed by the fires of the Indians in pursuit of game, by the careless trapper, hunter and pioneer, and finally by the building up of towns and cities, and by our export of lumber. From Maine to the Pacific slopes the forests have been stripped of their heavy timber; the South is now being denuded by lumbermen, so that it will not be long before our main forest reserves will be as far away as Alaska and our new possessions.

The United States has been tardy in making Government and State forest reservations, but it has, at last, realized the disastrous effect of forest destruction upon the climate and productiveness of our country, and the necessity for renewing and replanting our forest tracts. Several of our colleges and universities have quite recently added to their curriculum the study of practical and scientific forestry.

While our population has made marvelous strides, and cities have multiplied in great numbers, we have been slow in following the example of older countries in the matter of park reservations.

We are all interested in the reservations of New York State in the Adirondack region, and in the efforts of both New York and New Jersey to preserve at least a part of the Palisades on the Hudson. The bills pending in Congress for the purchase of National forest reserves in Minnesota, and in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, should receive our individual, if not our official, endorsement.

A very able Park Commission has recently been appointed by Congress—at the instance of the American Institute of Architects—for the improvement of the entire Park System of the District of Columbia; involving the expenditure of several millions of dollars. This movement, and the patriotic pride felt by all Americans in the improvement of the National Capital (which can be made one of the most beautiful cities in the world), makes it interesting to look back to the days of Washington, his influence in determining its location, and his wise plans for its improvement. Lover of nature as Washington was, and especially of the forests, it is not strange that, after the successes of the army and navy, the adoption and acceptance of the Constitution, and the founding of the State, he should desire to have a suitable and permanent seat for the Government, and that, too, near his own estate, Mt. Vernon, and on the banks of the picturesque Potomac.

Several States were anxious to secure the Capital. New York offered Kingston; Rhode Island, Newport; Maryland, Annapolis; Virginia, Williamsburg. The competition was sharp, the debates acrimonious, but a slight put upon Congress in 1783 in the City of Philadelphia led to the determination to have the "Federal City" free from State control and commercial influences. This was finally expressed in Section 8, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, to-wit:

"The Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States. * * *

The residents of the District of Columbia have, accordingly, been deprived of the elective franchise in Federal elections, and, until quite recently, in local matters.

In a letter dated Mount Vernon, 31st March, 1791, addressed to Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, President Washington wrote as follows:

"Dear Sir: Having been so fortunate as to reconcile the contending interests of Georgetown and Carrollsburg, and to unite them in such an agreement as permits the public purposes to be carried into effect on an extensive and proper scale, I have the pleasure to transmit to you the enclosed proclamation, which, after annexing the seal of the United States, and your counter-signature, you will cause to be published." * * *

The proclamation of President Washington is dated Philadelphia, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1791. We make a few quotations from it:

"Whereas, The General Assembly of the State of Maryland, by an act passed on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1788, entitled 'An act to cede to Congress a district of ten miles square in this State for the seat of the Government of the United States,' did enact that the Representatives of said State in the House of Representatives, etc., etc.

"And the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by an act passed on the 3rd day of December, 1789, and entitled 'An act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity, of territory within this State to the United States, in Congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the general Government, did enact that a tract of country not exceeding ten miles square, or any lesser quantity, to be located within the limits of said State, and in any part thereof, as Congress might by law direct, etc., etc.

"And the Congress of the United States, by their act passed the 16th day of July, 1790, and entitled 'An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States,' authorized the President of the United States to appoint three commissioners to survey, under his direction, and by proper metes and bounds to limit a district of territory not exceeding ten miles square on the River Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Connogocheque, which district, so to be located and limited was accepted by the said act of Congress as the district of the permanent seat of the Government of the United States."

A letter of President Washington's, dated Philadelphia, 2nd day of November, 1791, addressed to David Stuart, is interesting and suggestive to all of us. It is as follows:

"Dear Sir: I have heard before the receipt of your letter of the 29th of October, and with a degree of surprise and concern not easy to be expressed, that Major L'Enfant had refused the map of the Federal City, when it was requested by the commissioners for the satisfaction of the purchasers at the sale. It is much to be regretted, however common the case may be, that men who possess talents which fit them for peculiar purposes, should almost invariably be under the influence of an untoward disposition, or are sottish, idle or possessed of some other disqualification, by which they plague all those with whom they are concerned. But I did not expect to have met with such perverseness in Major L'Enfant as his late conduct exhibited.

"Since my first knowledge of this gentleman's abilities in the line of his profession, I have received him not only as a scientific man, but one who added considerable taste to professional knowledge; and have thought that, for such employment as he is now engaged in, for prosecuting public works, and carrying them into effect, he was better qualified than any

one who had come within my knowledge in this country, or, indeed, in any other, the probability of obtaining whom could be counted upon.

"I had no doubt, at the same time, that this was the light in which he considered himself, and, of course, that he would be so tenacious of his plans as to conceive that they would be marred if they underwent any change or alteration; but I did not suppose that he would have interfered further in the mode of selling the lots, than by giving an opinion, with his reasons, in support of it; and this perhaps, it might be well always to hear, as the latter would stamp the propriety, or show the futility of it. To advise this I am the more inclined as I am persuaded that all those who have any agency in the business have the same objects in view, although they may differ in sentiment with respect to the mode of execution; because, from a source even less productive than L'Enfant's may flow ideas that are capable of improvement; and because I have heard that Ellicott, who is also a man of uncommon talents in his way, and of a more placid temperament, has intimated that no information had been required either from him or L'Enfant on some point or points (I do not now particularly recollect what) which they thought themselves competent to give.

"I have no other motive for mentioning the latter circumstance than merely to show that the feelings of such men are always alive, and, where their assistance is essential, that it is policy to honor them, or to put on the appearance of doing it.

"I have, however, since I have come to the knowledge of Major L'Enfant's refusal of the map at the sale, given him to understand through a direct channel, though not an official one as yet, further than what casually passed between us previous to the sale of Mount Vernon, that he must in future look to the commissioners for directions; that, they having laid the foundation of this grand design, the superstructure depended upon them; that I was perfectly satisfied with his plans and opinions would have due weight if properly offered and explained; that if the choice of commissioners was again to be made, I could not please myself better, or hit upon those who had the measure more at heart, or were better disposed to accommodate the various interests and persons concerned; and that it would give me great concern to see a goodly prospect clouded by impediments, which might be thrown in the way, or injured by disagreements, which would only serve to keep alive the hopes of those who are enemies to the plan."

* * *

Jefferson was very much interested in the plans and architecture for the Capital; though he preferred that the city should be laid out in squares like Philadelphia. A part of the city was so laid out, but in the plans of Major L'Enfant these regular squares were transversed with sixteen avenues which were to be named after the States.

In reference to Ellicott (who succeeded L'Enfant) Jefferson said in a letter to the Commissioners, dismissing L'Enfant—"Ellicott is to go on to finish laying off the plan on the ground and surveying and plotting the district. I have remonstrated with him on the excess of five dollars a day, and his expenses, and he has proposed striking off the latter."

The far-reaching plans of General Washington and Major L'Enfant were not appreciated at the time. L'Enfant was removed from the employ of the Government shortly after the publication of his plans. Later generations departed from the original conceptions of Washington and L'Enfant, but their artistic value is now being recognized, and they form the basis and inspiration of the magnificent plans for the development of the Capital prepared by the newly appointed commission, consisting of Messrs. Burnham, McKim, and Olmsted, with their distinguished associate, Augustus St. Gaudens. If the plans are carried out Washington will take rank with Vienna, Budapest and other European Capitals.

This association may well give its endorsement to a project of such great national importance, which will not only give us a Capital City worthy of our great country, but will disseminate throughout the land high ideas of civic beauty and dignified examples of landscape art.

American citizens should interest themselves in urging the improvement, under plans of competent landscape architects, of not only the City of Washington, but all of our government properties, National Parks, Army Posts, Naval Stations, Navy Yards, Cemeteries, Soldiers' Homes and other Government and State reservations.

The committee on Park Census has furnished the members of this association with statistics as to the growth of the park systems of our country within the past fifty years. I will quote from the commencement of its report as follows:

"Fifty years ago no municipality in the United States had purchased an acre of land for park purposes. But by last year's reports from all but eleven of the cities of over 50,000 population there were 2,360 parks and squares enumerated, and while the areas are not as complete as the names, the total areas as given amount to 59,717 acres, at a valuation of \$531,571,974.00. The yearly expenses for construction purposes were \$4,555,213.00, and for maintenance, \$4,849,150.00. We have not completed the reports for cities under 50,000 population, but it is probably within the facts when it is stated that the cities of the United States have 75,000 acres of land in parks, and expend \$11,000,000 annually in their improvements and maintenance."

I think we will all agree that the valuation of park properties which appears in the committee's report represents but a small portion of the assets of American cities; and, moreover, that they are the most valuable assets of all cities; attracting new residents, as they do; stimulating other improvements—both public and private—and in all adding very largely to the assessable values of property and the income of cities and citizens.

I have known city officials to report even fictitious values of city parks when it has suited their purpose to inflate the value of city properties as a basis for credit in floating bonds at low rates of interest. The same officials have afterwards opposed even very low rates of taxation for the care of parks.

In the report of the Park Census Committee the following statement is made: "We believe it to be a fact that there is a direct relationship between parks and open spaces, and disorder and crime."

The forest must be brought back to our large American cities. Ample provision should be made with neighborhood parks for the health, pleasure and amusement of their heterogeneous populations, especially for little children. Provision should also be made for all classes of the community, for sea, lake and river bathing.

Notwithstanding the steady growth and development in the West and on the Pacific Coast, a tide of emigration is setting back towards the East, and especially New England; and with the increasing taste for outdoor art and amusement, the development of interurban trolley systems; the increasing use of the telegraph and telephone lines; lands which have been abandoned are not only being beautified by the landscape gardener, but, with the improved system of horticulture, and the expansion of markets both at home and abroad, are now made profitable investments.

The Women's Auxiliary has been a very efficient branch of this association, making itself known and felt in public schools and homes of the working classes, and extending its branches across the continent. Its President and other officers will make full reports of their work.

Upon the Secretary and his assistants has been laid, the past year, many onerous duties. The Secretary will make a

full report of the exhibit of photographs by the American Park and Outdoor Art Association at the International Exposition of Modern Decorative Art in Turin, Italy.

The time has come when the American Park and Outdoor Art Association should have an executive officer who, with adequate compensation, could give his whole time to the interests of the association. Only then can we hope to realize our full possibilities of growth and influence.

It would be well, and I should be proud and glad to see this association a party to such a plan, if there could be arranged a federation of all the allied interests that are now working along many lines for the improvement of towns and cities. At this convention there are assembled officers of a considerable number of such national organizations—more, perhaps, than have ever been brought together before. It would be a pity if these representatives should separate, after so unique a congress, without taking steps toward co-operation of effort. It is not for me to suggest how it may be brought about; but the example of the American Association for the Advancement of Science,—where there are successfully allied many interests, as different in detail and hardly as one in general spirit as are the associations which are devoted to civic improvement—gives ground for hope that we, too, may all join forces with a like success. When one thinks, also, of the magnificent generosity of modern wealth, of the public spirit of our countless philanthropists, and then of the immense blessing that such centralization of energy and resources would bring to the cities and towns of the United States, it does not seem too much to hope that a directing bureau for all this effort may be endowed. As a division of specialists, as a chapter taking up a particular phase of the work, no existing organization would lose its identity. Rather, it would find its opportunity enormously increased, and by the systematizing of all the effort, every endeavor would be made to count. I leave to your consideration the formulation of the plan. If it cannot be brought about, the secretaryship of this association should be made a paid office; if it can be brought about, I believe that such a portion of our secretary's routine work might be transacted in the general office that our own need of a paid official would be considerably postponed.

The association should make it plainly known to our friends in cities where annual meetings are to be held that they will not be expected to pay the expenses of our entertainment. As

our members increase we shall be unwelcome guests unless it is clearly understood that we pay our own bills.

Within the past year the President of this association has caused to be printed and mailed to railroad officials and members of our association respectively, the following circulars, namely:

The first, addressed to railroad officials, regarding the improvements of their terminal properties;

The second, addressed to members of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, relating to legislation designed to correct the abuse of public advertising;

The third, addressed to city officials, with reference to the improvement of all public buildings and grounds surrounding them; also urging the limitation of public advertising.

The fourth, addressed to our members and the Women's Auxiliary, requesting them to use their influence among the manufacturers of their respective cities in the matter of the improvement of manufacturing properties, etc., etc.; also urging the Women's Auxiliary to take up the work of beautifying public school grounds, and the improvement of unattractive surroundings of homes in the tenement districts, as has been done in Chicago and Milwaukee.

The time has come when those children who can remain in our public and parochial schools but a few years should be taught something of botany, the life of birds, and the elementary principles of natural sciences, chemistry and landscape gardening.

The work of this association will never be completed. In promoting and improving parks and park-ways, another thing should be constantly borne in mind, namely, the improvement of grounds about Government, State, County, City and Town properties; religious, charitable and educational institutions. In fact, all public grounds should be made beautiful and receive the same thoughtful and skillful care as public parks and the grounds of private citizens.

The wisdom in the choice of park sites, the far-seeing plans of landscape architects, and the effects of wise and judicious planting cannot be fully realized or appreciated during the life of one person; but, co-operating with Him, who created beauty in Heaven and on Earth, the sun and rain, dew and frost, will develop the work we are all doing, and, under the spreading branches of many thousand trees, future generations will "take the benediction of the air."

Popular Utilization of Public Reservations.

Extracts from an address before the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, by Dr. Chas. W. Eliot, President of Harvard University.

"During the last ten years great additions have been made to the number of parks, open squares, and public gardens in the northern and western cities of the United States, and many millions of dollars have been spent in procuring these public reservations. It is noticeable, however, that in most American communities the public manifests only a moderate capacity to enjoy these beautiful provisions. The parks and squares are breathing places; they protect water supplies; they enhance the value of the adjacent private properties; and some of them are useful play-grounds; but they are not lived in, and delighted in by any large proportion of the population.

"Those of us who have visited the cities and large towns of Europe, or who have in any way become familiar with the outdoor habits of European populations, recognize the fact that in comparison with the people of Europe, the native people of the United States have little capacity to enjoy outdoor beauty, little taste for the freedom and quiet of the coun-

try, and no disposition to live in the streets of the cities. In the southern parts of Europe and the northern parts of Africa, the common people in the large towns and cities pass their lives out of doors to an extent very surprising to an American. I once spent a winter in the town of Pau, in the southern part of France. The mornings and evenings were often cold; but the middle of the day was much like the fine New England weather in October and November. The moment the sun shone, all the active women and children took to the streets; and even the invalids and the decrepit old men and women sat on the sunny side of the streets with their backs against the warmed walls of the houses. Even in winter the people found the sunny streets more agreeable than the interiors of their houses.

"The public provision made for babies and little children in the Paris public squares affords the very pleasantest sight to be seen in that gay capital. For Americans one of the most curious sights of Paris is the broad sidewalk of the bou-

leavards half-covered in front of the cafes with small tables, at which hundreds of men sit in the open air to eat, drink, smoke and read the newspapers. It takes persistent rain or unusually cold weather to clear the boulevard sidewalks of this furniture, even in the raw Paris winter. In Germany, during the milder half of the year, the people insist on eating and drinking out of doors to an extent which is nowhere equalled in this country, except in the German quarters of some of our western cities. No restaurant can succeed in Hungary or South Germany or Austria unless it has a place to seat its patrons out of doors.

"The problem I now ask you to consider is how to secure a better popular utilization of public squares, gardens, parkways and parks in the United States.

"It is useless to provide a public forest or a large country park, five or ten miles from the center of the city, unless this distance can be traversed in an agreeable manner at a low fare. Hence the value of parkways, which are merely well-built, decorated highways, reserved for pleasure travel. In all such parkways through which large reservations are approached, there should invariably be a separate space for electric cars, and this space should be neither paved nor asphalted, but turfed, as a protection against dust and reverberated noise, and as a means of health for the adjacent rows of trees and shrubs. This practice has been already partially adopted, but should become universal.

"One of the great privileges in European public gardens, or other reservations, is broad, open spaces in which—under suitable shelter—to eat and drink in the open air. Outside of Prague, for example, but within easy reach of the city, are some beautiful meadows, the edges of which are adorned with fine woods. Thousands of persons resort to these meadows every fine Sunday to eat and drink in the open air. A whole family will go together—father, mother and children, with family friends; they get a table near one of the restaurants, and spend five or six hours in this beautiful spot, enjoying the open air, the sight of the meadows and the sky and light music from a good band. The whole process is democratic and simple—never rowdy; but people who know each other can meet there in a pleasant way, and agreeable hospitalities can be exchanged.

"One would suppose, from the deserted aspect of the Boston Metropolitan parks in winter, that our New England people had never observed that winter is nearly as interesting a season in the open air as summer, the beauty of ice and snow replacing the beauty of foliage. The enjoyment of winter, however, requires more forethought, more attention to clothing and more care to avoid wind and storm. On the whole, winter is a far better season for walking in public parks and forests than summer is. One sees much more of the broad scenery when the leaves have fallen. Moreover, it is a mistake to put away one's bicycle in winter. Wherever there are well macadamized roads, it is possible to ride a bicycle very comfortably on many winter days—particularly in the early morning before the wind has risen or the sun has softened the surface of the roads. I need not say that the winter aspect of a forest, after a fresh fall of snow, or after cold rain has frozen upon every twig and lingering leaf, is one of extraordinary beauty. Less understood is the beauty of bare trees, of the half-frozen brook, and of the blue shadows on the fields of snow.

"The enjoyment of the populace in large country parks and forests can be greatly promoted by allowing the picking of flowers and berries; and this permission may be safely given, provided plants are not dug up by the roots, either by design or through carelessness. So valuable is this privilege that it

is better to run some risk of the extermination of desirable growths, than to prohibit picking. It is, of course, possible to keep sowing the plants which are most apt to be picked, like the columbine, the wild geranium, the anemone, the violet and the strawberry blossom. Some fragrant things ought to be carefully raised in the parks expressly for the enjoyment they give to the people who discover them appearing in their season. Such are the mayflower, the linnæa and the laurel.

"In scenery parks the enjoyment of the people can be greatly promoted by providing numerous footpaths, leading to the best points of view and to seats there provided. These paths should of course be nothing more than trails, from which the underbrush and other obstacles to passage have been removed. Seats at good points of view are very important parts of this provision. The people need to be tempted to linger in the parks for hours, and to do this without covering great distances or enduring anything which can properly be called fatigue. It is the open air and the quiet aspect of nature which are wholesome and refreshing, and to get the benefit of these influences takes time and a sense of leisure and restfulness.

"When once convenient access by electric cars to a reservation, or to many reservations, has been provided, it becomes the interest of the transportation company or companies to announce good skating on the pond, or fine surf on the beaches, or a light snow in the woods, or the blooming of spring flowers, or the ripening of the berries. Through all possible agencies, public-spirited or self-interested, the open-air habit should be cultivated among us Americans. Unless public reservations are to be enjoyed by the people generation after generation, it is hard to imagine where Americans are to get the opportunity of enjoying country scenery at all; for it seems to be almost impossible in our country to create a beautiful family estate and transmit it unimpaired from generation to generation.

"I have spoken of the utilization of public reservations as if they were to be expected to yield only health and enjoyment and improved powers of perception, but I should deal with the subject very imperfectly if I did not point out that the right utilization of public reservations is a strong agency for promoting public morality and a high standard of family life. It is a safeguard for society to provide means of pleasure for men, women and children together. The pleasures men share with their wives and children are apt to be safer pleasures than those they take by themselves. In pleasures thus shared there is little likelihood of coarseness or excess or careless selfishness. They cultivate considerateness, gentleness, and tenderness towards the young or the feeble. The appropriate pleasures of forest reservations or country parks are all cheering, refining, and cleansing; they are soothing and uplifting; they separate city men and women from the squalor, tumult and transitoriness of the human anthill, and bring them face to face with things calm, lovely, grand, and enduring. At the park and the beach men and women can lift up their eyes to the hills and the sky, or look off to the infinite verge of ocean, or come face to face with some of the endless varieties of beauty in color, form, and texture with which the surface of the earth is decked. It is, then, for the elevation of human nature on its every side that the better utilization of public reservations is to be urged. It has been the lot of the present generation to select for the urban populations of the present and the future many of these great treasures. It will be for future generations to maintain, enlarge, and to adorn them, and to develop among the people a greater power of enjoying them."

Program of the Cemetery Superintendents' Convention.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents will be held in Boston, Mass., August 19, 20, and 21, and in Lynn and Salem on August 22, for the purpose of visiting cemeteries in those cities.

The headquarters will be at the Copley Square Hotel, on Huntington Ave., and all meetings will be held there, unless otherwise noted. Rates of from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per day have been obtained, European plan, with board \$2.00 per day additional, or \$1.50 for breakfast and dinner.

The program is as follows:

Tuesday, August 19th, 9.30 A. M.

Meeting called to order.

Prayer by Rev. C. H. Spaulding, D. D.

Reception of new members and roll call.

Address of welcome.

President's address.

Report of secretary and treasurer.

Communications.

Appointment of committees.

The cemetery statistics compiled by President Frank Eurich will be discussed as opportunity occurs.

Recess.

Afternoon session, 2 o'clock—

Members will assemble in front of the Public Library, where guides will conduct them to the King's Chapel, Granary and other noted burying grounds, to Boston Common and the Public Garden.

Evening session, 8 o'clock—

Paper—"Old Cemeteries of Boston".....Hon. J. Albert Brackett

Paper—"Respect for the dead and justice to their descendants".....A. W. Hobart

The reading of papers to be followed by informal discussion.

Wednesday, August 20th.

Street cars will be at the hotel promptly at 8:30 o'clock to convey the members to the following places: Harvard College, Cambridge, leaving there at 9:30 o'clock for the Botanical Garden, at which place the curator, Mr. Robert Cameron, will read a paper on "The Herbaceous Borders."

Visit to Mount Auburn and Newton Cemeteries.

Evening session, 7:30 o'clock—

Paper—"From the Undertaker's Point of View".....

.....H. D. Litchfield

Paper—"Progress of the Cemetery Memorial Industry

During the Past Twenty Years".....W. B. Van Amringe

Paper—"Road Building".....C. W. Ross

Paper—"Cremation".....Oscar L. Stevens

Thursday, August 21st.

Morning session, 9:00 o'clock—

Election of officers.

Paper.....W. N. Rudd

Paper.....Thomas White

Afternoon session, 1:30 o'clock—

Visit to Mount Hope and Forest Hills Cemeteries, Arnold Arboretum and Franklin Park.

Evening session, 7 o'clock—

Paper—"Grasses".....Archibald Smith

Paper—"Notes on Tree Planting".....J. A. Pettigrew

Friday, August 22d.

At 9:30 o'clock members will assemble at Scollay Square to take cars for Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem. Shore dinner at Salem. Unfinished business. Adjournment. Return by electric cars to Boston.

There will be no evening session.

All cemetery corporations are cordially invited to send representatives to the convention.

Some Good Hypericums.

Few shrubs are more effective in late summer and early autumn than the Hypericums, or St. John's Worts, as they are popularly called. A good planting of the American and foreign species makes a beautiful group, very showy at this season. They may be used in many ways, and are especially useful for covering rough banks and for rock-work, while some kinds make good carpeting plants to cover the ground between larger shrubs. Nearly all of the species and varieties are pretty and useful. They are of various habit of growth; some are bushy, others prostrate. They remain in flower for a long time when few other shrubs are in bloom. Their foliage is neat and clean, and they require little pruning. They will grow in any good soil. Most of them are quite hardy, and do best in partial shade and in a rather moist situation.

There is a great diversity of appearance in the different species and varieties, making a well-planted group of them beautiful and interesting.

For such a group the taller kinds, like *H. Ascyron*, *H. aureum* and *H. lobocarpum*, if it can be procured, should be planted in the center, with smaller kinds like the Japanese *H. patulum*, *H. Kalmianum*, *H. pro-*

lificum, and *H. calycinum*, grouped around the larger sorts. The ground between might be carpeted with the Creeping St. John's Wort, *Hypericum adpressum*, and a border made of the beautiful variety, *H. Moserianum*, would complete the bed. *H. Moserianum* is quite dwarf, about two feet in height. It was raised by Monsieur Moses of Versailles, ten or twelve years ago and is a cross between *H. patulum* and *H. calycinum*. It has larger flowers than any other *Hypericum*. These are a clear, bright yellow, from two to three inches in diameter, and very freely produced. The foliage is pretty, the young leaves delicately tinged with rose.

Unfortunately, this variety is not quite hardy. It needs winter protection of a mound of ashes or a layer of dead leaves over the roots. It dies down to the ground in the fall, but springs up again from the roots in the spring.

Its two parents, *H. patulum* and *H. calycinum*, are both fine sorts, neither of them native to this country. They are of low growth and have large, bright yellow blossoms, very freely and constantly produced.

Hypericum lobocarpum is one of our little known

native species, inhabiting the oak barrens of Tennessee and Mississippi. It is also found in Louisiana. It forms a shrub six or seven feet in height, with narrow, oblong or linear-lanceolate leaves from one to three inches in length, and numerous bright yellow flowers. As it is probably the tallest species of *Hypericum* known, it would be a valuable addition to our list of cultivated *Hypericums*, but, as far as I know, it has not yet been introduced into commerce.

For a selection of six kinds of the most useful and best easily produced *Hypericums*, I would suggest *H. Moserianum*, *H. aureum*, *H. patulum*, *H. calycinum*, *H. Ascyron*, and *H. adpressum*. Besides these there are several others of value, such as *H. Kalmianum*, now in profuse bloom at Rose Brake. This in its wild form is rather a rare species, but it is well known to cultivators, and offered for sale by many nurserymen. The chief objection to it here is that it will not stand the hot sun as well as some other kinds. The flowers fade quickly, and the plant has a forlorn, unhappy appearance during dry weather. Other sorts that are scarcely at all known to cultivators are well worth a trial in our gardens. By careful selection and hybridization it is probable that some beautiful varieties might be produced. DANSKE DANDRIDGE.

Magnolia Stellata.

Though, as I understand, *Magnolias* will not endure the climate of Chicago, Park and Cemetery has a large circulation among those who can grow many of the species on their grounds, hence I am tempted to call attention to the desirability of the one illustrated, *Magnolia stellata*. Here, in Philadelphia, we grow all kinds, from China and Japan, as well as every native kind, including *grandiflora*, the evergreen one of the south, and it is not saying too much that this, the *stellata*, holds second place to none. One thing which makes it much sought for is its early flowering. It leads all others, opening its flowers early in April here, fully two weeks in advance of the well-known *conspicua*, the Chinese white. Then the flowers are pink in the bud, white, shaded with light pink when open, semi-double and sweet scented, surely a most desirable combination! Add to this its dwarf character, for it is but a large bush at best, and this fits it for planting in sheltered places, or positions others would outgrow quickly.

The specimen photographed is growing in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and its earliness may be judged of by the dormant appearance of the trees near it. An adventurer, *Viburnum prunifolium*, has found a place in the center of this bush, its top showing well above the *Magnolia*.

This *Magnolia* was originally known as *Halleana*, but later botanists decided it was *stellata*. Because of its dwarf character, and of its flowering when so very small, many grow it in pots, in which position it

THE ELM LEAF BEETLE.

W. E. Britton, State Entomologist of Connecticut, has the following to say concerning the extermination of the elm-leaf beetle:

"Now is the time to make warfare on the elm leaf beetle for next year. Its attack began two weeks later than usual this season. The caterpillars are now about through feeding, and are coming down the trees to transform at the base or in the crevices of the rough bark, where they remain for ten days, when the adults emerge and fly away. Spraying the trunk and base of each tree and the ground under it with kerosene emulsion, or common soap and water (1 pound dissolved in 8 gallons), will kill a large proportion of the insects, which are very tender in the pupal condition. If a spraying outfit is not at hand, the ground should be drenched by applying the insecticide with a watering pot. Even sweeping and burning the insects will result in much good if every tree owner acts immediately. Repeat the spraying, drenching, or sweeping every few days as long as any of the caterpillars or the yellow pupae can be seen. It will do no good to apply the spray after the adult beetles have emerged. Remember that two complete defoliations may kill the trees."

is a beautiful object in early spring. Florists have tried it for Easter flowering, and some have been satisfied with it, but, as with other species, its flowers do not last long, so it requires both skill and patience to have it flower just when desired, even to a day. But to those who wish an ornamental plant, to flower



MAGNOLIA STELLATA.

towards the close of winter, this would be most desirable. Even little plants but one year from layers—it roots readily from layers—will flower, so that a six-inch pot would hold a plant to give quite a number of flowers.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY
FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

What the Societies are Doing.

The Fairlawn Improvement Society, of Pawtucket, R. I., was organized in June, 1900, and is credited with a large amount of meritorious work. Its primary reason for being was the furtherance of a plan for a much-desired trolley line connecting the Fairlawn district with Providence. This was successfully carried out, despite strenuous opposition on the part of local merchants, which led to incorporation and the building of permanent quarters. This work was accomplished by the sale of bonds. A site was bought and the finished building was dedicated at the annual meeting, held in January last. Regular meetings are held on Wednesday evenings, at which Fairlawn interests are the topics considered. Signal success is said to have been secured from the municipal authorities in the matter of obtaining various highway improvements, car facilities, street lighting, and school accommodations. The intellectual life of the community has also been quickened by debates upon questions of municipal policy, good government, national matters and kindred subjects. Contrary to prevailing customs in such organizations, officers are elected semi-annually, and consist of president, vice-president, treasurer, recording secretary, financial secretary, trustee, and sergeant-at-arms.

The dedicatory ceremonies were two-fold in character, comprising an entertainment and a banquet. The entertainment included a report from the "historian of the society," coon songs, and other vocal, as well as instrumental music, comedy monologue, graphophone selections, and club swinging.

* * *

One of the speakers at a special meeting of the Fairhaven (Mass.) Improvement Association made an excellent point when he said that there are many kinds of patriotism, but that "front and back yard" patriotism is needed and that their association should stand for that variety. "In times of strife it comes natural to be patriotic," he reminded people, "but many who would eagerly pick up a gun at such times tremble at the sight of a lawn mower or a garden rake." We certainly commend these ideas to all similar societies. The same speaker reminded his hearers of Ruskin's line: "What a wonderful thought when God thought of a tree."

This organization (Fairhaven) has reclaimed at least two ancient and sadly neglected burial grounds within its limits, cleaned up and improved various streets, avenues and roads, and built a drinking foun-

tain for horses. At its last annual meeting the treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year to be \$1,339.09, the expenditures \$927.12, and the balance in the treasury \$411.97. Its officers are Thomas A. Tripp, president; Edward G. Spooner, vice-president, and Lewis T. Shurtleff, secretary.

* * *

The Improvement League of Pawtucket, R. I., was formed in February of this year for the purpose of beautifying that city and Central Falls. It is said that the promoters of the work are proceeding with excellent judgment and making broad and systematic plans to the end of continuous interest and effort on the part of its members, rather than endeavoring to merely arouse a fleeting enthusiasm that will evaporate before any far-reaching good is accomplished. It would



PLANTING ON THE GROUNDS OF MRS. EMMA HOWARD SHAFTER
OAKLAND, CAL.

be well if all organizations would follow similar tactics.

* * *

It is sometimes suggested that the ministers of a town are the ones to interest residents in improvement work, and certainly they are likely to take a lively interest in it themselves and can undoubtedly influence many in its favor. We have the example of the pastor who announced from the pulpit along with other notices: "All those willing to aid in making the surroundings of the house of God pleasant and comely are invited to go into the woods with me tomorrow and bring in the fir tree, the pine tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of God's sanctuary." The result was a pleasant social day on the hillsides, spent in gathering various kinds of trees, and nearly a hundred of them (some being shrubs) were planted around the church, where they stand as the adornment of the village, and as a monument to the memory of

that minister to which the people point with pride and affection.

* * *

As a means for raising funds for improvement work this department suggests various summer pleasure excursions such as trolley rides, cars being chartered and tickets sold to desirable people only; steamboat trips on the same principle, and tally-ho coaching parties. These could be made remarkably pleasant for the participants and should pay well. If properly planned and carefully carried out they are sure to be popular. There are always plenty of people willing to pay for a little innocent fun. To make improvement work popular with your townsmen, give them a good time. Electric or steam launches fitly inscribed, decorated and illuminated would make a pretty procession at a summer resort; even well-conducted hay-rack rides might be made a source of amusement and of money. Try some of these things, or think up something better and tell us all about it for the benefit of others. If there is a "good time," permit us to be "in it."

* * *

Mrs. Emma Shafter Howard, Oakland, Cal., President of the Women's Agricultural and Horticultural International Union, lives in Oakland, a suburb of San Francisco. The idea of the Union originated with Mrs. Howard, at the time of the International Congress of Women Workers, held in London, during the summer of 1899, which she attended as the California delegate. The prospectus of this organization, as given in the *Quarterly Leaflet*, the periodical of the society, published in London, shows the international character of its interests and membership by being printed in French and in English in parallel columns, and gives its objects, which are: "To circulate information, and to compare methods of different countries and districts. To advise as to training, and make known openings for employment, and for disposal of produce. To uphold the highest standards of work, and to secure an adequate rate of payment for women engaged in any of the indicated lines." The special subjects with which the Union and its Leaflet concern themselves are:

(a) Farming, Dairying, Poultry-keeping, and Bee-keeping.

(b) Fruit or Flower growing for profit.

(c) Laying out of grounds, Forestry and the Management of Estates.

December, 1901, the organization had a membership of nearly 200 of the women interested in the questions it deals with,—the membership including residents of England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, the United States, Belgium, Denmark, the British West Indies, Russia, India, Spain, Tasmania, and Nova Scotia. The membership is steadily increasing. Miss

T. W. Powell, West Mount, Guildford, Surrey, Eng., is secretary of the Union.

* * *

The South Park Improvement Association (Chicago) has taken in hand the systematic improvement of the entire district known as South Park, which is bounded by the Midway (59th St.), 55th St., and Jackson and Washington Parks. The University of Chicago is situated near the middle of this district. The streets are to be taken, one by one, and planted uniformly, and vacant lots are to be screened by shrubbery plantations. Trees and shrubs used are to be limited to varieties that will thrive with little care under the existing conditions, and other common-sense methods of practical landscape gardening are to be artistically applied under the direction of Mr.



VINES ON PORTE-COCHERE, HOME OF MRS. EMMA HOWARD SHAFTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

James Jensen, formerly superintendent of Humboldt Park, but ousted from that position for political reasons. There seems to be one thing, at least, that politics cannot do, and that is to make trees and other vegetation change color to suit the shades of various political parties. Under some political control they refuse to furnish any shade whatever, but fade and die. Politics won't make the trees grow. The politician who wants to secure a lasting monument to his work for the city and for mankind (no doubt there are some of that mind), would better see to it that parks and street trees are in the care of a man of taste and ability, regardless of political or religious creeds.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

Leaf Gall in Iowa.

The leaves shown in the illustration are specimens of the hard maple found in Linwood Cemetery, Dubuque, Ia., and are infested with leaf gall. Superintendent Edward Hyde writes that a large number of trees, more especially the hard maples, are affected in this manner, and that many of them, even the young ones, are dying at the top. Last year in that locality was very dry; this year was just the reverse. The trees and shrubbery wintered well, but the dying at the top is becoming more apparent as the season advances, and Mr. Hyde wishes to know whether the leaf gall is the cause of the trouble.



LEAVES OF HARD MAPLE, SHOWING EFFECT OF LEAF GALL.

Prof. A. T. Erwin of the department of Horticulture and Forestry of the Iowa State College Experiment station, at Ames, Ia., writes as follows concerning the leaf gall in that locality: "The leaf gall is an insect which causes abnormal growth similar to that sometimes found upon the oak leaves in the forest. In this part of the state it is common on the hard maple. It probably interferes somewhat with the normal function of the leaf, but so far as I have been able to observe, it does no serious damage. The dying back of the top of the young trees is undoubtedly due to the drought of last season, the evil effects of which are now becoming apparent."

The Cottony Maple Scale.

Many valuable maple and box-elder trees in Milwaukee and vicinity are being surely injured by the cottony maple scale (*Pulvinaria Innumerabilis*). Its life history in brief is as follows, writes F. Crane field, in the *Wisconsin Horticulturist*. The young lice appear early in spring, spreading rapidly over the tree: after the several changes peculiar to scale insects, the female attaches herself to a twig and commences egg-laying, continuing until about the middle of June, when the large cottony egg masses become evident. About July 1st, the eggs hatch and the young spread again over the tree, soon to complete another life cycle. Like other scale insects it feeds by sucking the sap of the tree, and although their spread is not very rapid they eventually destroy the tree, unless preventative measures are taken. If observed in time, while but a few twigs are affected, these may be cut off and

burned. If the pest is generally distributed, the trees must be thoroughly sprayed with kerosene emulsion.

The Formal Garden.

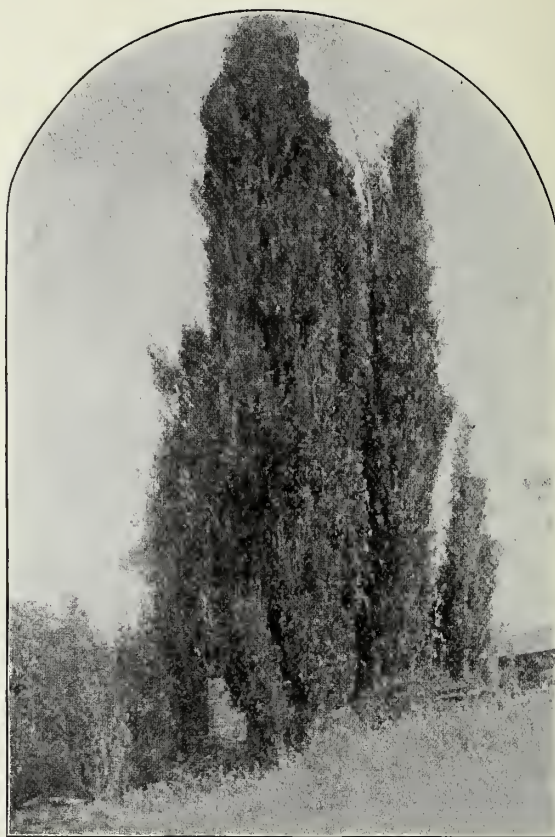
The growing interest manifested in all forms of gardening and landscape improvements, and the attempted revival of the formal garden have again revived the controversy between the advocates of the formal and natural schools of gardening, and given birth to much recent literature on the subject. In the June number of the *International Monthly* Frank Miles Day, Architect, of Philadelphia, contributes an interesting article on "The Formal Garden; Its Revival and Its Recent Literature," in which he reviews the most important English and American literature on the subject and arrives at the following conclusions: "In looking broadly over the field of garden designs in America at the present day, we see the two old forces striving for the mastery, just as they have striven these many years. On the one hand, we have the formal designers, for the most part architects, earnest that the effect of their work shall not be ruined by the juxtaposition of the work of others untrained in the arts of design, or trained in a school utterly at variance with their own. However skillful as designers, the architects find themselves, with the rarest exceptions, handicapped by their lack of knowledge of plants, a knowledge to be gained only by years of patient study. However delightful the general arrangement of the architect's garden, his planting plan, if he be so ill-advised as to attempt one unaided, is generally a thing for laughter. On the other hand our professional landscape gardeners, skillful as they may be in the design of park-like areas, fail with scarcely an exception, when their work has to be seen in association with architecture. Strong as they may be in their knowledge of plants, their training has been too one-sided, too lacking in sustained effort at the solution of great problems in design, to enable them to deal successfully with one of the most important phases of their work. Their way of solving the problem of the transition from the purely formal lines of a building to the purely informal lines of the landscape about it, has consisted too largely in an attempt to ignore the formality of the building and to glorify the informality of the landscape. But it is reasonable to believe that a set of men, better trained for the practice of garden design than are either the architects or landscape gardeners, will shortly be among us. The demand creates its own supply. Already there are young men well trained in design who are working up the serious study of horticulture and vice versa. Our schools of landscape architecture are prepared to give, and are giving us, well-rounded men who need only a few years of practical experience to demonstrate that they are capable of raising their art to a higher level than it has ever before reached in America."

Garden Plants—Their Geography.—LXXX.

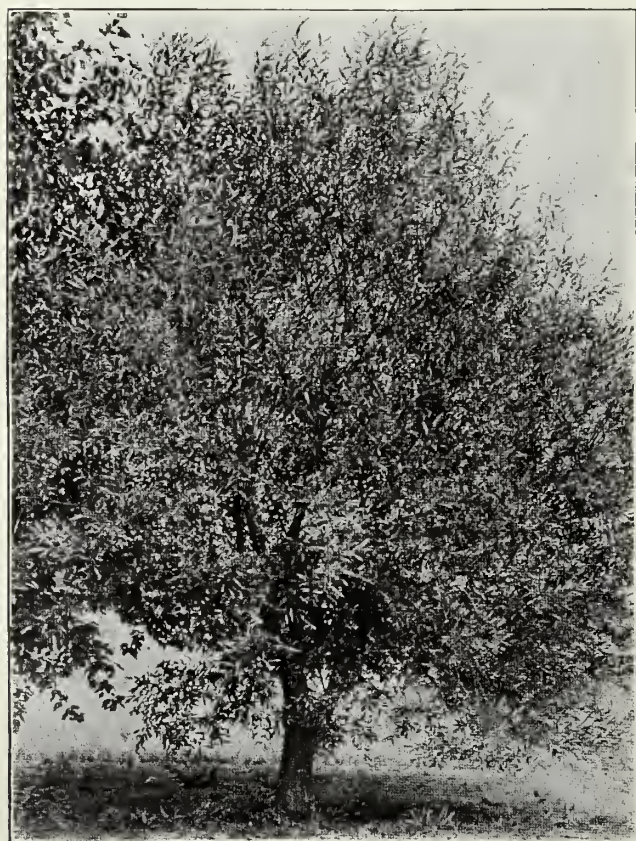
Populus "poplar" has eighteen species and quite a number of varieties. The variation of their aspect is striking and considerable—fastigiate, round headed, spiry, loose and drooping but inelegant. Landscapers and nurserymen may prate as they please, but certain of these poplars such as *deltoidea* for instance are about the cheapest, most rapid, most easily managed city avenue trees available for the North. What if they are short lived? It is far better to replant them than endure the misery of the old gas-eaten, horse-bitten, tree—butchered examples of maple avenues almost everywhere in evidence. A cottonwood poplar may be trimmed back with some assurance that it will grow out again regularly. But it rarely needs trimming.

The Aspens are rapid in growth, too, but less desirable for avenues, as a rule, than the other section. Their silvered, trembling leaves are often a desirable feature in parks, and where there is abundant space their suckering habit may often be made advantageous use of—about old gravel pits for instance, which may often be prettily embellished by such growths, and

and beautifully silvered. At Kew they catalogue about twenty-four species and a number of varieties of poplars.



POPULUS NIGRA PYRAMIDALIS.

SALIX ALBA, 9 YEARS OLD. DOMINION FARM,
BRANTFORD, MAN.

much more cheaply than by fussing and planning and backing and filling. The suckering growths should frequently be cut back, when the foliage will be finer

Lacistemea is a tropical American tribe of one genus and sixteen species. They are amentaceous small trees or shrubs scarcely at all known in gardens. So with the little "crowberry" tribe, the species are but rarely seen in cultivation. *Empetrum nigrum* has occasionally been used as an edging in Highland gardens after the manner of box or heather. As for the "hornworts" gardeners take no account of them, but they have greatly interested botanists. They are variable aquatics of lowly organization.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

The common red cedar is one widely distributed, growing over almost the whole United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It changes character according to soil and location. The silver cedar of Colorado and New Mexico is a form of it, said to be of exceeding beauty.

Thuja gigantea, of the Pacific coast, seems not sufficiently hardy, for general planting. Occasionally, but not generally, it survives in the vicinity of Philadelphia. It's a pity it won't do, for a more lovely green it is hard to find.

The sweet bay of Europe is *Laurus nobilis*. It is having great sales here, grown as pyramids or in umbrella shaped heads. It is closely related to the "bay" of the south, *Laurus Caroliniensis*, the leaves of both having the same odor. Why could not the southern one compete with the European?

The sweet gum, *Liquidambar*, when set out in an open place, makes a round-headed tree of fine appearance. Its bright green, star shaped leaves are pretty all summer, and in autumn change to a brilliant scarlet.

The old garden balsam, *Impatiens balsamina*, is a splendid annual for a damp, half-shaded place, where but little else will grow. There are numerous colors, and the display they make in summer is very pleasing. Once established, they come up every spring from the seeds they scatter.

How the business of spraying trees has grown! In many large cities and their suburbs men make a business of it, having the compounds to suit insects or fungi. And not only are the pests kept in check, but the trees appear to thrive better than they did before the enemy attacked them.

Clerodendron Bungei, of the old gardeners, foetidium of the newer botanists, is not a hardy shrub. It dies to the ground, but will come up afresh in spring if a mulch sufficient to keep out frost be placed over it. The shoots which spring up flower in August.

What a lesson there is to be learned by noting the various geranium beds one sees in summer. When strong plants are set out, and set out early, there is perfection of bloom by mid-July. On the contrary, little plants take the whole season to become of good size, and are never satisfactory. Make it a rule to set out early "great big" plants.

Given sandy soil and a half-shaded position, *Daphne cneorum* may be had in flower to some extent all winter long. Its odor is delicious. On account of its low growth and persistent leaves, it is known as the creeping evergreen daphne.

Long after the hybrid rhododendrons are out of flower the native one, *Maximum*, comes in. In its Pennsylvania home it flowers in mid-July. The flowers are pink in the bud, almost white when expanded. It is being planted a good deal and should be more so.

The variegated-leaved *Althæa*, with single flowers, lilac with crimson center, has been named *Thomas Meehan* by the P. J. Berckmans Co. It's a good variety. There is another variegated-leaved one, with double flowers, which rarely fully expand. Because of their variegated leaves, both of these sorts are used to form small boundary hedges.

The common huckleberry bushes, *Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum* and *vacillans*, besides being useful for binding the soil of sloping ground, has nice fruit, as most every one knows. Cut back well when transplanted, they are not hard to move.

It would be hard to name a better all-round rose

than the Japanese *rugosa*. Strong, hardy, and of lovely foliage, free from insects and fungi, it adds large single flowers in both pink and white varieties. As soon as the flowers are over the berries or haws come, and these are as ornamental as the flowers, looking like red crab apples when ripe.

Many willows are not thought to be of pretty foliage, but *pentandra* or *laurifolia* must be excepted. Its shining, laurel-like leaves make it an extremely ornamental small tree, or large bush, as one may prefer to grow it.

In the eastern states catalpas are being largely eaten by a worm which seems peculiar to this tree. In a short time a large tree will be defoliated. Paris green soon fixes the pest. It takes two sprayings to properly protect the trees.

Clematis flammula is the true sweet-scented clematis which nurserymen are so often asked for. Nevertheless *paniculata*, though perhaps not so highly scented, is sweet smelling, and in all other respects is better than *flammula*. It is a stronger grower, makes better shade and has bright green foliage. It flowers in August, several weeks later than the other.

Many evergreens, notably the white, black and Norway spruce, are greatly troubled with red spider. This is the time to syringe them with kerosene emulsion. Sometimes heavy syringing of pure water will dislodge and discourage them. It's a bad thing to let them go unchecked.

This is the time to see to the budding of many trees. Keep in mind the ornamental cherries, peaches, crabs, apples, plums and like trees. Sometimes a fruiting tree of some of these sorts would be the better for having itself transformed to a flowering sort. Whatever the desire, now is the time to bud. There is no better season than this to look around one's grounds and put into shape trees and shrubs. Summer pruning is easier and better done than winter. Shoots out of place, needing shortening, gaps which judicious pruning or arranging of branches will fill in, are seen at once. A little shoot, cut now with a pocket knife, would need a saw in a year or two.

The Chinese trumpet vine, *Bignonia grandiflora*, has a large yellowish red flower, quite different from our native *radicans*. It's a good thing. In growth it is less rampant than *radicans*.

Groups of the wild rose, *Carolina*, are exceedingly pretty when displaying their single pink flowers in late June and early July. And then the bright red fruit follows. Naturally this rose grows in quite low ground, but it doesn't require it, as flourishing plants on higher ground are often met with.

If evergreens can be dug up and quickly planted and then well flooded with water for several days, this is one of the best seasons for planting. The water and warm soil forces out fresh fibers almost at once, and with these success is assured. JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Park Notes

The Northwestern Elevated Railway, of Chicago, has presented to that city a site for a small park, or playground, and is to improve it at its own expense. The tract is in a densely populated district through which the road runs. It is 300 by 80 feet, and is to be fitted up with swings and other apparatus for the amusement of the children of the neighborhood.

* * *

The resolution passed by the New York City Council providing \$1,052,000 for the Grand Boulevard and Concourse in the Bronx, has been approved and signed by Mayor Low. It is to be four miles long and 133 feet wide, and will unite the park system of the Bronx with Central Park. The total cost of the boulevard when completed four years from now is expected to amount to \$12,000,000.

* * *

The Park Commissioners of Toledo, Ohio, have asked the city council to pass an ordinance for the issue of bonds to the sum of \$50,000 for the completion of the boulevard connecting the parks of that city. The city has secured right of way over lands valued at \$330,000, secured on condition that the boulevard be completed within a specified time, now nearing a close.

* * *

The Commissioners of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, have presented to the City Controller an estimate for \$808,340.50 for maintenance and necessary improvements during the next year, an increase of \$206,900 over the appropriation of last year. The more important items in the estimate are as follows: General maintenance, \$150,000; pay and expenses of guard, \$118,492.50; completion of speedway, \$110,000; permanent improvements, \$100,000; lighting, \$40,448; new bridge over Wissahickon Creek, \$35,000; horticultural hall, care, repairs, etc., \$27,000; sprinkling drives and purchase of new wagons, \$20,000.

* * *

The Park Board of St. Paul, Minn., recently passed a resolution authorizing President Wheelock to go before the next charter commission and advocate an amendment to the city charter allowing a levy on a one-mill tax for park purposes in addition to the receipts from privileges and other sources. The present charter provides that the taxes collected for park purposes shall not exceed \$75,000 a year, and the collections have been not more than \$65,000. The board estimates that a one-mill tax will yield about \$80,000, which is less than enough for current expenses and improvements. The Board also voted to begin condemnation proceedings for acquiring additional land for Como Park.

* * *

Officials of the state treasury department of Massachusetts have completed the task of apportioning the expenses of constructing and maintaining the Metropolitan Park System, and the various cities and towns in the district have been notified of the amounts they must pay as their proportions for 1900, 1901, and 1902. It was provided by law that the payments should begin in 1900, but litigation as to the apportionment has delayed the matter, and necessitated a three-years' apportionment. In order that the burden may not fall too heavily the Legislature has passed a law permitting the issue of bonds outside the debt limit to cover the first two years. The sums apportioned for the City of Boston for 1902 are as follows: Parks, sinking fund, \$52,648.51; interest, \$111,875; maintenance, \$66,171.50; boulevards, sinking fund, \$11,477.34; interest, \$25,473.50; maintenance, \$20,078.25; Nantasket sinking fund, \$4,821.40; interest, \$9,700; maintenance, \$7,500.

A tract of 640 acres near Sulphur, I. T., is being surveyed with a view to reserving it as a government park, as provided in an agreement which is to be ratified by the Indian tribes. There are eleven springs of water having medicinal properties in the tract, and experts of the Bureau of Forestry are examining the trees indigenous to the locality in order to recommend the planting of others to beautify the proposed reservation. An effort is also to be made at the next session of Congress to provide for the purchase by the government of sufficient additional area to preserve the fine forests near the town.

* * *

PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

The following park improvements are reported this month: Improvements to cost \$25,000 are now being made at Paul Revere Park, New Bedford, Mass, and the work of grading and beautifying the grounds is well under way. * * * The west river bank parkway to be built from Riverside to Lake street, Minneapolis, Minn., is to cost about \$43,000, and the damages have been assessed by the appraisers. * * * It is reported that the Hygeia Hotel at Old Point Comfort, Va., is to be razed to make way for a battery park to be made by the government. * * * The finance and park committees of the Birmingham, Ala., City Council, have recommended the purchase of additional park property at an expenditure of \$10,000. * * * The park board of Holland, Mich., is to build an artificial lake, 32x50 feet, and erect a new fountain. The fountain will be ten feet in diameter at the base, and 14 feet high. * * * Improvements at Ross Park, Binghampton, N. Y., are nearly completed, including the building of a new stone animal house, and the constructing of roads. * * * Three small parks in Philadelphia are to be improved as follows: In Westmoreland Park an appropriation of \$7,000 is available, and will be used in laying out walks and terracing the park; in Vernon Park, \$10,000 is to be expended in improvements in walks and drainage; in Athletic Park, \$15,000 is to be expended in laying out the grounds in an arrangement of circular and radiating paths, after the manner of Rittenhouse Square.

* * *

NEW PARKS.

Lafayette Park, presented to the city of Rockville, Conn., by the Sabra Trumbull Chapter, D. A. R., was recently dedicated. The society paid the expenses of grading and planting, and erected in the center of the park a boulder bearing a bronze tablet to Lafayette. * * An ordinance has been passed by the Baltimore City Council appropriating \$1,000 for the purchase of a triangular plot of ground, bounded by Riggs, Fremont, and Arlington avenues, to be used as a public park. * * The House Committee on Public Lands of the last Congress favorably reported a bill establishing the Wind Cave National Park in South Dakota. The tract is said to include extinct geysers, a subterranean cavern, and other natural wonders. * * The village council of Johnston City, Ill., has voted to buy a ten-acre tract north of the town for a public park. * * Steps are being taken at Huron, S. D., to purchase the old Capitol Hill site for a public park. * * Cheppaqua, N. Y., recently dedicated a new five-acre park, the gift of the Rev. Dr. Clendenin and wife, who contributed \$15,000 to its improvement. * * Sixty acres of waste land at Coney Island, New York City, have been converted into a public park. The tract was formerly covered with refuse, and the work of improvement included turfing, laying of 12,000 cubic yards of soil, the building of an irrigation plant, and the planting of 12,000 trees and shrubs. * * The recent Congress passed a bill granting Fort Griswold, on Groton Heights, Groton, Conn., to the state of Connecticut as a public park. The property consists of an abandoned fort and earthworks.

Cemetery Notes.

Oakdale Cemetery, Wilmington, N. C., is to make extensive improvements for beautifying the entrance on plans by Superintendent Timothy Donlan. A stream flowing along the front of the cemetery is to be turned from its course, and bridged with a brick culvert having two archways. The fence will be moved so as to throw a considerable area of swampy ground into the cemetery, which will be drained, filled in, and turfed to show greensward on either side of the entrance, giving a good view of the pretty brown-stone lodge illustrated in these pages some time ago.

* * *

Trustees of the Palmer Burial Ground, Philadelphia, have brought suit in the Court of Equity in that city to restrain Jacob G. Fenimore, a monument dealer, from building foundations for monuments in the cemetery. In September, 1901, the cemetery authorities gave to the superintendent sole authority to build foundations for monuments and sod graves, and the bill alleges that Mr. Fenimore has broken this regulation. In his demurrer to the bill the counsel for the defendant argued that the regulation preventing the building of foundations by any one but the superintendent amounted to a monopoly, and was, therefore, illegal. He contended that the only provision of the original deed for the government of the cemetery besides the appointment of the trustees, was for the services of a grave digger, and that any possible monopoly ended there. In reply the counsel for the cemetery argued that under the deed the trustees were required to care for the grounds, and that the only source of income for that purpose arose from the fees for digging graves and laying foundations.

* * *

Cemetery Improvements.

Improvements and additions to cemeteries are reported this month as follows: Extensive improvements, to cost \$2,000, are being made at Woodlawn Cemetery, Winona, Minn. They will include considerable grading work and the building of dams in the ravines. * * Hillside Cemetery, Thomaston, Conn., will add 20 acres to its territory. The land is higher than the rest of the cemetery, and is now being surveyed for improvement. * * St. Peter's Cemetery, Lowell, Mass., has set out about 300 trees and built a new office building during the spring and summer. * * The City of Waco, Tex., has purchased 60 acres of land at \$300 per acre as an addition to Oakwood Cemetery. * * The Woodlawn Cemetery Association, Lima, Ohio, has added 20 acres to its territory. * * Superintendent Burns, of Lakeside Cemetery, Port Huron, Mich., is building new roads and cutting a canal through the cemetery. Plans for these and other improvements were furnished by O. C. Simonds. * * Improvements to cost \$5,000 are under way at Dunmore Cemetery, Scranton, Pa. They include the laying of water pipes for sprinkling purposes, throughout the grounds, and making connections with the city water mains. * * Mound Cemetery, Monroe, Ohio, has received a legacy of \$4,000 from the late John Maud. The fund is to be invested, and the income used to care for and beautify the grounds. * * A new section, embracing two acres, has been laid out as an addition to Hoboken Cemetery, Hoboken, N. J. * * The South Lyons Cemetery Association, Lyons, N. Y., has made application to the Supreme Court for permission to acquire by condemnation eight acres of land as an addition to the cemetery. * * Oak Ridge Cemetery, Altoona, Pa., has voted to purchase nine acres of additional territory. * * Highland Lawn Cemetery, Terre Haute,

Ind., has laid out a new section containing 400 lots in the center of which is a circular spot reserved for old soldiers. The work was done by Earnshaw & Punshon, of Cincinnati. * * Mount Hope Cemetery, Worcester, Mass., has added about eight acres to its territory. * * Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Worcester, Mass., is to be surrounded by a wall to be 1,342 feet long and four feet high. It will be two feet thick at the base, will have a surmounting granite cap, and is to cost about \$2,000. * * The Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Emporia, Kas., has purchased eight acres of ground for \$2,000. * * The town of Vineyard Haven, Mass., has voted \$1,000 for the enlargement of Oak Grove Cemetery. * * St. Stephen's Catholic Cemetery, Attleboro, Mass., has added three acres of territory, and contemplates erecting a new entrance. * * Fifty acres, to be purchased by the Council for \$12,000, will be added to Beech Grove Cemetery, Muncie, Ind. * * Wyoming Cemetery, Melrose, Mass., has authorized the trustees to expend \$5,000 for improvements. * * A public receiving vault, containing 96 catacombs, is being erected in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Omaha, Neb.

* * *

New Cemeteries.

Crown View Cemetery, near Sheridan, Indiana, has been organized. The tract embraces eleven acres of land, and is now being improved for use as a modern cemetery. * * Riverview Cemetery, recently laid out near South Bend, Ind., is progressing rapidly with the work of improvement. The sections have been laid out and sodded, and the new chapel is approaching completion. A new receiving vault, to be of stone with a marble interior, is also under construction. All lots are to be sold with perpetual care, and other modern features will be in force. * * The Chicago Cemetery Association has purchased 120 acres of land at Kedzie avenue and 119th street, Chicago, to be laid out as a Swedish cemetery. The price paid for the property was \$58,000. N. A. Nelson is Secretary of the association. * * The Maplewood Cemetery Corporation has been organized at Anderson, Ind., to develop a tract of 216 acres on the line of the Anderson and Muncie electric railway. The corporation will issue \$50,000 worth of preferred stock for improvement purposes, to bear interest at 4 per cent, and be redeemed as the funds from the sale of lots will permit. After redeeming the preferred stock, all funds from the sale of lots are to be used for improving and beautifying the grounds. John P. Sears is Secretary of the corporation. * * The Greenwood Cemetery Association has been organized to operate a large tract of land as a cemetery at Hoisington, Kas. * * The Redondo Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Redondo, Cal., with a capital stock of \$10,000. * * The Locust Wood Cemetery Company, of Haddonfield, N. J., has been incorporated by N. J. Smith, J. H. Schriver and Isaac Braddock; capital stock, \$150,000. * * The Richmond Hill Cemetery is to be established in the Borough of Richmond, New York City. It embraces 100 acres of farm land on Staten Island. * * A committee of the City Council, Cleveland, Ohio, is arranging for the purchase of a site for a new East Side Cemetery. A resolution is to be introduced providing for a bond issue of \$200,000. * * Notre Dame Cemetery, a tract of ten acres, has been purchased by six business men of Gardner, Mass., and presented to the Holy Rosary church. * * Woodlawn Cemetery, of Pittsburg, is to be laid out on a tract of 82 acres of land near Wilksburg, Pa., to cost about \$150,000. The purchasing company is capitalized at \$300,000, and contracts are to be let for extensive improvements, including the grading and macadamizing of four miles of drive-ways, and the erection of a soldiers' monument and receiving vault. * * Odd Fellows of Sacramento, Cal., are to establish a cemetery of their own on a tract of 13½ acres. The purchase price will be about \$10,000.

PARK AND CEMETERY AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

ESTABLISHED 1890.

OBJECT: To advance Art-out-of-Doors, with special reference to the improvement of parks, cemeteries, home grounds, and the promotion of Town and Village Improvement Associations, etc.

DISCUSSIONS of subjects pertinent to these columns by persons practically acquainted with them, are especially desired.

ANNUAL REPORTS of Parks, Cemeteries, Horticultural, Local Improvement and similar societies are solicited.

PHOTOGRAPHS or sketches of specimen trees, new and little known trees and shrubs, landscape effects, entrances, buildings, etc., are solicited.

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Published Monthly.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents: President, Frank Eulich, "Woodlawn", Detroit, Mich.; Vice-President, H. Wilson Ross, "Newton", Newton Center, Mass.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries", Boston, Mass.

The Sixteenth Annual Convention will be held at Boston, Mass., August 19, 1902.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, Warren H. Manning, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago. Sixth Annual Meeting, Boston, August 5-7, 1902.

Publisher's Notes.

The special summer meeting of the American Forestry Association will be held at Lansing, Mich., August 27 and 28, and an attractive program of discussions and entertainment has been arranged. There will be five business sessions, which will be held at the state capitol, and the society will be the guest of the Michigan Forestry Commission and the Michigan Agricultural College. Excursions will be made to the Michigan Forestry Preserve, in Roscommon and Crawford counties, to the hardwood forests in Antrim county, and thence to Mackinac Island.

The State Forestry Association, recently organized at Cheyenne, Wyoming, has recommended that a superintendent of forestry be appointed for each county in the state, and is also using its influence to have a department of forestry established in the University of Wyoming. The officers of the association are: President, H. B. Henderson; vice-president, W. H. Halliday; secretary, W. C. Deming; treasurer, F. Chatterton.

The eighteenth annual meeting and exhibition of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists will be held at Asheville, N. C., August 19-22. Railroad rates lower than ever before obtained have been granted, and the program gives promise of one of the most successful meetings in the history of the society.

The recently-organized Wild Flower Preservation Society held an enthusiastic and successful meeting, July 2, at the Phipps Conservatory, Pittsburg, Pa., at which plans were formulated and addresses made by Mrs. N. L. Britton, Prof. Chas. E. Bessey, and Prof. S. M. Tracy. It is the intention of the secretary, Mr. Charles L. Pollard, to deliver a number of illustrated lectures during the late summer and early fall on "Vanishing Wild Flowers."

We know of no periodical that will do so much good in the home, especially where there are young children, as *Our Dumb Animals*, published by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at 19 Milk St., Bos-

double purpose by being adapted to use for rolling roads, lawns, and walks, and also for use as a power for running stone crushers, etc. Mr. A. Austin, manager of the cemetery, recommends the roller highly.

Chicago Building Commissioner has denied permission to erect a bill board that was to have been one hundred and fifty feet long and has issued an order to one of the local companies to pull down a huge billboard, in which it is said nearly a carload of lumber was used.

Personal.

Col. Henry J. Latshaw has been appointed city forester of Kansas City, Mo. He will begin planting trees this fall.



PHOTO COURTESY JULIAN SCHOLL & CO., N. Y.

VIEW IN NORTHWOOD CEMETERY, PHILADELPHIA, SHOWING ROAD ROLLER AT WORK.

ton, Mass. We firmly believe that through the efforts of Mr. George T. Angell this little publication has done more in the cause of kindness to man and beast than all other agencies combined. In one family that the writer knows of a little boy became so impressed with its teachings that he was found one morning currying the cow because he thought she needed as kind treatment as the horse.

The illustration on this page gives a view in Northwood Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa., showing one of the "Universal" Road Rollers of Julian Scholl & Co. at work. This firm has given much attention to the preparation of a roller especially adapted to cemeteries, and the one shown here embodies many features essential in cemetery work. It serves a

Mr. J. Y. Craig, of Omaha, Neb., has been laying out an addition to Wyuka Cemetery, Lincoln, Neb., and improving the old grounds, which comprise forty acres.

Charles N. Snyder, for thirty-two years secretary of the West Laurel Hill Cemetery Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., died June 7th, 1902, of heart disease, and was buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, in his lot in Summit section—the first part of any Philadelphia cemetery laid out in the modern landscape lawn plan. Mr. Snyder was born January 4th, 1827, in Philadelphia. He served with distinction in the Civil War, during which service he contracted the disease which resulted in his death. While in the hospital on account of injuries he was taken into the apothecary

(Personal, continued.)

department and was made recorder of the hospital. His duties here brought him into contact with the system of burials and records as begun at Arlington Cemetery at Georgetown, D. C., and the system now used there was devised by him. On his return he took up conveyancing, opening the first books of the Park Commission of Philadelphia, and was connected with the Centennial of 1876. In 1870 he was appointed secretary of West Laurel Hill Cemetery. Mr. Snyder was the originator of modern cemetery records and practice. He was frequently called upon by the Orphan's Court as an expert in inks, handwriting, and as a legal expert in cemetery matters. His knowledge of cemetery law as applied in Pennsylvania was always at the disposal of any interested person, and no one was more highly thought of among cemetery men. Mr. Snyder was modest, unassuming, and unaggressive, but he knew the legal rights of his position and his rare tact, amiability and quiet persistence gave him success where others would have failed. The West Laurel Hill Cemetery Co. has appointed as successor to Mr. Snyder, Mr. Edward R. Longstreth. Visitors to Philadelphia who are interested in cemeteries are invited to call at the office of the West Laurel Hill Cemetery Co., 1307 Arch St., Philadelphia, and see the system introduced by Mr. Snyder, which is the basis of all modern cemetery records.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

A Working Plan for Forest Lands, near Pine Bluff, Arkansas; by F. E. Olmsted, Field Assistant, Bureau of Forestry; Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902: This Bulletin gives a general description and a comprehensive system of management for a forest tract of about 105,000 acres, the two chief points determined being the amount of timber standing, and the rate

(Continued on page IX.)

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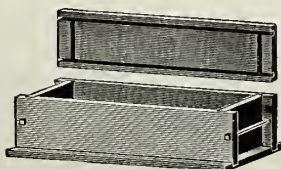


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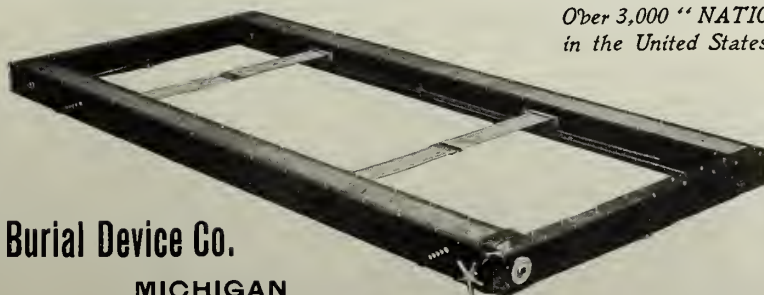
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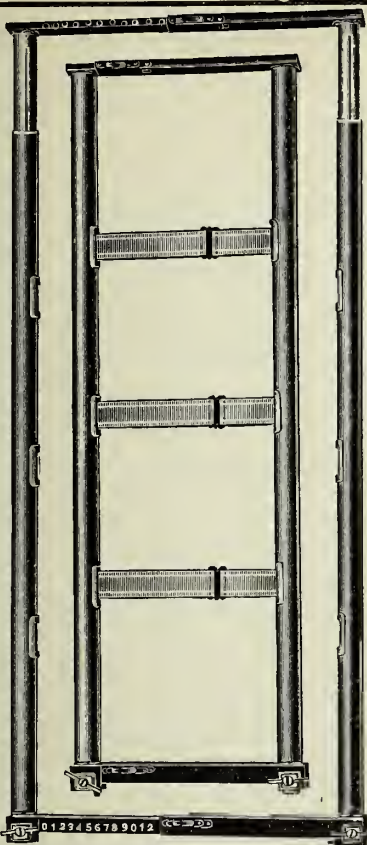


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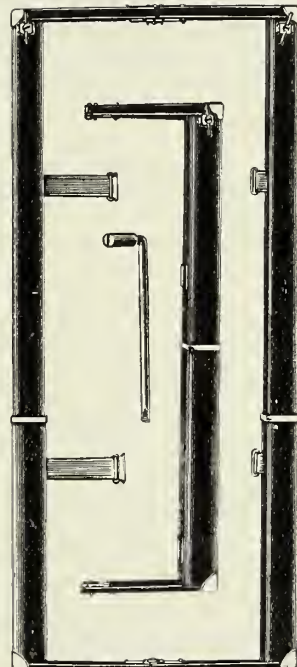
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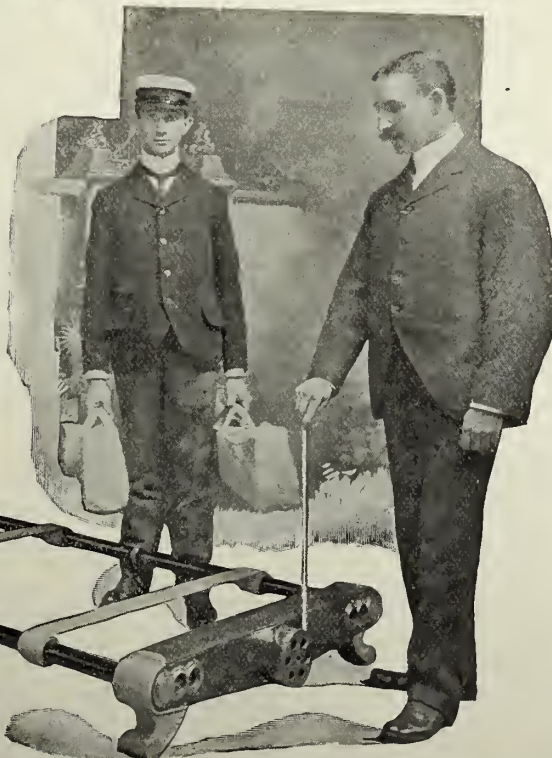
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at which the principal species are growing. The tract bears a large growth of a number of well-known forest trees, the most important species described and illustrated being shortleaf pine, loblolly pine, cow oak, white oak, sweet gum, white ash, shagbark hickory, holly, and hornbeam. The book is illustrated with many half-tone engravings of specimens of trees and diagrams showing the method of making the working plans.

The Timber Resources of Nebraska, by William L. Hall, Superintendent of Tree Planting, Bureau of Forestry; Reprint from the Year-book of the Department of Agriculture for 1901: A brief history of the timber growth of Nebraska, beginning with the natural timber prior to the settlement of the state, and showing the improvement since settlement, giving the gain in area, density and quality. The value of the natural and planted timber, both in its commercial and esthetic aspect, is considered, and the establishing of forest tree planting reserves emphasized as one of the duties of the government. Illustrated with half-tone views of forest scenery.

Proceedings of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association, including the first annual meeting, held in Des Moines, December, 1901; price 25 cents: The first report of this young, but vigorous, society is presented in very attractive form and contains many papers of value to all who are interested in outdoor art. Some of the papers of particular interest are the following: Shelter Planting, by W. M. Bomberger; Parks for Cities and Towns, by H. C. Price; Forest Trees for Park Purposes, by J. T. D. Fulmer; The Laying Out of Parks and Grounds, by H. C. Klehm; Some Desirable Shrubs for Iowa Parks, by A. T. Erwin; The Decoration of School Grounds, by R. C. Barrett; Winter Aspect of the Woods, by Charlotte M. King: The report is illustrated with many excellent views, some of them showing examples of successful decorative planting, and gives great promise for the future usefulness of the society. Prof. T. H. MacBride, of Iowa City, is president, and L. H. Pammel, of Ames, secretary.

Trade Literature Etc. Received.

The lowering device manufactured by the Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich., can be seen in operation in their advertisement on another page. The device is well known for its lightness, strength and durability, and is in use in a large number of cemeteries. It weighs about seventy pounds and every device is severely tested before it leaves the factory. The double-friction brake and the double-folding feature are other points which recommend this device.



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[TESTIMONIAL.]

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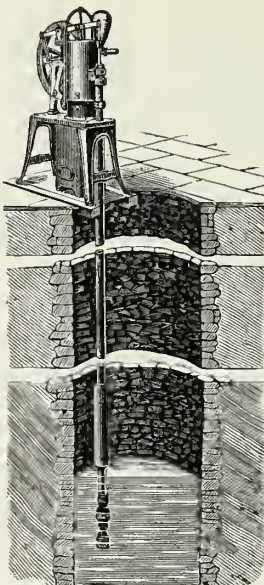
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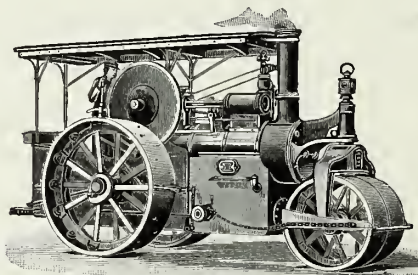
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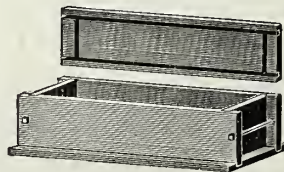
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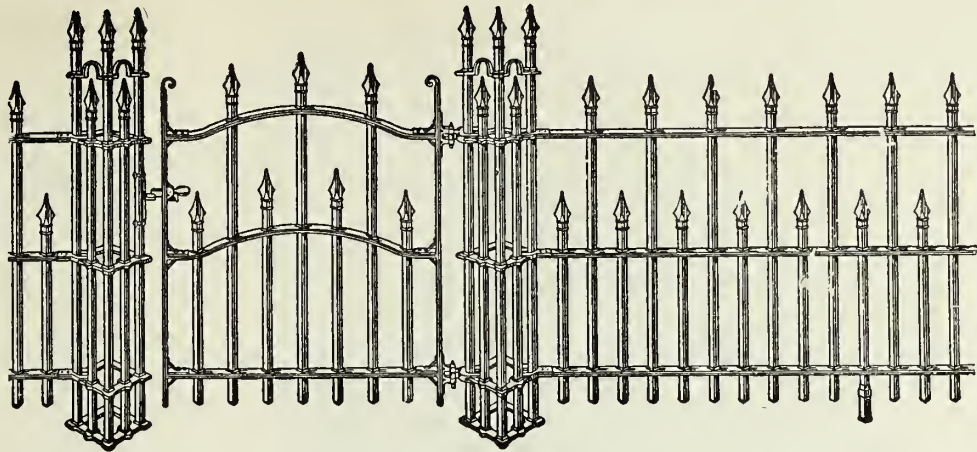
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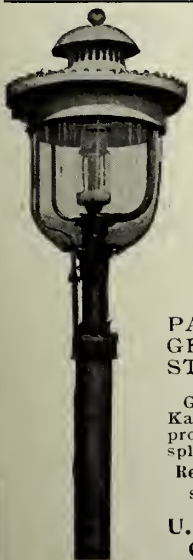
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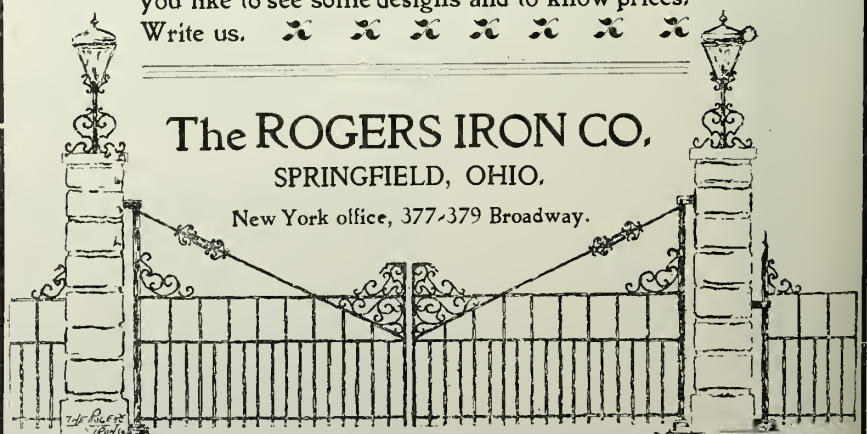
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XII CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1902.

No. 7

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CONVENTION OF THE A. A. C. S.

The annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, held in Boston last month, was a pronounced success, which was very materially aided by the facilities which Boston and its vicinity afford for the study of cemetery practice in its highest development. The papers and discussions were important and valuable, and indicated the assertion in the President's annual address that cemetery practice is progressive. It is a matter deeply to be regretted that the Boston convention could not have been made a means of gathering a large contingent of officials from the smaller cemeteries of the country, for there can be no doubt but that the vast amount of educational opportunity afforded would have been permanently effective in promoting modern ideas in cemetery work in our smaller burial grounds. Mr. Eurich's address was eminently suggestive and encouraging. While remaining pioneers in reform and advancement, and working along the lines of present acceptable methods of cemetery management, he said that superintendents must ever seek to discuss wherein progress can be made, and anticipate and plan methods that will be equally as acceptable in the future, so far as this is possible. He summed up the lawn plan as follows: "It aims to form a consistent whole, a general scheme of which the principal features shall be a

natural or artificial stretch of level or rolling lawn surrounded by irregularly arranged planting areas for trees and shrubbery, these forming backgrounds for burial areas as well as affording shade and seclusion." He also discussed the question of monuments, an important one in connection with landscape effects, and pointed to the necessity of educating patrons to the idea of subordinating their memorials to accord with the lawn plan. The close of the address touched upon cremation as a method of disposing of our dead, which a rapidly growing sentiment is steadily favoring. Perpetual care received considerable attention during the meeting, and a more uniform care of the cemetery as a whole was advocated. The idea of holding a future meeting at the time and place of that of the American Park and Out-Door Art Association should receive encouragement, for many papers and discussions are of mutual interest, and the highest thought and practice connected with landscape art could be drawn upon at such a meeting.

THE BILLBOARD NUISANCE.

The flagrant outrages against personal and property rights perpetrated by bill posting and billboard advertising has become more apparent as efforts have been made to suppress the nuisance under laws provided to regulate it. Chicago is beginning to realize this, and it is hard to conceive of a condition more detrimental to a city's esthetic welfare than the unbridled license that seems to have dominated the public advertising business. And this can be said in general of all our large cities, and it has even invaded our country landscapes. It has been suggested that artists might, with good to themselves as well as the city, undertake to paint some decorative advertising signs, and there are many who would encourage the idea, but there should be no retreat in the campaign against the billboard. It has become in very truth a public nuisance, detrimental in every way to improvement efforts, and with no way of counteracting its influence except by blinding it with planting effects, which has been done in some instances, or by demolishing it. It behooves every good citizen to lend a hand to redeem our cities from the billboard and similar advertising methods; it is a first necessary step in the general work of beautifying our cities, and should be vigorously prosecuted.

**MONUMENTAL
ART IN
LARGE CITIES.**

The city authorities of Paris, France, are facing the problem of meeting the growing sentiment against so much statuary and monumental embellishment in the open spaces of the city. Notwithstanding the high order of French sculpture, there are many examples of plastic art occupying prominent sites in the beautiful city, which are not to be commended from some points of view. A strong feeling is developing that the open spaces in the congested sections should be beautified with park-like effects, and to those acquainted with Paris this sentiment will be warmly endorsed. There is danger of this excess of a good thing in our own larger cities, although at present it is not to be feared, for the reason that few of them have a reasonable display of monumental art; but the experience of Paris emphasizes the importance of securing competent art commissions, entirely removed from political influences, devoted to the beautifying of the city under their care, and so constituted that the public may be absolutely confident that the highest principles of art, in all its departments, will be drawn upon for the city's welfare.

**SUNDAY
FUNERALS.**

In the larger cities the custom of Sunday funerals is rapidly decreasing, and in New York City it has become almost obsolete, according to observations of a prominent funeral director in that city, as given in *The Casket*. It has been a custom for which there were many excuses in the days gone by, both on ethical and economical grounds; with the well-to-do and well known, mainly for notoriety and publicity, and with the poor chiefly for economical reasons. The intelligence and enlightenment of to-day has decreed that the necessity of the Sunday funeral, except in specified cases, has ceased to be, and the crusade carried on in recent years against the custom has so far effectually modified it, that it is becoming a rare occurrence in the large cemeteries. Both the clergy and the cemetery officials find in these altered conditions a well-deserved relief, for in the past both mental and physical energy have frequently been taxed to their limits to meet the strain which Sunday laid upon them. It is becoming possible for cemeteries in general to amend their by-laws so as to prohibit, under certain restrictions, the Sunday funeral, without entailing upon them the ill-will of their constituencies.

**NURSERY
CATALOGUES.**

There has been a decided improvement in the selection and arrangement of the text in the catalogues of representative nurserymen, and as there is still room for progress it may be observed: Let the

good work go on. The day is far past for exaggeration and perversion of facts, and yet there are still numerous florists and nurserymen's annual pamphlets which, to the average intelligent reader, contain a mass of rubbish unworthy of both the cause and the grower. Every nurseryman can find something of special interest in his collection upon which to dilate intelligently, and so introduce into his catalogue something of a characteristic personality, which will impart both tone and interest to his production and chain the attention of his readers. But in a general way there is still room for great improvement in the matter of illustrations. With the perfection to which modern illustrating has been brought, and its speed and comparative inexpensiveness, there is no excuse for the old style and obsolete wood cuts and poor pen and ink drawings of nature's products. Many prominent and wide-awake nurserymen have for some time past made it a practice of illustrating specimen trees, shrubs, and flowers from their grounds, as well as of arranged groups of shrubbery, etc., which give a decided tone to their books and have an educational interest. Old stock cuts have no place in the catalogues of to-day, nor should exaggeration and perversion of facts either in cuts or text be found in nurserymen's literature. It does not and will not pay.

**CEMETERY
ENTRANCES.**

There is no phase of cemetery practice worthy of more practical attention and consideration than that pertaining to the design and improvement of its entrance, and this was particularly impressed upon the members of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents at their recent convention in Boston, by the examples presented to them during their inspection of the cemeteries of that city and its environs. To put the matter dogmatically, the cemetery entrance should be its most attractive feature. It should be laid out, planted and improved on lines calculated to inspire cheerfulness and delight, and to avoid as far as possible any suggestiveness of the cemetery. Sufficient space should be provided for park-like effects, shrubbery and flowers combining to divert the mind and exert the soothing influence which nature, in her beauty, so bountifully exerts. An artistic treatment can be made to screen the cemetery proper from all outside observation, at the same time adding immensely to the attractiveness of the grounds. Depressing influences are diverted and an altogether different atmosphere is made to surround those bent upon the saddest errand of our human existence. From a business standpoint, advantages are many in its favor, and results in improvements of this character are readily realized and greatly appreciated by lot-owners and visitors.

Parks and Landscape Gardening.

A paper read at the Boston meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, by Bryan Lathrop, of Chicago.

My first experience as a park commissioner was a surprise and a shock.

For about eight years Lincoln Park had been given over to the politicians, with the usual result—extravagance, mismanagement, neglect and decay. The new board of commissioners was pledged to the reformation of abuses and the restoration of the park. Our success depended upon securing a man eminently qualified to be Superintendent. He was to take the place once filled so ably by Mr. Pettigrew, who now has charge of the model park system of this country. We were deluged with letters recommending for Superintendent a very estimable gentleman, a retired quartermaster of the United States army, who had every qualification for the office except one: he knew nothing of the making and care of parks; nothing of soils and fertilizers; of artistic grading; of planting and pruning; of the maintenance of lawns; of the nature and habits of trees and shrubs, or the effect of time on their form and color in masses; in short, he had no knowledge of even the rudimentary principles of Landscape Gardening. The letters of recommendation came from presidents of railways and of banks, and leading men of affairs and in the learned professions; and in all these letters there was not one word about landscape gardening or a suggestion that any knowledge of it is a requisite in the management of parks.

It was this that surprised and shocked me.

The writers of them are fairly representative of the country at large, since it is well known that few men of middle age in Chicago were born or brought up there. Let us consider for a moment what a park should be.

The true function of a park is, to afford a refuge to the dwellers in cities where they may escape from the sights and sounds and associations of the city; where the eye may feast on the beauties of nature, and where body and mind may relax and find repose. Therefore beware of the engineer, the architect and the sculptor, lest their work usurp undue prominence and interfere with the true function of the park.

To erect in a park buildings, bridges or other structures which are not absolutely essential, or to make them more conspicuous than is unavoidable; to multiply statues; or to introduce unnecessary formal or architectural features, is to defeat the first object of the park, to bring ruthlessly before the mind the image of the city from which one has sought to escape; it is a blunder, an impertinence, a crime.

A park then should consist of natural objects, turf, water, trees and shrubs, arranged by the art and skill of man so as to afford the greatest possible pleasure and enjoyment to the people, with no artificial objects which are not essential to their comfort or convenience.

To which of the arts does this work belong? Is it Landscape Gardening? This brings me to a vital question.

Is Landscape Gardening one of the fine arts, or is it only a by-product of the arts, unworthy of the life-long devotion of a serious mind?

One is almost forced to believe that its professors are ashamed of it. Few of them even call themselves landscape gardeners any more, but "landscape architects," and latterly I have found some classified simply as "architects." The Oxford Dictionary defines an architect as "A master builder. A skilled professor of the art of building whose business it is to prepare the plans of edifices, and exercise a general superintendence over the course of their erection." I would not quarrel about the name unless there is an idea behind it. I fear that the name is only one of many indications of a

tendency to introduce into landscape gardening a formalism based on architectural lines and principles which, if not checked, will very soon debase and degrade it.

Is Landscape Gardening one of the fine arts?

It may seem presumption in a layman to express an opinion on this subject; but there is a grain of truth in the proverbial advantage of the looker-on at a game.

Ever since I wandered as a lad through the parks and gardens of Europe I have had a love for landscape gardening and have been as closely in touch with it as a layman can be.

I believe that Landscape Gardening is not only one of the Fine Arts, but that it is one of the greatest of them, and that it has possibilities of development of which the others are absolutely incapable.

Landscape art—which includes landscape painting and landscape gardening—holds a unique and distinguished position. It is the only one of the arts of design which in the nineteenth century made any progress beyond the achievements of the great artistic periods of history. All of the others have distinctly retrograded. Sculpture is now only the pale shadow of the age of Pericles. The heroic style of painting which deals with religious, historical and ideal subjects, has produced nothing within a hundred years which ranks with the work of the Italian Renaissance.

Architecture as a creative art has ceased to exist. In the place of the mighty builders of the past we now have schools of architecture which formulate rules based on their work; and the best architects of our age are the most successful copyists. When an attempt is made to depart from the formulas of the schools we have such "architectural aberrations" as "L'Art Nouveau," of Paris, or the "Secession Styl" of Vienna.

Landscape painting, however, has made great strides in advance of Salvator Rosa, the best of the Italians, and of the Poussins and Claude Lorrain, the best of the old French schools.

Landscape gardening has made equal progress in the past century and is even more in advance of earlier ages than the Barbizon school of landscape painting is in advance of the Renaissance.

I believe that the explanation of this is not far to seek. A love of nature for her own sake is distinctly modern. Even the greatest of the Renaissance poets show less feeling than those of the Victorian age for the charms and loveliness of natural scenery. It is hardly more than a hundred years since painters first began to see nature as she is and to paint landscapes truthfully and without artificial features.

Until modern times landscape gardening was modelled exclusively on the old formal gardens of Italy. The terraces which were required on the steep sides of the Italian hills were transplanted to the plains of Versailles and to the gentle slopes of England.

You all know the famous old gardens of Italy and the continent. You remember the balustrades; the paved terraces; the straight walks between clipped hedges and the straight avenues, ending in the inevitable bad statue or silly fountain; the childish surprises of objects which suddenly cover you with spray. If, by chance, you come upon a charming bit of turf, with masses of flowering shrubs and trees not in lines and left to grow untrimmed, you are told—it may be in Italian or German or Spanish or French—that this is the "English Garden"; and you say to yourself "God bless it." There is a touch of nature in it.

Now, I ask you, are we to ignore the glorious progress of the nineteenth century and go back to this?

Instead of striving to carry landscape gardening to perfection along the natural lines on which it has made its greatest growth, are we deliberately to give up all that the world has gained and go back for our models to the dark ages of landscape gardening when it was wholly artificial and unnatural, ages before it had grown to be a fine art? I cannot believe it.

Hence I deprecate the tendency of to-day toward a stiff and unlovely formalism in landscape design. I protest against it because I believe that it will lead to the decadence of a most glorious art which it would reduce to the condition of modern Italian sculpture, mere technique without spirit, a body without a soul.

If you think that I exaggerate I beg you to look over one of the most popular of recent books on landscape gardening, "Gardens Old and New." Turn to the illustration of "formal gardens" and of formal designs; look at them with a thought in your minds of some lovely effects of planting done by nature or by some man who loved her, and tell yourselves honestly what you think of the new-old art. These designs were made with a foot-rule, a straight-edge and a pair of compasses, and might have been made by an architect, for in his legitimate profession he needs no other tools.

We Americans are a fickle people and are much inclined to change our fashions, not only in dress, but in more serious things. It is this desire for a change for the sake of change which has prevented the normal development of architecture and stunted the growth of every style in its early youth; but we are also quick to learn and to adopt any new thing which is good.

The love of the beautiful has only recently begun to develop in this country and the taste of the people is in a formative state, and they are just beginning to realize that such an art as landscape gardening exists.

The architects have done much to improve the taste of the dwellers in cities; but only landscape gardening can reach

the great mass of the nation and elevate their taste by teaching them to appreciate the charming things growing wild about them, and ultimately to appreciate everything that is beautiful in nature and art.

A heavy responsibility rests on the leaders in landscape gardening. They can check the vagaries and inanities which are creeping into it and which, unchecked, will prove its ruin and will have a far reaching effect in giving the nation a false and perverted taste. They and they alone, can correct its decadent tendencies and maintain the standard which entitles it to rank among the fine arts and which will lead to its highest development.

Michael Angelo gave up painting in oils and adopted frescoes and architecture because they gave a wider scope for his tremendous energies.

I sometimes dream that another Michael Angelo will rise among us and that he will find in landscape gardening the widest scope for the exercise of a mighty creative genius.

In this young country, with its exuberant energy, its increasing wealth and the development of good taste and a love of the beautiful, the opportunities which the future of landscape gardening has in store for a great artistic genius seem almost boundless. With vast wealth at his command, and, for materials, the earth, the sky, mountains, lakes, rivers, waterfalls, forests, and the flora of the whole earth, and with vistas bounded only by the limits of human sight, he can create pictures which will be to natural scenery what the *Hermes at Olympia* is to the natural man, not copies, but the assemblage of the perfections of nature, beside which the greatest works of other arts will seem as small as the oil paintings, despised by Michael Angelo, beside the dome of St. Peter's.

If Landscape gardening remains true to its mission, to delight the eye and heart of man by reproducing nature at her best, this I believe to be her destiny, and then architecture will be her willing handmaiden.



FLOWER GARDEN, SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE, HARTFORD, CONN.

School Gardens at School of Horticulture, Hartford, Conn.

Read by H. D. Hemenway, Director of the School, before the Boston meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

The horticultural department of the Handicraft Schools of Hartford, last year undertook to provide rudimentary training for the younger pupils from the public schools. In the season of 1901 thirty-four boys were admitted, and to each was assigned a garden plot four feet wide and twenty-five feet long. The instruc-

tion was given Saturday afternoons, the boys coming in two classes at 2 and 4 o'clock.

The boys came from the eighth and ninth grades in Hartford public schools. The work was largely experimental, but was, nevertheless, sufficiently successful to make it evident that it might be made ex-

ceedingly useful. Early in March of the present year the matter was brought to the attention of the principals of Hartford public schools, who gave it their approval and hearty support. Application cards were printed, on which the applicant wrote his name, age, nationality, residence, his parent's name and occupation, the school-room from which he came and its principal. These cards were sent to the various schools, and boys of the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth grades who wished to take up garden work were given an opportunity to make application. These applications were sent to the School of Horticulture, and, unless previously selected by the teacher, fifteen were chosen by lot to constitute a class from that particular school. The remaining applications were kept on file; and any boy who got tired of his garden or who went to work after school closed or who was unable to keep his garden up, was dropped and his place filled from this file. Books were prepared of a very convenient

which is numbered and has a hole for hanging it up at one end, and a plant stake at the other. Each tool is numbered, there being a set to each number. The boys pass from the tool-room to their gardens, passing by the observation plots of grass, wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat and flax. In the gardens the boys follow the directions which they have received in the class-room; but, of course, must be shown how to do a great many things. Probably 125 of the 178 pupils in garden classes never have had anything to do with a hoe or a rake before. The first few lessons are very trying, as the boys have to be shown many times, but they are intensely interested in their work and learn rapidly. The weeds, too, must needs get some start, and the first four weeks are spent in planting and in preparing the ground, although it is plowed, manured and staked out before they come. Very few know the difference at first between the plants and the weeds, and it is necessary to be constantly on hand, but the



VEGETABLE GARDEN, SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE HARTFORD, CONN.

size to put into the pocket. On the outside of the cover was placed a number, which corresponded to the number of the garden. The name of the pupil and the school from which he comes is also on the outside. On the inside of the cover are the rules. The boys first enter the class-room, the books are given out, and, on the first page, each pupil keeps his own attendance by writing the date and marking himself present. On the second page is the diagram of the garden. On the third page the lessons begin, the boys writing them from dictation, always putting down the date so that each lesson is kept distinct. The directions are given in the simplest possible terms. Before the boys go out the seed is distributed among them in small packages. From the class-room they go directly to the tool-room, where they receive their tools. Each boy has a hoe, a rake, a hand-weeder, a line and an eight-inch stick for measuring. The hoe handles are marked in feet for measuring distances. The line is long enough to go around the garden. It has a twelve-inch pot-label,

boys are as a rule very careful. When the pupils have finished their work in the gardens they take their tools in, clean them with cloths which are in the tool-room for that purpose, and hang them up in their proper places. They then go to the class-room, write in their books what they have done, and, after the crops begin to mature, what they take home with them. In this way a list of everything is kept. The books are then left on the table in the class-room and the boys go home. These books are looked over and the pupils marked on the appearance of the note books, their deportment and on their work, as well as their attendance for each lesson. Each class comes once a week, coming after school on school days, with the exception of two classes on Wednesday and Friday afternoons, consisting of the seventh grade boys from two of the schools in the city, which come while the girls are having sewing lessons. On Saturday there are classes at 8, at 10, at 2 and at 4 o'clock, the latter a class of girls.

Of the boys who attended the school last year, eighteen replied in person to a postal card which was sent to them the latter part of the winter. Beginning on March 1st, lessons were given them every two weeks until the end of April in the potting-room and greenhouse. Each boy was required to bring from its bin, mix and sift his soil, plant the seed, pot, repot and prick out lettuce and tomato plants. So well did these boys do this work that there was scarcely a plant that they had anything to do with but what lived and did well. The advanced boys have larger gardens, ten by thirty, and, for convenience in the lay-out, their gardens run east and west. The others, each ten by twenty-five, run north and south. There are five-foot walks between each row and three-foot walks between each garden. In addition to the crops that the new boys raise, the advanced ones have cabbage, celery and Swiss-chard. The girls have no corn, but have more flowers. The plantings are so arranged that after the first four weeks the children have something to take home each time. Radishes are planted continually during the summer, and lettuce and beets more than once. Many of the flowers are started in the greenhouse and the plants set out, so the pupils have practice not only in sowing the seed, but in setting out and in caring for plants of various kinds. Beginning on the south side, the boys have verbenas, pansies, pinks, asters, lettuce, beets, radishes, tomatoes,

water-melons, string beans, shell beans and two rows of corn. One would be surprised at the amount of produce they can get from so small a garden. Some of the boys have taken a peck of string beans at a time, large bunches of beets, and from thirty to forty radishes, and one garden has already yielded 222 pansies, 251 verbenas, 63 heads of lettuce, 82 radishes, 6½ quarts string beans, 30 beets, besides beet greens.

Some of the second year boys have had much more. But it is not what the boys raise that is of the greatest value to them. The practice in measuring, in watching for the things to come up, in learning to observe what they look at and to understand something of what they see, the growing love for nature and things beautiful, learning habits of industry, keeping the boys occupied when, otherwise, many would be on the street, and the physical development in the pure open air; these are some things which are of far greater importance than the garden produce, both to the boys and to the state.

The experience of two years has demonstrated that there is a large field of usefulness open for elementary training in Horticulture. The unflagging interest manifested by the pupils and the progress which they have made is an unmistakable indication that there will be a constantly increasing demand for this kind of instruction.

Cemetery Superintendents in Annual Convention.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents was held in Boston and its vicinity August 19th to 22d. Viewed either from an educational or a recreative standpoint, it was one of the most successful conventions of the kind ever held in this country. Like some of the model cemeteries visited by the superintendents, it was a rare combination of the work of men—the president and secretary and the executive committee—in perfecting such a valuable and entertaining program, and of nature in providing such rare and beautiful weather.

The gathering together of so many prominent cemetery officials from all parts of the country concentrated a great variety of experience and made the discussions both at the formal meetings and in the informal groupings of great value to all who entered into the spirit of the convention. It would have been worth while to attend such a meeting anywhere, but when to these things were added the practical object lessons of the parks and cemeteries of a city like Boston it is not strange that the attendance was large and the delegates went home determined never to miss a future convention of this useful association if it were possible to get there.

The headquarters of the convention was the Copley

Square Hotel. The first meeting was held in the parlors of the hotel, but it was found that the attendance was so large it would be necessary to have more room, and subsequent meetings were held in a portion of the main dining hall.

The convention was opened promptly Tuesday morning by President Frank Eurich, followed by prayer by the Rev. C. H. Spaulding. Chairman Doyle, president of the Board of Aldermen, welcomed the delegates to the city. In doing so he assured them that they would receive every assistance from Mr. Morton, the city superintendent of cemeteries, and from the city officials generally. He also hoped their visit to the city would be a pleasant and profitable one.

Mr. Bellett Lawson responded briefly.

The president then delivered his annual address.

The annual report of Secretary and Treasurer J. H. Morton showed no material changes in membership. The deaths of Hezekiah Hulme, Jr., of Brighton, Pa., and B. B. Morehouse, of Cortland, N. Y., were announced and suitable resolutions reported.

The financial report was as follows:

Balance on hand last year, \$22.02; total receipts, \$472.02; expenditures, \$415.60; balance on hand, \$56.42.

Tuesday Afternoon.

The rain storm ceased just in time to permit the members to make a tour of the old cemeteries of the city, passing through the Horticultural Gardens and over the Common to the Granary. This cemetery represents the Revolutionary period. It contains 1.88 acres and the land is worth at least \$4,000,000. It was established in 1660. The visitors were shown about by Mr. J. H. Morton and Mr. Leonard Ross. The tombs of Peter Faneuil, John Hancock, Paul Revere were shown; also the burial place of the victims of the Boston massacre and the tomb which contained the body of General Joseph Warren, killed at Bunker Hill, lay for awhile. The next place of interest was the King's Chapel burying ground. This burying ground was established in 1630. One of the oldest graves is that of Gov. John Winthrop. The oldest stone standing is that of Wm. Paday, erected in 1658. There were numerous other examples of the monumental art of the Colonial period.

The State House was next visited. Here the party saw the log of the Mayflower and the traditional codfish, which hangs over the gallery of the House of Representatives, and which gave origin to the expression "codfish aristocracy." The return to the hotel was through Beacon street and the Horticultural Gardens.

Tuesday Evening Session.

The chair announced that the Honorable J. Albert Brackett would not be able to read the paper on the "Old Cemeteries of Boston," and called upon Leonard Ross for some remarks on the subject. Mr. Ross gave a brief sketch of the old burying grounds, including the King's Chapel, Copp's Hill and the Granary, the first representing the Colonial period and the last the Revolutionary period.

Mr. Ross said that the oldest cemetery in the city is the King's Chapel burying ground, which dates from 1630.

About twelve years ago several trees were removed from the old Granary ground, and in the course of the work over 200 headstones with legible inscriptions were dug up, in addition to scores of fragments and footstones. The headstones were all set up again and have been preserved. The Granary ground is wet and full of springs, there being two feet of water in

some of the tombs. Mr. Ross said it was not a fit place to use and he would hesitate to put a dog there if he had been a good beast.

There are a few burials, a dozen or so a year, in these three cemeteries, most of the bodies being placed there from sentimental reasons. According to the statutes no bodies can be placed in the ground; the tombs, however, may be utilized by the relatives of the deceased.

Messrs. McCarthy, of Providence, and J. H. Morton, of Boston, commented on the statements of Mr. Ross, the latter describing at length the work now being done to preserve the historical burying grounds in the city.



THE VINE-CLAD ENTRANCE TO NEWTON CEMETERY, NEWTON CENTER, MASS.

A. W. Hobart then read a brief paper on "Respect for the Dead, and Justice to Their Descendants." He said in part:

"Private ownership of cemeteries is not conducive to the best results as to permanency in the care of lots; and in what better way can we secure respect for the dead and justice to their descendants than by the establishment of a permanent fund in every cemetery for securing the perpetual care of lots? In a number of places cemeteries have been abandoned, with the result of scenes of vandalism that beggar description. It is a pleasure to know that the people are being awakened to a realizing sense of the condition of things, and are endeavoring in places to reclaim abandoned burial plots.

"It should be required of all lot owners that work in a cemetery should be constructed in the most durable manner. The paramount consideration is a permanent care fund. It should be made certain that by the time all the land is sold and the cemetery has ceased to be profitable, there will be

an income available from which to keep the lots in good condition. One way is to set aside a certain percentage of the receipts from lots; another is to set aside a certain sum for every foot of land sold. My own suggestion is to set aside a portion of the land of the cemetery and out of its proceeds constitute a permanent fund. One-fifth of the land set aside would secure the same result as the setting aside one-fifth of the cash sales, and would meet with less objection. Another feature of this plan would be in applying it to cemeteries which had disposed of a large proportion of their land, say three-fourths."

Mr. Hargrave, superintendent of Forest Hills Cemetery, gave a brief description of his work at the cemetery and invited the convention to visit it. He said it was their experience that it was necessary to have at least 85 cents per foot for perpetual care.

John M. Boxell, of St. Paul, Minn., opposed the recommendation of Mr. Hobart, and advocated a perpetual care fund from sale of all lots rather than the setting aside of lots to be sold for the purpose.

Gov. Dewell, of New Haven, stated that his cemetery (the Evergreen) had a special fund held by trustees to look after perpetual care, including roads, etc., independent of the regular management of the cemetery.

Mr. L. W. Ross, at the invitation of Mr. Scorgie, explained his bill (now a law of the state) providing for the care of lots in small suburban cemeteries, the funds to be paid in to the State Treasurer and turned over to the managers of the unincorporated cemeteries.

Mr. Salway of Cincinnati said that his price was 60 cents per square foot for perpetual care, other than flowers, etc., for which an extra charge was made.

Mr. Boice, Geneseo, Ill., said that he thought the present and future managers of cemeteries were honest and it was entirely safe to have perpetual care funds in their hands.

Mr. Gunn, Whitinsville, Mass., said that the entire proceeds of sales of lots went into the perpetual care and current expense fund and thought this the better way.

Mr. McCarthy, of Providence, R. I., said the word perpetual-care was a very big one and one that was very misleading. He said a reasonable definition was the care of the grass only. Other members joined in the discussion, which was finally closed without any definite action.

Wednesday.

Promptly at 8:30 A. M. the entire delegation, filling two large special cars, started for a day's study of the cemetery and gastronomic art of the city of Boston. The ride over Harvard Bridge and through old Cambridge was a delightful one. At Harvard University the party walked through the grounds to the Botanical and Mineralogical Museum, where they were shown the Ware collection of Blaschka glass

models of flowers. A short walk was taken to the Botanical Gardens, where some beautiful and rare examples of horticultural art were examined. A Japanese umbrella tree (*Sciadopitys verticillata*), a maiden hair fern (*Ginkgo biloba*) and a *Styrax Japonica* attracted especial attention. After looking about the grounds the visitors assembled in the pretty little auditorium, known as Hunnewell Hall, and listened to the very interesting paper by the curator, Robert Cameron, on "The Herbaceous Border."

From the Botanical Gardens the party went to Mt. Auburn Cemetery where they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Scorgie.

The trip was made in the special cars, down around the Washington Elm, Radcliffe College buildings, and Mount Auburn street, where the Craigie House, the home of Longfellow, and Elmwood, the homes of the poets, were objects of evident interest.

After listening to an organ solo in the chapel by Percy Graham, the party went to the residence of Mr. Scorgie ostensibly to see his herbaceous borders. When they arrived, instead of hardy plants they found a bountiful collation with an inexhaustible supply of ice cream, milk and lemonade behind the "herbaceous border." After an address of thanks by Mr. Carroll the party visited the Mount Auburn greenhouses, where a special and interesting use of concrete was shown. This was in connection with the long tables on which plants are grown in the winter season. Instead of wood, which was formerly used, concrete formed on a frame of iron rods, is the material for these tables, and the advantage in durability and waterproofing was enough to excite much favorable comment from the superintendents. The party concluded its inspection at Mount Auburn shortly before 2 o'clock, then took cars for Newton.

At Newton Cemetery the party were the guests of H. Wilson Ross and they were delightfully entertained. The beauty of nature enhanced by cemetery art was shown to perfection here. Even the older part of the cemetery had a smooth, park-like appearance exceedingly gratifying to the advocates of the modern lawn plan. This cemetery as a whole was a valuable object lesson. There were many things about the Newton Cemetery to prove the truth of the axiom in landscape art, that nature unadorned is adorned the most. The return to Boston was without special incident.

Wednesday Evening Session.

The convention was called to order at 8 o'clock by the president. On motion of Mr. Scorgie discussion on the papers presented was limited to three minutes. Mr. H. D. Litchfield read a paper "From the Undertakers' Point of View." He briefly reviewed the legal status of undertakers in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and gave some instances of the peculiarities

of the friends of deceased at interments. He suggested that cemetery employes should dress neater and that the responsibility of lowering the casket into the grave should be undertaken by the cemetery authorities. The family should assume the responsibility of selecting the place of interment. Tents should be provided in all cemeteries, and interment fees should not be exacted from the undertaker.

Mr. Waterman thought cemeteries should be run by their superintendents and not by trustees.

Gov. Dewell of New Haven defended the trustees, and said that there were times when they came in very handy. He thought undertakers were not wholly blameless. Bellett Lawson, of Paxtang, Pa., thought that in modern cemeteries there was no difficulty either over the fees or about lowering the caskets, and tents were furnished without charge.

Leonard Ross said that he sympathized with the undertakers, and thought that interment fees should be paid by the family.

Mr. Litchfield said that the interment fee was no small matter, and thought the matter would be attended to by executors of estates.

Mr. McCarthy, of Providence, had a grievance against undertakers. He said that cemetery superintendents often arranged flowers, etc., for which undertakers took the credit. He said that no profession was so near or so *dear* to the public.

The president announced that for the first time in the history of the society they would have an address from a dealer in memorials, and introduced W. B. Van Amringe, who read a paper on "Progress of the Cemetery Memorial Industry During the Past Twenty Years." He said that memorials to the dead were as old as the world and would last as long as the world did. No trust among cemetery owners would ever prevent the owners of small lots from erecting some form of memorial for their beloved ones. He described graphically the old and the new methods of manufacturing monuments, etc. Granite memorials are sold as cheap or cheaper than they were twenty years ago notwithstanding increased wages to workmen and decreased hours of labor. There has been a marked improvement in the size, cost and artistic character of memorials. He described the memorials on the battlefields of the South. He closed with statistics regarding the production of stone in the United States during the past year.

Mr. McDonald corroborated what the preceding speaker had said about the Southern battlefields.

Mr. H. Wilson Ross read the paper on "Road Building," written by his father, L. W. Ross. He emphasized the necessity of making roads in cemeteries of the very best quality, as they had to bear the strain of heavy trucks loaded with heavy monuments and at the same time were expected to be in condition for light driving or walking. The best roads were the cheapest in the end. He would put four inches of broken stone on a foundation of loam—well rolled—then two inches of finer stone, finished with the dust from the crusher. Only stone of superior quality should be used. Ten cents per inch in depth for every square yard was a good average price for stone roads.

A discussion followed regarding the bituminous and macadam roads. They were claimed to be cheaper and better than asphalt.



LILY POND AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTING, PINE GROVE CEMETERY, LYNN, MASS.

Mr. Oscar L. Stephens of the *Boston Transcript*, read a paper on "Cremation." It gave statistics regarding the growth of cremation. The total number of cremations during the present year will probably exceed 3,000. He described the method of cremation as practiced at Mt. Auburn.

Mr. Alfred Stone, president of the Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I., was introduced by Mr. McCarthy and said he favored cremation, and invited the members of the association to visit Providence. Mr. Roy of Montreal spoke of the economy of cremation.

Thursday Morning Session.

The Auditing Committee and the Committee on Resolutions for Deceased Members made reports. A paper prepared by W. N. Rudd, entitled "Some Mistakes," was read by James H. Morton, of Boston. The first mistake noted was a failure to keep a complete

and perfect record of lots, graves and interments. The next is to begin work in a cemetery before full and complete plans are prepared. Another is to waive any of the rules of the Cemetery Association. All rules must be general in their application. It is better to begin to sell lots away from the entrance and reserve a space so that visitors will not have to pass through the most unsightly part of the grounds.

Mr. McCarthy said the suggestion to begin selling land at the back part of the cemetery was a good one. Other speakers advocated the reservation of land about the entrances to cemeteries to be developed along park lines.

Thomas White of Fairhaven, Mass., read a conservative paper on "Extremes in Cemeteries." He said:

"No matter how highly or how lightly our departed friends have been esteemed by us, we are prompted to embellish their last resting places in a manner not only incompatible with our means but also totally out of order with the surroundings and to the detriment of the general appearance of the immediate neighborhood. Memorial Day, he thought, had developed into a time for the most elaborate and extravagant decorations by private individuals; and this had led to the placing on graves of things which in course of time came to lose their freshness. Emblems and flowers were often out of harmony with the surroundings, and caused much perplexity to the superintendents, who found it necessary to decide between a removal of the decorations of a particular grave and the detrimental effect on the whole section of allowing such decorations to remain. It was a happy circumstance that a man should be honored by the Grand Army and many orders and societies," he said, but when each separate organization came to plant a metal emblem or decoration on the grave the result was anything but beautiful. The speaker thought that the authority of the directors of the cemetery should make itself felt in some way so that there should be a restriction on the placing of metal markers and other decorations that tend to make themselves obnoxious as they lose their freshness.

Mr. McCarthy said that if he could write like Mr. White he would want his salary increased. He was opposed to the multiplication of metal markers on the graves, which seriously interfere with the work of clearing the ground. A discussion was precipitated on the question of putting perpetual care signs on lots. The sentiment of the speakers was against their use in new cemeteries, the sentiment apparently being in favor of having the special care lots speak for themselves.

Mr. Morton of Boston thought that it was all right to let the Grand Army, Odd Fellows, etc., etc., put markers on graves, and that it was well not to be too fast in making radical changes in the principles of cemetery management, especially in the direction of the park and lawn idea.

An interesting item of the forenoon's business was the sending of a telegraphic despatch to the founder of the association, known among the members as "Father Nichols," but more properly Charles Nichols of Newark, N. J. Mr. Nichols is now eighty-four years old,

was long the superintendent of Fairmount Cemetery in his city, and is now, in view of his work there, regularly employed in the position of advisory superintendent. This is only the second meeting when he has not been present since the first convention of the organization at Cincinnati, in 1887. The despatch embodied the greetings and good wishes of the association.

Thursday Afternoon.

After lunch, the members of the convention found a dozen carriages and two large tally-hos in front of the hotel and soon filled them. The drive was out through the Back Bay Fens, Olmsted Park, Francis Parkman Road, by Jamaica Pond, through the Arnold Arboretum and Franklin Park to Copley Shelter, where a short halt was made to get out of the rain. Fortunately it was only a New England shower and the party soon started again and drove through Forest Hills Cemetery to the crematory of the Massachusetts Cremation Society. The Martin Milmore memorial and the mausoleum behind it, recently illustrated in Park and Cemetery, was passed en-route and attracted much attention. The next attraction was Mt. Hope Cemetery and the "herbaceous borders" of J. H. Morton, its superintendent. It being understood that the chief feature of Boston's "herbaceous borders" were salads, sandwiches, coffee and ice cream without limit. The host and hostess proved so entertaining the party found that they were overstaying their time limit, and in lieu of a vote of thanks gave Mr. and Mrs. Morton three cheers and a tiger as they swung around the circle and started on the return trip to the city.

Thursday Evening Session.

The president introduced Mr. Archibald Smith, who read a paper on "Grasses." He said: "There are 3,500 varieties of grasses. The grass family are of more value to domestic animals or man than all the other vegetable products combined. The planting of grasses is of comparatively recent origin. At the beginning of the century only a few grass seeds were offered for sale. He gave a synopsis of experiments in grain culture and advocated the use of a number of varieties of grass to be sown together for the best results. The mixture will vary according to circumstances. The Boston parks are planted with the "Olmsted" formula, consisting of 20-lbs. of Rhode Island Bent, 20 lbs. of Red Top, 20 lbs. of Kentucky Blue Grass and 10 lbs. of White Clover. Blue Grass should be used in all permanent mixtures. Rhode Island Bent is the best grass for the lawn. Red Top is often substituted for it because of the similarity of the two. Red Top will be used more in the future than it has been in the past. White Clover will probably always be a part of all popular lawn mixtures. Pure seeds, free from weed seeds or chaff, should be used even if a little more costly."

Mr. Salway told of his experiences with graves and offered a vote of thanks for the paper and Mr. Smith answered a number of questions about grasses.

Mr. J. A. Pettigrew, superintendent of the parks of Boston, read a paper on "The Importance of Tree Planting on Streets and Waysides."

He said that as early as 1675 interest was taken in the preservation of the trees of Boston and penalties were inflicted upon those who cut, hewed or hacked any of them. In the 247 years which have elapsed, we have not gotten over the necessity of punishing those who would cut, hack or hew trees. Even the Puritan fathers had in mind the beautifying of their burial places by the setting out of trees. He gave a list of trees adapted for park, cemetery and roadside planting and gave the characteristics of each

Sheard and John Meisch, of Rochester, and J. H. Shepard, of Syracuse. A resolution approving the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, introduced by Mr. Brazill, of St. Louis, was unanimously adopted.

A unique feature of the proceedings was the determined effort on the part of the convention to compel the secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. H. Morton, to accept his salary. He had donated it to the association, but the members insisted upon his taking it, not for salary, but incidental expenses. Amid continued applause he finally yielded to the wishes of the meeting.

Friday.

The last day of the convention was devoted entirely to sight seeing and eating. It was a rare combination of beautiful things to see, and good things to eat. The



PHOTO BY E. W. MITCHELL, SUPT. OF CEMETERIES, MEDFORD, MASS.

GROUP OF CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS IN PINE GROVE CEMETERY, LYNN, MASS.

variety. Street trees are usually planted too thickly; they should be at least 65 feet apart and in many cases even 75 or 100 feet would be better. If you have \$20 to spend for trees spend \$19.50 for the preparation of the soil and 50 cents for the trees. Plant thickly and thin freely.

After reading the paper Mr. Pettigrew answered numerous questions regarding tree planting and management.

The annual election was next in order, with the following result: H. Wilson Ross, of Newton Center, president; J. C. Dix, of Cleveland, vice-president, and J. H. Morton, of Boston, secretary-treasurer.

The officers-elect accepted with graceful speeches, which were heartily applauded.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Rochester, N. Y., the date to be determined by the executive committee. The president appointed the committee as follows: Messrs. J. W. Keller, Frank

party went over to the north station in groups, and took the two special cars prepared for them. The ride to Lynn over the meadows was without incident. At the City Hall the party was met by Mayor Shepherd and a committee from the Board of Aldermen, who got aboard, and the cars were run to Lynn Beach. This was the first view of the Atlantic Ocean which several of the visitors had ever enjoyed.

They then proceeded to Pine Grove Cemetery, under the guidance of Superintendent William Stone. After an excellent lunch Mr. Stone introduced Chairman L. F. Spinney, of the park commissioners, who, in turn, introduced Mayor Shepherd, who welcomed the visitors and explained the business position and activity of Lynn. He further said: "This cemetery is the pride of the city. Here we come to meditate and ponder over the graves of our dear ones whom we have laid away. Fortunate, indeed, are we in having such a beautiful place and such an efficient superin-

tendent in Mr. Stone. We come to you gentlemen usually when our hearts are sad, when we are about to lay away our loved ones, and we want to meet those who will sympathize with us in our bereavement, and I believe that in other places as in Lynn we find such men in charge of the cemeteries."

Bellett Lawson, of Paxtang, Pa., responded, followed by cheers and applause for the speaker, the mayor and Superintendent Stone. After a walk through the cemetery the party boarded the cars and went to Salem, where they were welcomed at Harmony Grove Cemetery by Superintendent Geo. W. Creesy. After a stroll through the cemetery and a carriage ride for the ladies another light luncheon was served on the lawn. The cars were again boarded and the interesting sections of Salem were visited. The old Witch house,

the custom house, where Hawthorne wrote some of his famous works, and the House of Seven Gables, were shown en route to the Salem Willows. Here the famous shore dinner was awaiting the 134 guests of Mr. Creesy. Before the cutting of the watermelon the president of the trustees of Harmony Grove Cemetery welcomed the guests, and Mr. E. L. Beecher, of New Haven, started in with what promised to be a most eloquent response, but just as he was getting warmed up a balloon ascended and there was a rush from the dining hall to see the parachute jump. It may be said that the speechmaking at the most successful convention of the Cemetery Superintendents' Association ever held, went up in smoke—with the balloon.

Notes of the Convention.

One of the best suggestions to the founders of new cemeteries made at the Boston convention was that of having the approaches free from evidences of graves and the like. The funereal appearance of the approaches to many of the older cemeteries makes a decided jar to the nerves of visitors, especially at funerals. The approaches to the Forest Hills, Newton and Lynn Cemeteries were especially admired by visiting superintendents because there were no monuments or headstones in prominent view. In the older cemeteries no change can be made unless they are so arranged that a new entrance is possible.

* * *

The discussion over the multiplication of metallic markers, tin flowers, etc., on graves will no doubt stiffen up the backbones of many good natured superintendents. It brought out the fact that superintendents at least claim the right to control such things and remove them when they become objects of disfigurement. If nothing else happens the objectionable article is mysteriously broken or disappears. In most cases flags which are put upon the graves of soldiers and others on Memorial Day are removed after the succeeding Sunday, and not left out to go to pieces or become transposed and put on wrong graves. It would seem to be a case where the exercise of a little tact and good nature was needed; few lot owners care to have their lots disfigured by iron or tin junk so as to disfigure the whole cemetery.

* * *

The discussion of the question of perpetual care brought out the fact that there is little uniformity of custom in the matter. The sentiment of the leading superintendents seemed to be in favor of doing away with all special funds for the care of individual lots, except for special care, such as flowers and the like, and the uniform care of the entire cemetery. During the visit of the members of the association to the ceme-

teries of Boston, the uncared for lots were noticed and commented upon and had much to do with the general impression of a cemetery. An uncared for lot is frequently of many times more damage to the cemetery as a whole than its care would cost. Cemeteries must be kept in order and the greater includes the less.

* * *

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association is to meet at Buffalo, presumably in August, and has partially promised to spend one day at Chautauqua; the Cemetery Superintendents' Association is to meet at Rochester at about the same time. Why not have a joint meeting at Chautauqua, which, by the way, is about as near Rochester as Buffalo, and have papers read of interest both to park and cemetery officials. There are many topics of equal interest to the two societies, for example, the papers on "Herbaceous Borders," "Grasses," or "Trees for the Roadside," read at the convention of the A. A. C. S., were of as much interest to park as they were to cemetery officials. Roads, paths, flowers, shrubs, grasses, trees and the treatment and control of visitors are subjects of equal interest to the members of both associations.

* * *

It is rather unfortunate that the suggestions of the retiring president of the A. A. C. S. in his annual report did not receive more attention. It was due to the pressure of other business rather than lack of interest in the subjects. The idea of making Park and Cemetery a medium for the discussion of current topics of interest was a good one, but the chief difficulty is to get the ablest practical men to take up their pens and put their experiences and knowledge on paper. The columns of Park and Cemetery are always open for the discussion of timely topics and we welcome questions relating to the work of our readers. We especially thank the president for his very kind words for Park and Cemetery.

Association of American Cemetery Superintendents.

Address of the Retiring President, Frank Eurich, Detroit, Mich.

Ladies, Gentlemen and Friends of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents:

Twelve years ago today we met in this city on the occasion of the Fourth Annual Convention.

Those of the members who were in attendance then and are present today, will recall with pleasure the delightful and profitable occasion, and will with renewed interest visit the cemeteries and parks to view improvements made since then, and incidentally make comparisons with conditions at that time.

It has been my privilege and good fortune to be able to attend all of the conventions since the inception of our organization. I assure you that I feel grateful and consider it an honor and a privilege to preside at this, our Sixteenth meeting. I bid you all a hearty welcome, and trust you will assist and be active in our deliberations and discussions of topics offered.

In looking about for suggestions as to what I ought to say on this occasion, I find it is a difficult matter to select something that has not already been presented at former meetings, by able and practical papers. You very well know that we have had the idea expressed that all subjects pertaining to cemetery work, their management and care have been so thoroughly written about, discussed and reiterated under new headings, that it has become almost impossible to present something new. We find those even who will assert that nothing can be gained or learned by attending these meetings, visiting and viewing the workings of cemeteries, parks and other public institutions.

In answer we need only to recall the conditions of cemeteries of a few years ago, and compare them with conditions we find at the present time. No argument is needed to convince the most skeptical that the largest share of this result is due mainly to the efforts of this association.

It is not my purpose, however, to take up any further time in reviewing our past work. I wish rather to urge the necessity to continue in our mission; our work is not done; we must not be content with our present achievements nor cease to educate.

We must remain pioneers of reform and advancement in all and every direction of cemetery work. We must not only seek to work along the lines of the present acceptable methods of cemetery management in all its phases, but must ever seek to discuss wherein progress can be made. We must anticipate and plan methods that will be equally as acceptable to future wants of coming generations so far as this is possible.

Unfortunately it is not so simple and easy to introduce reforms on account of being constantly confronted by time honored customs to which the general public, through thoughtlessness, will cling with surprising and—to us—aggravating tenacity.

We find the chief fault in the present progressive cemeteries is in the evil of the misunderstood lawn system. There is too much ornamentation of the individual lots, which prevents comprehensive and imposing lawn treatment.

The landscape lawn plan aims to form a consistent whole, a general scheme of which the principal feature shall be a natural or artificial stretch of level or rolling lawn surrounded by irregularly arranged planting areas for trees and shrubbery, these forming backgrounds for burial areas, as well as affording shade and seclusion.

The distinctive feature of the plan is to secure landscape effects by placing rigid restrictions upon those who acquire

the right of burial in the lawns, and that the entire scheme must remain under the control of the adopted design, to the exclusion of individual decoration.

To carry out this idea, and to accomplish this result, plans must be devised by which the present established and stereotyped method of subdividing burial sections into arbitrarily sized lots which, for convenience sake, are generally planted in straight tiers, is set aside as undesirable. It will require, in its stead, a treatment by which a series of irregular groups or clusters of burial areas are planned to occupy the lawns, arranged as to size and capacity to be suitable for the requirements of the community which they are to serve. Separating the burial areas will be spaces in proportion to complete the design for suitable plantations of trees, shrubs and flowers.

Purchasers of burial areas, under this method, must be educated to accept the area selected as a finished and completed part of the design, and that no changes can be made, or additional planting done, unless it be by the controlling authority, as a guarantee to be in harmony with the whole.

Boundaries of each burial area will be invisibly marked, graves not mounded but level, and there will be no markers above the sod. A correct system of records will preserve the boundaries of areas and the precise location of each grave.

And what is there to be said about monuments, using the word in its ordinary acceptance? Having given the subject much earnest thought, I have arrived at the conclusion that the one thing we ought to do is to find a remedy to prevent the useless disfiguring of beautiful scenery and surroundings by stone work which is neither characteristic nor artistic. When we remember that from time immemorial there has been implanted within human beings the desire to mark the last resting place of a relative with some memorial, and, moreover, that this desire has been carefully used and cultivated by those engaged in the manufacture of memorials, without any counter influence from disinterested persons, we can easily understand that this custom has remained deep rooted with the general public. It is true, we have witnessed much progress and improvement from the old style memorials to the monuments of the present time, and we are occasionally agreeably surprised with sentiments expressed favoring the abandonment of monuments, so much so that we may look forward to the time when more radical changes will be accepted as a move in the right direction.

Already many cemeteries have a rule prohibiting monuments on certain sized lots; while in others, sections are opened where no monuments, and only markers level with the lawn, are permitted.

I am fully aware that the time has not yet arrived when a total abandonment of monuments can be advocated, desirable as it may be, but I do think that more stringent and compulsory measures might be adopted to educate the public to subordinate personal desire and individual taste to dictation and advice of cemetery managers, who, because of years of experience and special study, are surely best qualified to decide along what lines improved methods will attain the desired results. It will therefore remain for cemetery managements in formulating plans to consider well and thoroughly to what extent monuments may be admitted on burial areas as a whole, which individual one may or may not have a monument, and possibly also determine and prescribe what design, material or style would be harmonious and not in conflict with the surroundings.

While perfectly aware that the powerful efforts of dealers in monument work to encourage and direct the placing of stonework will strongly overbalance our efforts to discourage that custom in its present promiscuous use, I am nevertheless of the opinion and hope to see the time that, by persistent and proper educational efforts on our part, combined with the co-operation of the enlightened and progressive patrons, we shall find an acceptable adjustment along these lines.

I wish to call your attention to a subject which heretofore has only been touched upon superficially; it is worthy of your liberal-minded consideration and support.

When we recall how much has been gained by the work of this association for cemeteries in larger communities, it is reasonable to expect much more will result if we turn our particular attention to reach the numerous smaller cemeteries throughout the country, which, as a rule, are unable to send a representative to our meetings, are generally not abreast of the times, probably mostly for want of proper knowledge and a systematic manner of procedure. This can be accomplished by the formation of auxiliary associations in each state; in other words, state associations. Superintendents of cemeteries in larger cities, and particularly members of this organization, I am sure will gladly and willingly join such auxiliaries for the purpose of giving advice, information and encouragement, and thus produce a strong and far-reaching influence over smaller communities, and be of much practical help and benefit in inculcating advanced methods in hundreds of country and rural cemeteries.

It seems to me it is our duty not to neglect this important matter. Cemeteries of smaller communities above all are in need of reform, as they are most generally in neglected conditions, due to lack of the proper spirit of reform.

My own experience—if you will pardon personal allusion—is to note that those in charge of such cemeteries, if properly approached, are usually willing and eager to be taught.

In the matter of disposing of the dead, we must admit that the methods of the present time indicate a stand still rather than progress.

Among all classes there is to be found a feeling of repulsion concerning earth-burial; this accounts for constant efforts to prevent the dead body from mingling with and returning quickly to its original elements. Mausoleums and vaults are erected for entombment, stone, slate, cement and metallic boxes are constructed to receive caskets in which the decaying mass will lie and molder for years, a puny effort to retard dissolution aside from being repulsive and undeniably dangerous to the living.

It is difficult to conceive that even those who are far above the average intelligence and culture, and who pretend to a tender feeling and refined sentiment, are indifferent to these conditions.

The time has come when the knowledge of these facts has brought to the intelligent and reflecting the conviction that they demand some better, more esthetic and effective method to dispose of the dead body.

Modern science furnishes this method through cremation or incineration, which accomplishes in a brief space of time

and by precisely the same process that which it requires years to accomplish by the immutable laws of nature.

It is not my intention to take up any time to present the many reasons in favor of incineration as against direct earth burial or entombment; nor will I dwell on the erroneous conception most people have formed of the process itself. Much has been written in support and explanation of this subject by eminent men and women, both of the clergy and laity, and I will refer you to such literature for enlightenment. I merely wish to add that within the last ten years crematories have been erected in quite a few cemeteries in order to meet a growing demand.

It has been repeatedly and correctly said that the work of our organization has not been given the publicity which it deserves. If our deliberations, discussions and recommendations are not permitted to pass beyond our own limited circle to reach those who give these matters little or no thought, as well as those who may be opposed to our views, our efforts will extend to and benefit comparatively few.

Progress can only follow energetic and enthusiastic endeavor on our part to convey the ideas conceived, plans matured and innovations and reforms recommended into the proper channels to reach the people we wish to educate.

Of cemetery literature such as would be beneficial to prospective lot owners and the general public at large, there is none, practically. The daily press, periodicals and magazines of all descriptions fairly teem with information of the most varied kind, keeping the public informed and abreast of the times on things that are going on in every phase of life. Nothing, or very rarely, is anything ever offered in an educational way to set people to thinking and discussing about funeral, burial or cemetery reform. It is true, we have that most excellent and worthy publication, "Park and Cemetery," devoted almost exclusively to cemetery interests, and through it a medium by which proceedings of these meetings and matters of reform reach a wide circulation among the cemetery fraternity. It seems to me, however, there might be ways and means formed to reach out additionally, and I hope a full discussion of this question will meet with your approval. It would be a great help to us all if we could devise means also to be in closer communication with each other.

During the year we have been notified of the death of two members, Hezekiah Hulme, Jr., assistant superintendent of Grove Cemetery, New Brighton, Pa., and B. B. Morehouse, superintendent of Cortland Cemetery, Cortland, N. Y. Thus we are reminded again of the frailty of life and that we can never know when and where the dread destroyer will call.

Our membership stands nearly the same from year to year, just about as many retiring as new ones join. It is to be regretted that there are so many of the leading cemeteries without representation. We need the support and good will of all those men engaged in cemetery management who, thus far, could not be induced to join us; we need their presence, their counsel and advice; it will strengthen our position in the eyes of our directors and before the public, and we should use every effort possible to have them unite with us.



IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY
FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

IMPROVING RAILWAY GROUNDS.

Improvement workers are urged to keep in mind the fact that hardly any piece of work has a higher com-

landmarks, visible from considerable distances, and frequently in full view of inhabited houses.

The North Eastern Railway Company has expressed its approval of the scheme, and any persons wishing to beautify the banks and cuttings in their neighborhood should make their desire known to the nearest station master, and state what plants and shrubs they propose to supply.

The association will be glad if you will become one of its members and send a contribution to its funds (form of subscription attached); if you will supply shrubs or seeds for the planting of the banks and cuttings in your district; if you will make the necessary arrangements with your local station master and permanent way men to ensure the shrubs and seeds being properly planted at the right season, and if you will kindly forward me a statement from time to time, reporting what action is being taken in your neighborhood to promote the objects of the association.

(Signed) VICTORIA GREY.

P. S.—Anyone can become a member of the association on sending a donation to the Hon. Treasurer, etc.

The above extracts are from a circular letter which, the Hon. Sec. writes, was widely distributed among the property owners and residents along the lines of the various English railways, with highly satisfac-

mercial or artistic value than the redemption and continuous care of railway station grounds and railway "rights of way,"—as railway property used for tracks is usually denominated. The work of an English improvement organization along this line is so apt in this connection that the following outline of its object and methods should be both suggestive and interesting:

Railway Banks' Floral Association.

For Promoting the Planting of Railway Banks and Cuttings.

An association has been formed for the planting of railway banks and cuttings, where the conditions are favorable, with shrubs and flowers.

On every railway there are stretches of both banks and cuttings which are well adapted for floral adornment.

The slopes facing the railway lines are "Cuttings," those facing the towns and open country are "Banks." In many places the banks are prominent



PHOTO FROM M. BACHY

PLANTATION OF BANANA PLANTS AT ST. DENIS STATION, ALGIERS.
A specimen of protective planting on the French Railways of Africa.



EXAMPLE OF PLANTING A RAILWAY "CUTTING", ALGERIA, AFRICA.

Photo furnished by M. Bachy, Directeur de l'Exploitation des Chemins de fer Algeriens, who says: "At the time of the construction of the roads, protective plantations are made along the line for the double purpose of binding the earth on embankments and cuttings, and to prevent access to the line." The immediate foreground is occupied by a hedge or plantation of Aloes, commonly called Century Plants.



STATION GARDEN. ASHLEY HILL, NEAR BRISTOL, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, ENGLAND.
The bare embankment beyond the station is to be planted with Herbaceous Perennials, Bulbs and Shrubs.

tory results. A letter from Miss Pease, honorable treasurer of the association, Pendower, Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated less than a year after its formation, says: "The Northumberland branch of the association has been started such a short time that there is not very much to tell of its work as yet. The association has nothing to do with the 'allotment gardens' (railway ground allotted by railway officials for the use of certain employes of the road,—a custom common to most European countries as well as to Great Britain), and the 'station gardens' are left entirely in the hands of the station masters and porters, and prizes for the best are given each year by the directors of the roads. We have nothing to do with any of these, but deal exclusively with the banks and cuttings along the permanent way,—trying to interest people whose properties touch the railway on each side. A great many people who live between Newcastle and Berwick have taken lengths of the line and have planted the banks

and cuttings with all sorts of hardy shrubs and plants, and 10,000 bulbs have been set out. In many instances we find the permanent way inspector and men (corresponding to what are known as the "section boss and gang" in the United States) are keenly interested. One inspector, living near us at Alumouth, has a beautiful length of garden, shrubs and fruit trees on each side of his house. I am treasurer of the association and now have (1900) about £60 in hand. We have bought some 10,000 trees and shrubs which are now in a nursery and which will be given out to be planted as they are wanted."

The association also issued printed directions regarding the sowing of grass and of flower seeds, the use of bulbs and the choice and treatment of herbaceous perennials and of shrubs and vines.

While I have been unsuccessful in obtaining recent information from this organization directly, I understand that it is going on with the good work,—a work



LONGWOOD, MASS. AN ADMIRABLE EXAMPLE OF AMERICAN PLANTING ON A RAILWAY
"CUTTING," BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.

that it were well should be emulated in this country.

In an article on "How to Beautify the Waste Places," written by Lord Gray in behalf of the work of the "Railway Banks' Floral Association," he said: "There is a possibility of covering with plants and shrubs the greater part of the 20,000 miles of barren and unattractive railway cuttings and embankments which disfigure the landscape of Great Britain throughout the whole of its length and breadth. It is true that a large proportion of this extensive mileage does not afford opportunities for floral adornment, but it is equally true that stretches of railway banks, amounting in the aggregate to many thousands of miles, are well adapted to the effective display of hardy shrubs and flowers. To convert these huge blots on the landscape into patches of continuous interest and beauty is obviously a big undertaking, but not too big to be attempted with success, if the people

who live in the neighborhood of railway embankments will undertake the adornment of their respective sections. Form committees of resident ladies for every five or ten miles of railway, and the thing is done! Once inspire the women of England with the wish to beautify the railway banks in their neighborhood, and each locality may safely be left to do its duty."

This should be suggestive to the improvement workers of the United States.

* * *

A contributor to the *American Agriculturist*, New York, says that the first improvement society was organized in Clinton, Conn., and the second in Clinton, N. Y. Will all those who have definite, reliable information bearing on the date of organization of the earlier associations, please give this department the benefit of their knowledge? We should like to clear up this point definitely. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—LXXXI.

CONIFERALES. THE CYCAS, ABIES AND TAXUS ALLIANCE

This is a most important group of large, medium or small trees or shrubs, and sometimes trailers and climbers in Guetææ. For garden purposes they may be considered to embrace five tribes, forty-eight genera and four hundred and twenty species. I have never known any two scientists to agree about them. For purposes of grouping, the arrangements of the older botanists are best, because in temperate regions their tribes give one or two deciduous genera each, and these may be made of great value in the pinetum as ornamental nurse plants.

The generic affinities used are nearly a reversal of those in the Kew guides by Doctor Leasters, and approximate those of the "Genera Plantarum," but break away from both at times, for, as I have said before, there is no agreement; moreover in scientific gardens designed to be beautiful, ordinal or generic sequence has never been satisfactory. A wider choice is necessary for good grouping.

The Cycadeæ have been placed before Abietæ chiefly for convenient and geographical reasons. They and two or three genera on either side of them, with some of the Taxææ, will often be all the representation of the group possible in several parts of the tropics and regions bordering the tropics. Very likely, too, it will be sometimes agreed that the Araucariæ are as near to Cycads as anything now known, and who will say that better evidence may not be forthcoming either in living plants or in extinct "Cordaitales," intermediate between *Cycas* and other tribes. Gymnosporias are plants with naked ovules, often resinous, evergreen with a few exceptions, branchy, frequently pyramidal and elongating by their terminal buds as in *Cycas* and

Araucaria. The cotyledones vary from two to several. The leaves are single or in bundles, bodkin or needle-like, scale-like or flat, parallel veined, veinless, fork-veined, or net-veined in Guetum, and often they vary greatly in form during the different stages of the plant's growth.

The male flowers are in aments, or terminal antheriferous cones, either on the same plants, as the females, or on separate plants. They effect fertilization by throwing off pollen into the atmosphere in clouds, which often floats many miles, much as fern spores float. The female flowers are merely naked ovules or immature seeds which appear open at the apexes, and in the case of some, at least, exude a drop of viscid fluid at the appropriate time, which, perhaps, acts as a pollen catcher.

The seeds are single, in pairs, or several together, within or upon more or less open, scaly, bractescent ovaries, or leafy envelopes gathered together in roundish or elongated terminal or lateral erect or pendant cones of varied size. In the young state many of these cones seem fruity but become scaly when mature. In Junipers, Yews, *Torreya*, *Ginkgo* and others, the ripe seeds are enveloped by a hard skin or shell and surrounded by variously colored fruity pulp, which obscures or overgrows the supporting scales and bracts. These "berries" are a good obvious distinction.

Coniferales are distributed over most parts of the world, in several cases very locally. There is generally a wide difference between those of the northern and southern hemispheres, and but a few genera are common to both—*Ephedra*, *Guetum*, *Cycas*, *Agathis* possibly, *Libocedrus* and *Podocarpus* being about all that cross the equator. Again while the contiguity of the

land has favored the distribution of several genera around all the continents in the southern hemisphere, in the southern Guetum, *Araucaria* and *Dacrydium* are perhaps the only genera found on more than one continent.

It seems to have been otherwise in the ancient world whose climate probably varied greatly during immense periods of time, for it may be remarked that but few of the impressions on stones are identical with living species.

That the remains were Coniferales seems plain, and whole tribes have been buried if we may credit the



CONIFERS AT TIMBER LIMIT, MT. BAKER, COL.

fossil botanies, and yet the collections seem a mere handful. What may not an old continent like Africa reveal when bored into and dug over? But speculations such as these are barred here and can only be touched upon enough to stimulate the curiosity. The books are almost endless and quite confusing. Only the best should be followed, and even they admit of simplification. The synonymy of Coniferales is killing, and hardly any of it will be used in the following notices of the genera. Anyone wanting synonyms should consult the cheap Kew guides—and then only to avoid it. But the Kew index and its supplements must be the final resort for species not in cultivation.

Ephedra ("joint firs") in twenty species or more, natives of tropical, sub-tropical and temperate Asia and America, and of parts of Europe chiefly bordering the Mediterranean. They are trailing, sometimes sub-scandent, shrubs with slender jointed branches similar to *Casuarina*.

I remember when *E. distachya* was the only species at Kew, and regarded as a great curiosity. Now they catalogue *E. fragilis* and *E. helvetica* from S. Europe, *E. foliata* from N. Asia, *E. Gerardiana* from the Himalayas, *E. trifurca* from the S. W. United States, and *E. Americana* from Chili. Besides *trifurca* *E. pedunculata*, *E. Torreyana*, *E. Antisyphilitica*, and the dry fruited *E. Nevadensis* are natives of the Mexican border. *E. altissima* with showy scarlet berries said to have been from Northern Africa, was cultivated in a few gardens in the south of England years ago.

Guetum in fifteen species are natives of the tropics of America, Asia and Africa, but are scarcely at all known in gardens.

Welwitschia is monotypic and indigenous to southwestern tropical Africa. It is one of the plant wonders of the world. An African traveler named Anderson discovered this plant, but a Dr. Welwitsch sent a specimen to Kew about 1863. It arrived more like a battered old saddle with the flaps all torn to ribbons than anything, and they placed it in the timber museum. I believe the stems would retain vitality a long time, like *Cycas*. I vividly remember the speculation as to how a live plant could be cultivated. I have heard they received one at Kew in later years, but don't know if they managed to grow it. It roots deeply, and the stems are largely buried in the sands in the manner of *Ammobroma*. The cones are said to be crimson and abundantly produced from the top edges of the stems, just within the leaves, which trail off on either side for eight or ten feet. Its native country, Damaraland, has the Kalahari desert on its eastern boundary, a region corresponding with southern Mexico as to latitude but dry as driest Arizona.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Experiments are being made looking to the raising of hybrid oranges, having for one parent, the hardy one, *Citrus trifoliata*, the hope being to secure a hardy one with edible fruit. As is generally known, the hardy one is too bitter to be eaten. Great hopes of success are entertained.

Clerodendron trichotomum is a lovely summer flowering shrub, perfectly hardy in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and which flowers profusely toward the close of August and later. The flowers are in cluster, cream colored with pink calix.

October is a good month to plant oaks, first pruning them closely. Where the ground freezes hard in winter, place a mound of common soil around the freshly set trees before winter comes, sufficient to keep out frost, removing it in spring. It almost ensures growth.

Nursery stock bought, and which for any reason

it is decided not to plant till spring, will be the better for being heeled in to almost cover tops and all. It is the proper way to keep such stock in safe condition.

Whether as a vine or a small shrub, the trumpet vine makes a grand display through the summer months. One large one near my office has been in flower for six weeks, and will continue to bloom for three more. This is our native one, *radicans*. The Chinese, *grandiflora* is good also.

The old *Corchorus*, *Kerria*, they call it now, is always in flower. On a large bush, I think flowers could be had from May to October. There is a single flowered one, a variegated leaved, and a double flowered, the last the best known.

Aralias should not be overlooked where summer blooming small trees are desired. Its immense heads of white flowers are in perfection in the middle of August in this vicinity. After the flowers come the berries, which are even more showy than the blossoms.

Unless from pots, the planting of roses in the fall is not to be advised. Early spring is a better time, and at the same time prune them well.

There is a pigmy snowball or *Viburnum*, called *opulus nana*, which makes but a foot or so of growth in a half dozen years, and gets exceedingly bushy. It is used to form low hedges or division lines, for which it is well adapted. Though familiar with it for many years I have never known it to flower.

Seeds of magnolias are ripe now. Wash the pulp from them, and either sow at once or keep them in slightly damp sand or soil till spring. Treated in this way, practically every seed grows. If kept over till spring before sowing, any cold storehouse or cellar does to keep them in. If but a few are in question sow in a pot, indoors, in spring.

Sugar, Norway, and, in fact, all maple seeds, do much better sown in autumn than in spring. If seeds are not on hand before late fall, prepare the beds ready, and sow even if ground be frozen, covering the seeds with sand. The verbena shrub, *Caryopteris*, beautiful September flowering shrub as it is, seems unreliably hardy north of Philadelphia. However, as it flowers altogether from young shoots, a little covering of the base of the plant will suffice to ensure it, and the shoots it will make in spring will flower profusely in season.

Where the mercury does not fall below zero occasionally the English primrose and varieties do very well outdoors all winter, covered slightly with forest leaves. In colder climes, a cold frame is a proper place to keep them. Fuchsias are easily kept in winter in a cold cellar, where they do not freeze, kept with just enough moisture that they won't shrivel. These plants, set out in half shady place in spring, flower profusely all summer.

The common passion vine of Virginia and southward, *Passiflora incarnata*, dies to the ground in winter, but if the roots are protected by a covering of leaves, it shoots up strongly in spring. At this season of the year—August and September—it flowers profusely. Its flowers always interest every one.

Following up our advice in the last issue to plant evergreens, we would now say to plant all kinds of trees, whether evergreen or deciduous. If leaves are on deciduous stock, strip them off. Ram soil in tight, and give a good soaking of water.

If cultivation among trees has not stopped, let it rest for this season. Growth needs ripening now and this it will do better if no more stirring of the soil takes place. What is wanted now is hard, well-ripened wood, especially where subjects are not over handy.

For early spring flowering sow pansy seed now. When the plants are large enough set them out in boxes of soil, far enough apart to permit of good growth, and winter them in a cold frame. Towards spring they can be put into pots, or set out in beds, as may be desired.

Observe the wild asters and golden rods flowering at this season, and do not be above removing some to the garden for enjoying next autumn. They make lovely garden plants. Europeans go wild with delight when they see them in flower here.

The Japanese grape, (*Vitis Coignetiae*), of which great things were looked for in the way of resplendent fall foliage, still refuses to color at all with us. It would be news that anyone had seen it color as it should.

A correspondent in New Zealand recently sent the writer three twigs of oak for a name, some he had raised from seeds sent him from Philadelphia some years ago. They proved to be red, scarlet and black oak. It was a source of much pleasure to observe that the leaves of the scarlet were beautifully colored. Our readers understand that the seasons in New Zealand are the opposite of ours.

Sophora Japonica exceeded itself in the way of flowering this summer. In early August all the trees in our parks and public grounds seemed to have a bunch of flowers on every shoot. It's a grand tree for summer flowering and one easily raised from seed, but a slow grower.

Many nurserymen keep evergreens and shrubs in boxes for selling to customers. When planting them, they dig a hole of sufficient depth, then knock away the bottom of the box and set the tree in the hole. Then one side is pried off, when the other three can be removed. If for any reason the taking away of the sides seems undesirable, leave them on. Roots will find a way from the bottom. JOSEPH MEEHAN.



STATUE OF "TEDYUSCUNG," FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA

Park Notes

The illustrations on this page show a fine piece of statuary recently erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The statue of Tedyuscung is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Henry, and is the work of Sculptor J. Massey Rhind, of New York. It is made from Lenox marble, and is mounted on Indian Rock, well set off by a background of trees and heavy foliage. Tedyuscung was a chief of the Lenape tribe of Indians, and it was at this spot, formerly known as Council Rock, that the last council of the tribe was held. An old wooden figure had marked the site since 1856. The Indian is shown crouching in full war panoply, attired in the huge war bonnet, and armed with bow and arrow and tomahawk. The statue is 15 feet high, and cost \$6,500.

* * *

City Attorney Kluwin, of Oshkosh, Wis., has declared that the action of the city in leasing a part of North Park to the Oshkosh Yacht Club to erect a club house and sail lofts is illegal. He holds that no private parties can be given rights or privileges in the park not common to all, inasmuch as the Supreme Court of the state has held that park property cannot be diverted to purposes inconsistent with park uses.

* * *

Park commissioners of the boroughs of Queens and Manhattan, New York City, have presented their estimates for the improvement of small parks to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Commissioner Young, of Brooklyn, asks for \$150,000, in addition to \$65,000 now under consideration for Sunset Park, in South Brooklyn. Commissioner Willcox wants \$392,500 for the small parks of Manhattan and Richmond, to be divided among them as follows: Hamilton Fish Park, \$43,000; Thomas Jefferson Park, \$250,000; De Witt Clinton Park, \$50,000; East River Park, \$14,500; in addition

to these items, \$35,000 is desired for the construction of public comfort stations in Morningside and Central Parks. During the past seven years the city has spent \$13,999,011.62 in purchasing land for small parks, and the present appropriations are for the improvement of the new tracts.

* * *

The first Board of Public Works at South Bend, Ind., recently dedicated Leeper Park, a 14-acre tract laid out by Mr. John G. Barker. The plans for the park include the north end boulevard system, and two islands in the St. Joseph river, which are joined to the mainland by rustic bridges. One of the islands covers three acres of ground, and is heavily wooded; the other is turfed and dotted with bushy willows. Next year the board contemplates enlarging the park, and installing a zoological collection. The following are some of the trees and shrubs that have been planted in the new park: Silver, Norway, ash-leaved, and Weir's cut-leaved maple, Huntingdon and American elm, silver-leaved and American linden, white, cup, scarlet, and pin oaks, horse chestnut, tulip tree, plane, catalpa, Kentucky coffee tree, nettle tree, buckeye, Carolina poplars, etc.

* * *

The following rules for the regulation of automobile riding are in force at Forest Park, Springfield, Mass.:

Conductors of automobiles must be skilled in the management of such vehicles and must present a permit for inspection whenever requested by a park officer or any other employee of the park.

No automobile shall be run at a rate of speed faster than six miles per hour.

When horses become frightened or restive at the approach of an automobile the conductor shall immediately bring it to a full stop.

Conductors of automobiles must not sound the bell or gong except at the intersection of drives.

In case of an accident caused by a horse becoming frightened at the approach of an automobile, the conductor shall immediately report the same to the superintendent of parks.

* * *

NEW PARKS.

A movement is on foot at Rochester, Minn., for the establishment of an island park. The Common Council is to purchase the land if the citizens will subscribe \$2,000 for its improvement. Half of this amount has already been raised.

* * The mayor of Sioux Falls, S. D., has appointed a committee from the council to devise plans for the establishing of a system of parks. * * The Racine Business Men's Association, Racine, Wis., is working for the establishment of a public park. The plan includes the parking of the river front, and the laying out of a system of driveways, boulevards and playgrounds. * * The town of Howell, Mich., has been presented with a number of village lots from the McPherson estate to be used as a public park. * * A boulevard connecting Athens with its seaport Piraeus is to be built at a cost of \$60,000. The funds are to be furnished by Mrs. Syngros, a wealthy American. * * Mrs. J. J. Vickers has donated to the town of Fort William, Man., ten acres of land for a public park as a memorial to her husband. The site is a part of the Vickers estate and is near the center of the town. * * Mr. O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, is preparing plans for the improvement of Longview Park at Rock Island, Ill. * * The people of Troy, Ohio, have voted to establish a public park. * * Mrs. M. E. I. Biddle and Mrs. Thomas Newbold, of Philadelphia, daughters of the late Dr. W. A. Irvine, one of the earliest settlers of Warren County, Pa., have presented to the town of Warren, Pa., a large tract of land along the Allegheny river for a public park.

Cemetery Notes.

The directors of Mt. Jackson Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind., following the precedent established by the Crown Hill company of that city, have decided that they will allow no more Sunday burials unless especially advised by the board of health.

* * *

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Trustees of Woodlawn Cemetery, Toledo, Ohio, and the rule is now in effect: "That the copying and photographing of monuments in the cemetery is to be prohibited excepting with the written consent of the owner."

* * *

The corporation counsel of Buffalo, N. Y., has discovered that the title to two-thirds of Howard Cemetery, which the City Council had ordered sold, belongs to the park commission to whom it was transferred in 1892. The total area of the cemetery is 20 acres, and since the Park Commissioners control 13½ acres, only 6½ can be sold by the city.

* * *

Elm Grove Cemetery has been established at Bluffton, Ind. It embraces fifty acres of ground and is laid out in three sections, traversed by well-made driveways and having between 1,000 and 1,200 lots. The grounds were laid out by Mr. John Chislett, superintendent of Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis.

* * *

The new Riverview Cemetery, near South Bend, Ind., has its new receiving tomb practically completed. The structure is of stone, but has not a marble interior, as was incorrectly reported in our last issue. The cemetery has a fine stone office building, and the new chapel is approaching completion. Mr. John G. Barker is superintendent, and he writes that the future prospects are all that could be wished, and that the work is progressing splendidly.

* * *

The Greenwood Cemetery Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., is defendant in the Supreme Court in an action brought by the children of Guido Mancini, who wish to remove the body of their father from Greenwood and inter it in Mount Hebron Cemetery, Montclair, N. J., where their mother is buried. The plaintiffs claim that they are fulfilling the dying wish of their mother. The attorney for the cemetery company alleges that property in Greenwood Cemetery has become so valuable that many attempts have been made to disinter bodies for no other purpose than to sell the lot. The court has reserved decision.

* * *

Monument Cemetery, Broad and Berks street, Philadelphia, recently passed a resolution authorizing the removal of all broken enclosures, and the resetting of broken and fallen headstones. As a result of the board's action the enclosures were removed from a lot belonging to C. Jess Young, 3718 North Carlisle street, who has brought suit against James Y. MacDonnell, president, and William B. Oat, secretary, of the association for larceny. The counsel for the defendants asked that the charge of larceny be withdrawn, and suggested that Young institute civil suit proceedings. The magistrate held the cemetery officials in \$500 bail for court.

* * *

Mr. J. C. Cline, superintendent of Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio, has issued a circular letter to cemetery superintendents in that state calling upon them to meet at Columbus

during the State Fair, which was held in September, for the purpose of organizing a state association of cemetery superintendents. A number of the superintendents in the state with whom Mr. Cline has communicated have expressed the belief that such an association would be of great mutual benefit, and there is every prospect of a successful organization. There are a number of well-conducted cemeteries in Ohio, whose methods are worthy of study, and an interchange of ideas among their superintendents cannot fail to be of value to all. A report of the meeting is promised for our next issue.

* * *

The Springfield Cemetery Association, Springfield, Mass., is confronted with the problem of taking care of the squirrels which have become very numerous in the cemetery. At a recent meeting of the association a petition was received from residents of the neighborhood asking for the extermination of the squirrels, that it is claimed are invading their yards and destroying the fruit. The association has not taken action, and should they decide to exterminate the animals they will be in danger of violating the game laws.

* * *

George R. Fletcher, superintendent of the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, San Francisco, Cal., has applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of review in the case in which a decision was rendered against the cemetery. The question at issue is the constitutionality of the ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors, prohibiting interments within the city limits. The superintendent permitted a body to be interred, was arrested for violating the ordinance, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100. He appealed to the Superior Court, which confirmed the judgment of the lower court, and the appeal to the Supreme Court followed.

* * *

The Cemetery Committee of the City Council, Colorado Springs, Col., is taking steps to effect the perpetual endowment of lots in the new addition to the cemetery. The city attorney has decided that the Council has no power to invest money derived from this fund, although it can collect the money. The Council is considering three ways of meeting the difficulty: First, it can elect or appoint a number of trustees who shall see to the investment of the fund, though there is some doubt as to its authority to do this; second, the Legislature can pass an act enabling the Council to create the necessary board; or, third, the lot owners may themselves elect the trustees. The general opinion seems to be that the latter method will be adopted until the Legislature can convene and pass an enabling act.

* * *

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS.

Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio, has recently added 9 1-3 acres of territory at a cost of \$19,400. * * Calvary Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio, is erecting a handsome chapel and receiving vault to cost \$25,000. * * Maple Grove, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., has added to its territory, built a new driveway, and terraced the west side of the grounds. * * The Greenwood Cemetery commission, Everett, Mass., has been authorized by the City Council to purchase 1,785 feet of land, fronting on Washington avenue, Revere, in order to straighten the line of the cemetery. The sum of \$1,000 was voted for the work, to be set aside from the cemetery receipts for the current year. * * Catholics of Salamanca, N. Y., have bought seven acres of ground which is to be developed as a Catholic cemetery. * * Oak Hill, Youngstown, Ohio, will build a new entrance gate. It will be forty feet wide, and will have four stone posts. * * St. James' Cemetery, South Manchester, Conn., has built a substantial iron fence, and a new ornamental iron gateway.

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THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Seventh Annual Meeting, Buffalo, 1903.

Publisher's Notes.

Several interesting articles which were to have appeared in our columns in this and the preceding issue have been crowded out owing to the space that was necessarily devoted to reports of the Boston conventions.

The *Anthony Republican*, Anthony, Kas., devotes considerable space to an account of the work of Mayor James Glover, of Bluff City, Kas., in establishing a park in that city. Mr. Glover is very warmly commended for his systematic efforts to beautify Bluff City, which finally resulted in giving it one of the prettiest parks of any of the towns in Kansas. A full account of Mr. Glover's work with views of the park appeared in a recent issue of *Park and Cemetery*.

In response to a letter sent out to railroad presidents and other officials by the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, the Illinois Central Railroad has taken up the work of beautifying its terminals and station grounds on lines suggested by Mr. E. J. Parker, the former president of the association. President Fish, of the Illinois Central, recently held a conference with Mr. Parker on the subject, and the road's landscape gardener, Mr. John Porter has visited Quincy, Ill., to obtain ideas and suggestions for proceeding with the work.

Col. Henry J. Latshaw, recently appointed City Forester, of Kansas City, Mo., is taking energetic measures to

prevent the mutilation of trees by hitching horses to them. He has had placed on every block of residence street in that city placards bearing warnings to the effect that: "Any person hitching to or near trees or permitting horses to stop or stand within reach of any street tree will be prosecuted for violating city ordinances." The section of the city ordinance applying to the case is quoted, and Col. Latshaw reports that the effect on the careless and inconsiderate has been very salutary. Mr. Sid J. Hare, of that city, is also assisting in the work of educating the citizens to care for their trees, and in a recent newspaper interview he recommends the teaching of the children in the public schools to care for their grounds and to plant trees and shrubs.

The Minneapolis Commercial Club has issued an attractive illustrated folder giving announcements of prizes for planting and beautifying home grounds in that city which are offered by that organization for the year 1902. The folder gives directions for planting trees, shrubs, and flowers, and illustrates the proper methods of trimming and planting trees. The city was divided into six sections, and 36 prizes with a total value of \$180 are to be awarded. Twenty-four of the prizes are for the best kept and most attractive yard, front or back, of premises owned or occupied by one whose salary does not exceed \$1,200 per year, and 12 children's prizes, of five dollars each, are to go to the six boys and six girls for the most attractive flower-beds during the summer and early fall.

The New Hampshire State Grange offered last spring three prizes, \$100, \$60, and \$40, respectively, to the subordinate granges in the state, for setting out the largest number of shade or ornamental trees, and Secretary E. C. Hutchinson, of Milford, N. H., writes that a great deal of interest was taken in the contest. The rules governing the competition specified that trees must be at least 1½ inches in diameter, and could be set along highways, in school yards, church yards, cemeteries, public commons, and around private residences. The trees were to be set on Arbor Day, 1902, when they were inspected by the District Deputies, and the prizes will be awarded in December, 1903.

Henry F. Michell, 1018 Market St., Philadelphia, has been awarded the contract to supply all of the bulbs for the Capitol grounds and for the White House grounds and greenhouses at Washington, D. C. This firm is also supplying the bulbs for the public squares in Philadelphia for the fifth con-

secutive year, and has furnished large numbers for the parks of Baltimore.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass., has issued a handsomely illustrated book of the cemetery, showing views of the administration buildings, the crematory, a number of the monuments, and many beautiful bits of scenery. The illustrations are photogravures of fine quality, and the book is artistically executed throughout. A plan of the cemetery, and a list of the famous people interred there, giving the location of their graves, accompanies the book.

First Annual Report of Knollwood Cemetery, Boston, Mass. The book contains reports of the comptroller and landscape architect, Leonard W. Ross, of the Board of Directors, rules and regulations and information concerning the cemetery. The comptroller also sends a plan and colored map of Knollwood, and several specimens of attractive advertising literature.

"The Future," a neatly printed and illustrated book of Locust Wood Cemetery, near Camden, N. J., (office, Philadelphia, Pa.), has been received. It is profusely illustrated with excellent half-tone views of cemetery scenery, and is artistically designed and printed. Contains full information concerning the cemetery, and is accompanied by a map.

Descriptive Catalogue and tickets to the seventy-first fair of the American Institute of the City of New York to be held in New York City, September 23d to 25th, 1902, giving premiums to be awarded for flowers, ornamental plants, fruits, garden vegetables, field crops, etc.

West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa., sends an attractive advertising blotter, showing two views of cemetery scenery, and giving prices of lots and other information. The perpetual care fund amounted on January 1st, 1902, to \$113,383.25.

The Fairview Cemetery Company, Fairview, N. J. A handsomely illustrated descriptive book, giving rules and regulations, and complete information concerning the establishment of the cemetery which was incorporated January 15, 1901. Also a large map of the grounds.

Twenty-seventh annual report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Boston, Mass., for the year ending January 31, 1902. A neatly printed report of 76 pages, giving reports of all the officers, park statistics, financial statements, etc. Illustrated with a number of excellent views.

Trade Literature Etc. Received.

Michell's Reliable Bulbs: An illustrated leaflet, giving announcement of the award to this firm of bulbs for the capitol grounds and other public grounds, showing views of the capitol at Washington, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and the Monument in Baltimore. Also Michell's wholesale price list of Highest quality Bulbs, Seeds, etc., for the fall, 1902; Henry F. Michell, 1018 Market st., Philadelphia.

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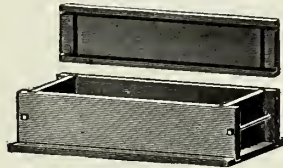
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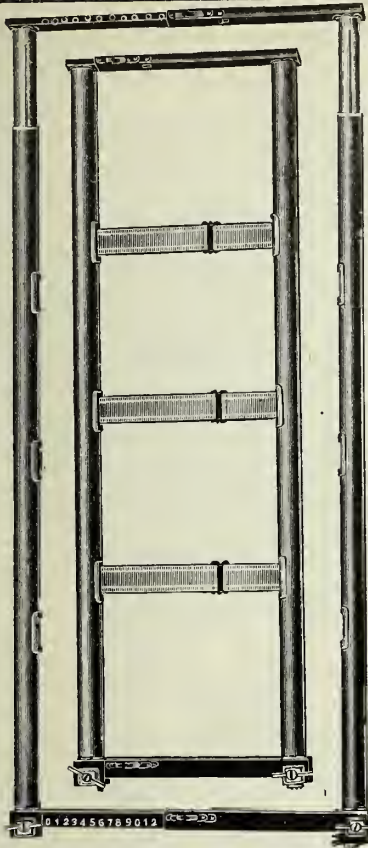
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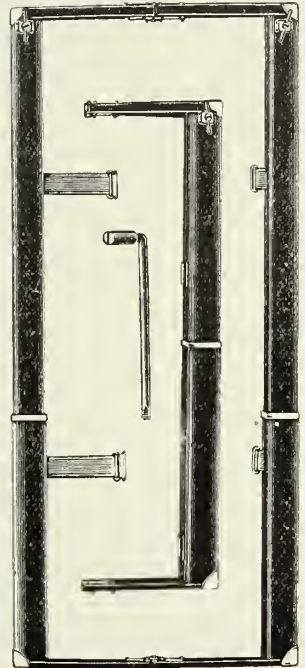
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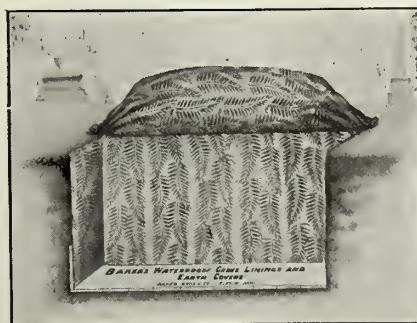
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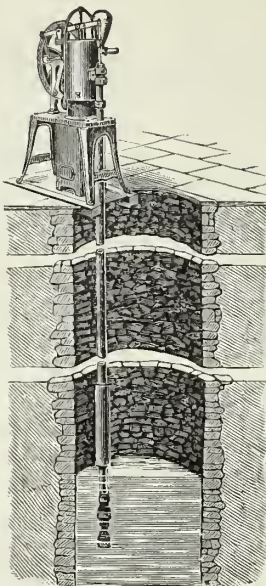
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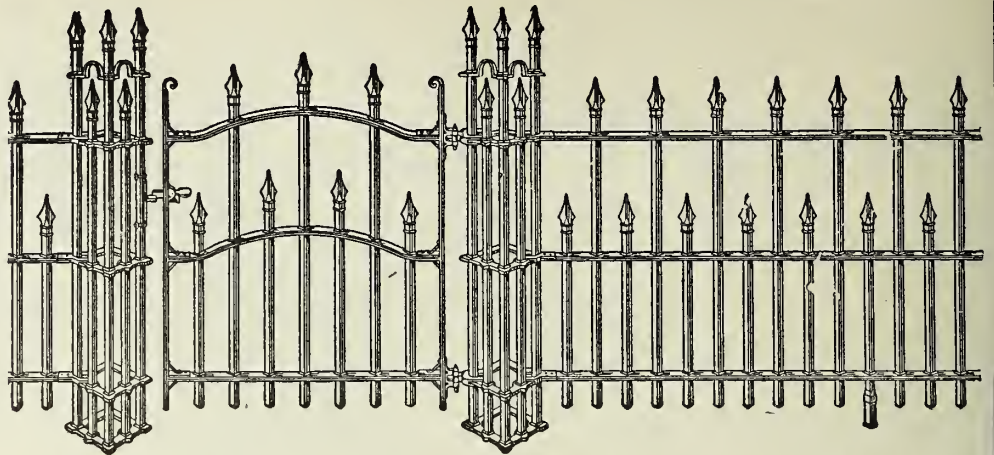
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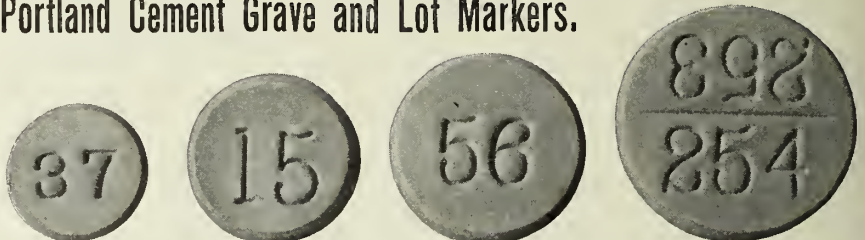
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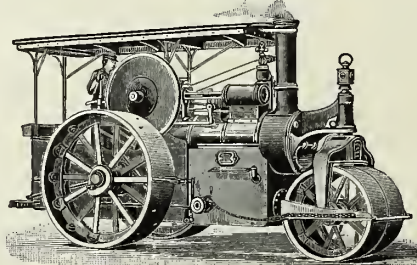
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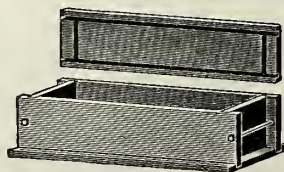
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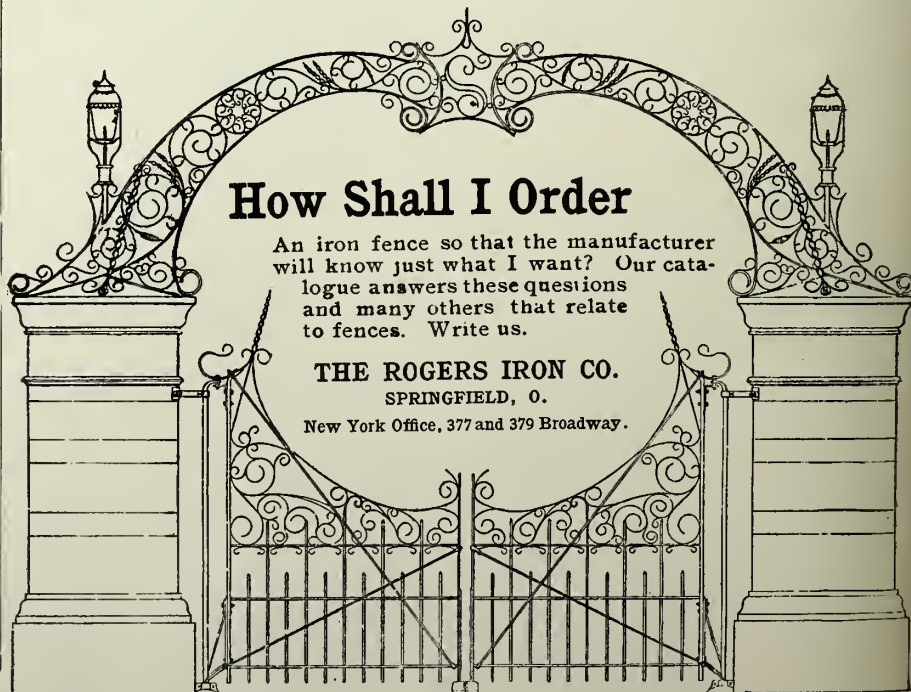
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*Illustrated.

CONVENTION OF THE A. L. C. I.

The American League for Civic Improvement held its annual convention in St. Paul, Minn., last month, and was of marked interest. The program covered a very large field of improvement work, a field that is constantly expanding as the league develops its resources and facilities. A number of prominent improvement workers, both local and from distant places, participated in the convention and the papers and discussions will form a valuable and authoritative addition to the literature of the movement. From the requirements and work belonging to the village improvement association to the broader necessities of the full-grown city, a splendid array of subjects were treated, and in the many important lines of municipal endeavor well known authorities expounded their views in a manner and under conditions of high educa-

tional value. The hospitality of the Twin Cities is known all over the country, so that it is needless to state that an enjoyable time was experienced by the large number in attendance. A change of headquarters of the league from Springfield, O., to Chicago follows this convention, a change which should in the nature of things be more convenient, from the natural character of the association, and afford generally, better facilities for the conduct of its rapidly increasing business requirements.

HONORED NAMES IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., is laid under a heavy burden of regret and sorrow by two recent deaths—Senator McMillan and Governor Shepherd. To Governor Shepherd, who was appointed by General Grant, is due the improvement of the city in its grades and general physical conditions, which rendered possible and appropriate the later work of Senator McMillan. It has been said that while Washington and L'Enfant planned the national city, it remained for Shepherd to give the proper interpretation to their conceptions. His work was radical, and during his regime he made many bitter enemies and on leaving Washington several years ago he was loudly denounced by them. It must be said however, that in recent years, on his occasional visits to the city, he was warmly welcomed and that his name will be recorded as one of its greatest benefactors. The work to which Senator McMillan devoted so much thought and energy, that of making Washington beautiful, is in its preliminary stages, but the wisdom exercised by the Senator in his manipulation of his grand scheme, will associate his name for all time with the beautiful city.

EDUCATING THE LOT OWNER.

In the address of the retiring president of the Association of American Cemetery superintendents, printed in the last issue, reference was made to the lack of cemetery literature, calculated to keep the lot-owners and public informed on modern ideas and practice in cemetery affairs, and in the August *Atlantic* there appears a very severe criticism of prevailing

cemetery crudities, including monuments, epitaphs and temporary memorial decorations. If the lot owner could be led to think along the lines suggested in the above, reform in every cemetery would be the order of the day; and he could be influenced if the literature on the subject were presented to him under proper conditions and of proper quality. Every cemetery organization should consider it not only a duty, but a business policy to place before its lot owners such literature, and in such volume as is possible, as will serve to enlighten them in regard to the methods adopted in the best kept cemeteries of today. Many cemetery corporations, of course, issue annual reports in which rules and regulations, and some illustrations of principal monuments and special features are shown, but in many instances the very things are presented that the modern cemetery is endeavoring to overcome. Neatly illustrated booklets containing suggestions to lot owners, based on the best modern practice, would be of great educational value. It is true that lot owners too often think of nothing but their own gratification in the care of their lots, and when this is objected to in the general interest, they will go elsewhere to purchase. It therefore follows that the line of education to be impressed is that, according to up-to-date ideas, the cemetery must be considered and treated as a whole; each lot properly treated improves its neighbor and so on, and as soon as this is realized, dividing lines will disappear, monuments and markers will be selected with discretion and in strict accord with the rules and regulations formulated to make and keep the cemetery beautiful.

STATUARY IN OUR PARKS.

The time has come when so far as park statuary is concerned the old saying that "one must not look a gift horse in the mouth" must be disregarded. It is a fact that, as a rule, the statues that adorn our parks have been gifts of public spirited citizens or associations, and in consequence the questions of art value and appropriateness have not been given that due consideration so important and necessary in public statuary. This has resulted in a very "bearish" feeling towards our park statues, and would be unhesitatingly condemned despite the motives and energy which inspired their installation. In accepting or devising monuments or sculpture for public places it is absolutely necessary that the future be considered, and whatever is placed, it must be a work of art, which although it may not hold its place in comparison with the art of the next generation, must be representative of the highest art of the day of its erection. Otherwise it becomes an object of ridicule and an evidence of the bad taste of its day and generation. Chicago, for instance, among a large number of specimens, has one great park monument, that of St. Gaudens' Lin-

coln, in Lincoln Park, and where is another in that city of which as much can be said? This naturally sets the standard, and municipal pride should see to it that in the future it shall be maintained. This condition rules in many of our large cities and creates a departure for all future monumental work.

THE BILLBOARD CAMPAIGN.

If it needed any further evidence that the "trust" and "combine" question demand the immediate attention of Congress, the methods of the billboard advertising concerns, which appear to have a national organization, furnish it. The Buffalo campaign against the nuisance, the new ordinances for controlling which have been recognized as valid by the highest courts of the state, recently met with a setback in the shape of injunction proceedings in the United States Court to restrain the city from acting under the provisions of the ordinance governing billboard advertising. It appears that in order to do this the billboarders' association secured incorporation in some other state, thus becoming a foreign corporation and under the jurisdiction of the federal courts. This phase of the billboard nuisance broadens the whole question and adds to the national importance of the war against its abuses. The rapid extension of the electric trolley system, the facility of travel generally, the great advances in park making and the wonderful natural beauty of much of our landscape areas in many states, have tended to promote outdoor life and excursion travel, facts which have not escaped the attention of the billboard and public advertising concerns. These have not only increased their facilities to cover the broader fields constantly opening up, but have carefully laid their plans to oppose by every means possible the efforts of municipal and other officials to curb their outrageous abuses of public right, to say nothing of common sense and decency. So flagrant have been their efforts to secure points of vantage for billboard display, that in Massachusetts, especially, a very strong current of feeling is being aroused, for much of the choicest scenery in the state is being marred and degraded by advertising billboards, and the efforts in park making and the improvement of forest reserves are being made ridiculous by obnoxious advertising. The crusade against the billboard is increasingly active in Chicago, St. Louis and other prominent cities and a means will certainly be found to regulate the business to the full intent of public demand. The Prussian legislature has recently passed a law to prevent the disfigurement of places remarkable for their natural beauty which authorizes the police to abolish any advertising boards or devices that disfigure the landscape, and local authorities have been instructed to see that the law is enforced. Why cannot we follow this good example in every state of the Union?

Parks and Politics.

A paper read before the Boston Convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

The rapidly growing sentiment of creating parks for the congested population of this country needs support and it may be truly said that its greatest achievements are still to come and therefore belong to the future. The era of park making appears upon the historical pages of a city when culture and refinement have penetrated the narrow spheres of commercialism, when the rude make-up of a city has been mastered, and accumulated wealth demands pleasure and comfort. Therefore we find that the introduction of parks occurs at an epoch often injurious to the artistic layout of a great city, and which has to be overcome at an immense cost.

It is perhaps not always true that the motives creating public pleasure grounds are of that true and benevolent character uppermost in the hearts of those desirous for the welfare of their less fortunate fellowmen, but on the contrary come from a selfish desire to build parks and parkways as an incentive to increasing the value of their own land holdings. Whatever may be the original causes, however, the creation of parks by any city must be commended as the first step of municipal art out of doors, and a prime necessity for improving the health and morality of those that have to pass their lives in these congested spots.

Parks come into existence either through a general public demand inspired by men of higher intelligence, broad-minded, and with a love for Nature beautiful, or through the benevolence of some generous, loyal, and public spirited citizen.

Nature and art are to go hand in hand crowned with the highest attainments possible by human conception, thereby adding to the prestige and good name of any city, and making life in these piles of brick and mortar worth living. Park making is a measure, by which, together with other great municipal undertakings, the intelligence of its citizens are judged.

In cities where the creation of parks has been largely due to public legislation, forethought and a careful perusal of the laws framed to convey, maintain and develop acquired lands into beautiful parks, have often been neglected and thus have permitted the first loop-hole for political misuse.

On the character and intelligence of the committee in charge depends the proper selection of lands best suitable, either on account of existing natural beauty, or convenience, and, in reference to population, justly located for park purposes, and the plans adopted for their improvement.

Thus it is readily seen that the very first and most important matter in park affairs is the selection of broad-minded, public-spirited men for the office of park trustees; men whose standing in the community is high, who take pleasure in putting in their spare hours inspecting the parks, who consider the office one of honor exclusively, and altogether are interested in art out-of-doors. With such men at the head of any park system, success is inevitable and is an honor to the city that has been so fortunate. Such men do not seek public office, but must be called upon to serve. But how is it possible to procure good men for park boards, when through inefficient laws, the acute eccentricities or questionable ambition of politicians, a governor or mayor may chop off their official heads without the least warning before the expiration of their term, whether their duties have been honestly and conscientiously discharged or not? How un-American such proceedings are, and yet are nevertheless true; and I may ask what value can a park trustee render when not permitted to remain long enough in office to become familiar with his duties, and the same question may be asked concerning park employees. On the other hand, it is quite different with the political park trustee. He is apparent

everywhere, pushing his claims for recognition to the very doors of the executive home, pointing to his victories on the political battlefield and for which he demands office only to use it for the benefit of his agents. They in return for good services rendered, further the political ambition and selfish interest of their employer and political boss, to the continual detriment of the parks and its supporters. Wherever managements of this character are dominant, their influence is plainly visible.

Statuary of questionable art is accepted, or through an overzealous attempt to procure images of every one's idol, the quiet sylvan scenery of the park has been turned into an ancestral showplace, suggestive of certain of our cemeteries. Buildings of ugly and ill-fitting architecture obtrude upon pastoral meadows or are placed in spots inappropriate for any building. Innovations of all kinds including midways, where the "real thing" kneels down and loads or unloads its merry crew of sight-seers. Visionary tiger-hunts are indulged in from the safe back of a servicable elephant, whose sudden appearance to the timid and unaware park visitor may cause hysterical convulsions. Ice carnivals and dances—all for the good of the party. The advertisements of some merchant who is termed a "good fellow" are thrown upon the canvas at public concerts, running riot with the sacred melodies of Wagner. Floral designs of the most ridiculous and fantastic kinds find themselves perfectly at home in this great aggregation of show fixtures. The products of the conservatories are placed at the disposal of political friends, and free boating and fishing permits are scattered broadcast as bait for the unscrupulous voter. These are undeniable facts, misleading the uneducated as to what a park should be—a place of natural scenery and sylvan beauty brought to his very door-steps, and in which his weary body and overworked nerves can find the needed rest and comfort.

Shrewdness is one of the great traits of the professional politician; so we may often see that to avoid sharp criticism, the appointive power selects one man of "standing" to serve as a target on the park board; but he no sooner finds out his real mission than his resignation is placed at the disposal of the powers that be. Or, perhaps a superintendent of some qualification is selected to carry the misdeeds of the trustees on his shoulders. Has he any manhood at all, his services will be of short duration. Whether the park superintendent is a gardener of the political variety or a professional politician, whose sole duty is drawing his salary, is immaterial—the outcome is ultimately the same and perhaps in favor of the latter, whose attempt at disfiguring the park with inappropriate improvements is usually assured.

That the paying for a plan for proposed park lands, or its execution by a consulting landscape architect, ends the professional service, is folly. Who dare say that after the child is born, it is able to take care of itself? Upon its early education and association depends largely its usefulness in life. So it is with the caretaking of our parks. The development of such vegetation as forms the leading part in the construction of parks, is one of years, and its nursing needs the best of care obtainable. Continual destruction to the park scenery either from natural causes or through such agencies as polluted atmosphere, sewerage, insects, etc., characteristic of city environments needs the watchfulness of the practical and artistic eye, if health and beauty shall dominate, and the scenery be kept intact, or otherwise these agencies when permitted to proceed unrestrained, will soon have changed the once pretty landscape into ruin and desolation, and the

original plan of the designer perverted to the discredit of the city that once adopted it. And how is this to be prevented when supervised by indifferent commissioners and impractical superintendents? The caretaker must be in thorough sympathy with the plans of the designer and to be so, he must be an artist himself. Parks are a necessity for the cultivation and preserving of a love for Nature. They are seats of learning for the average city-bred being, and their influence is plainly visible in shaded streets and pretty home surroundings. Parks are practical schools of horticulture, and the bone and sinew of municipal art out of doors. They are necessary for the self-preservation of those who by free will or through forced circumstances have made their homes in a large city.

And with all these facts—plain undeniable facts—they will be permitted to fall into decay and rot through political mismanagement, a shameful spot upon the fair name of any city. Political supervision tends to destroy the beauty of our parks, promotes the carrying out of inartistic and useless improvements, depreciates real estate values, encourages immoral life and squanders public money; and they do not create for the city what originally was intended—a beautiful park, a lasting monument of nature and art, a practical demonstration of culture and refinement, to which the municipality may point with pride and honor.

That there do exist men with political ambition well quali-

fied for the trusteeship of our parks, is not denied, but these are above party politics and able to resist the detrimental influence of the dominant ward-boss. It has been said that there are visible and invisible park boards—perhaps the invisible are the most dangerous.

Germany can perhaps be taken as a model in park management as it justly is in forestry. There every city or town has its gardener or garden-director, classed in rank with other heads of departments of municipal affairs.

How would it look if an advertisement appeared in one of our horticultural papers calling for a park superintendent for a certain city? This is of usual occurrence in Germany. An examination is held of the applicants, and the highest marked succeeds. The diploma of a college of horticulture, together with years of practical work in the different branches of gardening, are necessary qualifications for such positions. Unquestionably our schools of horticulture and landscape architecture should provide eligible men for the management of our parks, and a "Committee of Municipal Art," recommended by representative art associations and societies of architects, and civil engineers, named by the mayor, should appoint a commissioner of public parks.

The United States Department of Forestry has in its few years of existence shown the value of trained men in its service—let us hope that the municipalities will follow its steps.

JAMES JENSEN.



WASHINGTON SCHOOL, COLORADO SPRINGS, COL. FIRST PRIZE SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Prizes for Home and School Grounds, Colorado Springs, Col.

The El Paso Horticultural Society held its annual flower show at North Park, Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 20 and 21. Over 1,400 entries were made, as against 600 for last year, showing a marked growth of interest which has been stimulated by donations of seeds to the school children. Upon receipt of the seeds they pledged either to exhibit the product of their efforts or write a letter to the manager, Mr. F. F. Horn, stating why they failed to do so.

Several large tents were well filled with flowers and fruits that would do justice to any exhibit of its kind, for whatever can be made to grow in this state

at all is grown to perfection by the scientific use of water. What gardener could not grow flowers, fruit, or vegetables on rich soil in a land of sunshine where water is supplied or withheld at will?

Mr. Harry C. Harris, president of the society, deserves great credit for the splendid services he is rendering the society. It requires no prophet to foretell the inestimable results which he and his associates are securing, not only for Colorado Springs, but this whole Rocky Mountain district.

Mrs. S. B. Walker's exhibit of pressed native wild flowers was especially interesting and instructive to



VIEWS OF PRIZE HOME GROUNDS IN COLORADO SPRINGS, COL. (See opposite page.)
 1—Second Prize Home Grounds, under care of gardener.
 2—First Prize Home Grounds, under care of gardener.
 3—First Prize Home Grounds, under care of owner.
 4—View in Lower Garden, or rear of No. 1.

those who realize the value of keeping close to Nature in all our efforts to substantially beautify the earth.

But the exhibit occupied more ground than was covered by the several large tents. The judges of landscape effects were kept busy a large part of two days visiting the numerous places, both private and public, which competed for the various prizes. The prizes were offered by the city of Colorado Springs, by the Suburban Rapid Transit Co., by the Board of Education and by General William J. Palmer, whose love for the beautiful is doing so much to make Colorado Springs famous as a city of parks and elegant homes.

Mr. R. J. Coryell, former superintendent of the Detroit parks, and myself acted as judges of landscape effects.

The accompanying photographs tell only a small part of the story. In fact, a Colorado irrigated lawn must be seen to be appreciated. Boston has for a long time been the Mecca to which landscape men journey for inspiration, but Boston, as I saw it less than three weeks ago, does not produce anything comparable to a Colorado lawn in August, at least so far as the turf is concerned, but in the matter of shrubs and trees we must at present yield the palm.

The Washington School, illustrated on page 384, was awarded first prize for being the most artistically

arranged, best planted and best maintained grounds connected with any school building. The prize was offered by the Board of Education.

The grounds of Mrs. W. K. Jewett, shown in No. 2 on the preceding page, received the first prize for being the best kept home premises exceeding 50x190 feet in size under care of a hired gardener. This view of the garden, which is called the "Garden of Peace," from the inscription on the sun dial, shows how one may very properly set apart a corner of their grounds in which to gratify their love for flowers without spoiling the general effect, as would be the case if used throughout the lawn.

The home grounds of Mr. T. D. Hetherington, shown in No. 3, were awarded first prize as the best kept home premises under the sole care of the owner—grounds not exceeding 50x190 feet in size. The vines were a feature of this place, and harmonized beautifully with the rustic character of the building.

Nos. 1 and 4 show, respectively, front and rear views of the grounds of Mr. T. D. Pastorius, the second prize for home grounds larger than 50x190 feet in charge of hired gardener. The front view shows the value of using plants near the foundation walls. No. 4 shows the lower garden, and was one of the few places receiving as much or more attention in the rear as in front.

W. W. PARCE. Denver, Colo.

The American League for Civic Improvement.

Second Annual Convention, St. Paul, Sept. 24, 25 and 26.

The second annual convention of the American League for Civic Improvement, held at St. Paul, Minn., September 24, 25 and 26, was in every respect a notable gathering of leaders in the movement for public beauty. The papers and discussions, contributed by men and women of national reputation in their respective fields, gave evidence of the remarkable and wide-spread interest in the work the League has undertaken, and the reports of the officers showed much active and successful work accomplished since the last convention. The sessions were held in the rooms of the St. Paul Commercial Club, and the co-operation of all civic bodies and the city officials of the Twin Cities, who vied with each other in entertaining the delegates, contributed all that was necessary to make the convention a complete success. Not the least of these features of interest were the visits to the parks of St. Paul and Minneapolis, which entertained the guests in the intervals of the business sessions, and furnished practical object lessons that will not soon be forgotten.

First Day, September 24.

At the business session of Wednesday, Mr. Charles M. Loring, of Minneapolis, well known as one of the pioneers of the movement for civic beauty, spoke from

his own wide and active experience on the need of improvement in the small towns and villages of the West. He emphasized the necessity for beauty in school yards, private grounds and parks, and said:

"Almost every country village in the state is a disgrace to civilization when you compare them with the small towns of New England and central New York, where there are public playgrounds, and parks and squares and trees."

He noticed, however, a vast improvement, and indications of an awakening sense of the value of the beautiful, and complimented the Minnesota Agricultural College for the work it had accomplished.

Mr. Edward J. Parker, of Quincy, Ill., former president of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, and vice president of the National Bankers' Association, gave an interesting address on parks, reinforced by facts drawn from observations in many cities of this country and Europe. The keynote of his address was the necessity of anticipating the future growth and needs of a city in laying out its park system. He touched on the literature of the subject, and characterized the park question as probably the most important factor in civic improvement. He told his own experience in Quincy in trying to abolish the ad-

vertising on street lamps and telegraph poles, and complimented St. Paul on the new capitol site and on foresight in having the public buildings in the center of a square, so as to give an opportunity for the proper display of architectural beauty.

The report of Secretary E. G. Routzahn, of Dayton, Ohio, was devoted largely to an account of the expansion of the work of civic improvement throughout the country during the year. He read extracts from many letters showing the encouraging growth of the movement in towns and cities of all sizes.

The other speakers for the first day were: Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago; Archbishop Ireland; Mrs. Florence Kelley, of New York, secretary of the National Consumers' League; Prof. S. B. Green, of the Minnesota Agricultural College; and Earl Layman, secretary of the Civic Improvement League of St. Louis, who told of the results achieved by that organization.

Reports were made by Mrs. Louis McCall, of St. Louis, Frank Chapin Bray, of Chautauqua, Mrs. Francis Sherman, of Milwaukee, Miss M. Eleanor Tarrant, of Louisville, and Mrs. J. E. Turner, of Dallas, Texas.

Second Day, September 25.

The business of the second day, in addition to listening to a number of interesting addresses, consisted in the election of officers and the adoption of resolutions. The following are the new officers: President, Howard C. Heinz, Pittsburg; first vice president, Edmund J. James, Northwestern University, Chicago; second vice president, Mrs. Louis Marion McCall, St. Louis; third vice president, Gen. William J. Palmer, Colorado Springs, Colo.; treasurer, Martin D. Hull, Chicago; corresponding secretary, Charles Zueblin, University of Chicago, Chicago; recording secretary, O. G. McHoward, Chicago; field secretary, E. G. Routzahn, Springfield, Ohio; executive board, Mrs. Conde Hamlin, St. Paul; Edwin L. Shuey, Dayton, Ohio; Clement Studebaker, Jr., South Bend; Frank Chapin Bray, Chicago; Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, Princeton, N. J.; Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Austin, Texas; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa. The executive board was authorized to fill any vacancies that might occur.

The following were among the resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

"The American League for Civic Improvement notes with great pleasure the very general approval which has marked the public reception of the suggestion for a model city exhibit at the St. Louis exposition, first made at the Buffalo convention of the league. Recognizing the great importance of this municipal art and science exhibit and its preparation and development in a practical and efficient manner, this convention most cordially indorses the plans which have been placed before the exposition management by Albert Kelsey, and urges their adoption."

"Resolved, That the American League for Civic Improvement recommends to the favorable consideration of the St. Louis exposition authorities the establishment of a model school garden as one of the features of the exposition in connection with the model city and model farm at St. Louis in 1904.

"Resolved, That the American League for Civic Improvement favors the introduction in the public school system of the country of a method of instruction in civic improvement so that its principles may be taught in the schools."

The speakers for this day, and their subjects, were as follows: Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, spoke on billboards and advertising signs; Prof. W. W. Folwell, of Minneapolis, "The City Beautiful;" Dr. E. W. Bemis, of Cleveland, Ohio, "Practical Municipal Reform;" Dr. Justus Ohage, of St. Paul, told of the work of street cleaning, abating the smoke nuisance, garbage collection, etc., in that city. The afternoon session was devoted to the arts and crafts movement, and was addressed by Mrs. Martin W. Sherman, Miss Colter and Principal George Weitbrecht, of the Mechanic Arts School.

Third Day, September 26.

The last day of the convention was given over to practical field work in visiting the parks of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and inspecting the free public baths at Harriet Island under the guidance of Dr. Ohage. Members of the Woman's Civic League and the Commercial Club accompanied the visitors, who were well entertained in Minneapolis by members of the Park Board and their wives. A cordial welcome to the city was extended by Prof. W. W. Folwell, president of the Minneapolis Park Board, and Mr. C. M. Loring, the father of the Minneapolis park system.

The feature of the day was the address by Prof. Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago, president of the league. The subject of his address was, "A Decade of Civic Improvement." He commented especially on the advancement made in the last ten years in civil service and municipal and public reforms of many kinds. Improvements in the metropolitan park systems made in the last ten years constituted the greater part of his very interesting talk. The majority of the great park systems of the United States, said Mr. Zueblin, had been started in the last decade, including those at Boston, Harrisburg, Pa. and Washington, D. C. The exceptions cited were: Stockbridge, Mass., started in 1853; the bath building in Milwaukee started in 1889; and Central Park, New York, which was projected in 1851.

The other addresses were: "Louisville Playgrounds," by Miss M. Eleanor Tarrant, of Louisville, Ky.; and "School Reform," by Miss W. E. D. Scott, of Princeton, N. J., a member of the Woman's Educational Association, of New York City.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials.

A paper read by Robert Cameron before the Boston Convention of Cemetery Superintendents.

In a short paper like this one it is manifestly impossible to do more than call attention to some of the best of the many useful and showy hardy herbaceous perennials that can be grown and used to ornament and give effect in cemetery plantations. Therefore, my object is to recommend and treat briefly plants that bloom in early spring and onwards until late autumn; and also to show a few of the many ways in which they may be used to advantage.

Herbaceous perennials are plants having perennial roots with tops that die down to the ground annually, such as Delphiniums, Pæonies, Veronicas, grasses and ferns. There are many other species which have evergreen leaves, and are usually placed under the above heading, such as some of the Pentstemons, Saxifragas, evergreen creeping Phlox, *Semprevivens*, and some Sedums.

Hardy herbaceous perennials are exceedingly important in landscape work, and although many of our landscape architects do not give them the same rank in importance as they do to hardy trees and shrubs, nevertheless some of them ask us to imitate Nature, and if we do, we find She always gives us a generous supply of herbaceous perennials well intermixed with the trees and shrubs. Probably the actual reason why they do not stand as high in their estimation as trees and shrubs is that this class of hardy plants are so numerous that it requires more careful selection than any other class to do effective work with them. Any one who knows a Phlox, a Pæony, a larkspur, an oriental poppy, a Japan Iris or Japan Anemone will admit that many perennials are very beautiful, but they will also admit that there are many which are not so showy and useful for ornamental purposes. Consequently, a person has to have a good knowledge of this kind of plants to get the best results. He not only requires to know the height, the habit and color of the flowers of the plants, but he also ought to have good taste to arrange the various plants so that the flowers which are in bloom at any given time shall group well in form and color. It also requires study and forethought to get the best and most suitable plants for the different seasons.

One of the most common ways of growing herbaceous perennials is in the mixed border. The first step to take in making a border of this kind is to select a suitable location. There are many fitting locations to be found in cemeteries, such as alongside a drive, a fence, a walk, an avenue, the foreground of shrubby beds, or at the foot of a stone wall. There is one precaution that ought to be taken when selecting a location, that is, if possible, not to place the border near large trees, as the roots of the trees will deprive the perennials of their nourishment.

The outline of the border is not important; it may be straight, curved or irregular, according to the situation.

After selecting the location the next consideration is the soil. If of moderate depth, any kind of soil will grow the plants, that is, many of the kinds, provided that plenty of manure is given; but a deep loam, if well trenched, of medium texture that does not need an annual supply of manure is the best. Of course, all have not such a soil at their command, and therefore recourse must be had to supplying the most suitable ingredients to the varying soils that have to be dealt with. A deep loam, if well trenched and given a good dressing of well-rotted manure, will need little if any other dressing for three or four years. This is of great importance, both as regards saving of labor and well doing of the plants, as many kinds of herbaceous perennials attain their most perfect development when left undisturbed for years. Clay

soils should be trenched at least two feet deep, and plenty of leaf soil worked in with the manure.

In the arrangement of the plants in the border it is a matter of taste, but here I would advise the grouping style, which consists of planting a number of plants in a mass, the aim being to obtain color in such quantity as to prove effective when seen from a distance. The taller growing kinds should be arranged at the back, and the dwarf kinds confined to the front of the border, but a too strict line of uniformity of height should be scrupulously avoided and pains should be taken to so dispose of the plants as to color that there shall be no violent or jarring contrasts. The time of flowering of the different kinds should be thought of, so that there may be throughout the season a regular dispersion of bloom over the entire border. The best example I have ever seen of this grouping style was last year at Drummond Castle, Perthshire, Scotland. Indeed, it was a surprise to me.

Every fourth year we dig all the plants from our herbaceous borders and trench the ground. In this process of trenching the earth is completely turned over to the depth of two feet, and we work into the soil a liberal supply of well-rotted cow manure. In turning over the soil to this depth it gives an opportunity to remove all roots and weeds from the soil. Not only does the soil need enriching, but there are many of the strong growing kinds of herbaceous plants that need lifting and breaking up; the plants degenerate, the growth becomes weak, the flowers small and few in number, examples of such are Phloxes, Delphiniums, Asters, Rudbeckias and Chrysanthemums. When overhauling the border in this way there are many plants that require just as careful handling as if moving a large tree. The plants are very sensitive to rough handling, and if not done with care they do not grow or flower as well for some time afterwards; examples of such plants are *Adonis Vernalis*, *Statice latifolia*. *Clematis recta*, if not lifted and planted with care, does not grow more than eighteen inches the first season, when it ought to grow four feet. The best time to do this kind of work is in September; the nights begin to get cool then, and we are liable to get showers and the soil has not lost any of its warmth and the plants are able to make new roots and growth before winter sets in.

During July and August there is always a scarcity of bloom in the mixed herbaceous border, and there are many places that need filling up, as some of the plants that bloom in the early spring die down, such as oriental poppies and all early flowering bulbs. The empty spaces which these plants leave are not pleasing, and can be filled with such good annuals as Zinnias, Tagetes, Asters, Phlox, Drummondia and many others which give a profusion of bloom during the summer months.

The only care the borders need during the summer is keeping the ground clear of weeds, cutting out dead leaves and stems, and tying up such kinds as need support. A few words on tying and staking will not be out of place here. A plant should not be tied that is at all likely to be self-supporting. The height of the stakes never ought to exceed the height of the plants and the ties should not be drawn so tightly that the plants present a broom-like appearance. In dry weather the strong growing kinds need a liberal supply of water.

There is an endless supply of hardy plants that can be used in the herbaceous border, but I will only mention twenty-five of the best spring and early summer flowering kinds, and twenty-five of the best late summer and autumn flowering kinds. For the early kinds, the following are exceedingly

good perennials: *Alyssum saxatile*, with its golden yellow flowers; *Aquilegias*, several species, *caerulea*, *glandulosa*, *Stuarti* and *Chrysanth* being the best; *Arabis albida*, *Phlox procumbens*, *P. Subulata* and its varieties are showy dwarf plants; *Polemonium reptans* and *caerulea* are good for blue colors; *Stellaria Holostea* has numerous white star-shaped flowers; *Veronicas*, many kinds, the choicest being *repestis*, *gentianoides*, *incana*, *paniculata* and *latifolia*; *Pentstemons*, which are hardy and reliable, are *P. Digitalis*, *diffusus*, *ovatus*, *barbatus*, *barbatus*, var. *Torreyi*, and *pubescens*; *Pyrethrum roseum*, very fine, has many forms, both double and single, the single flowers are very pleasing; *Clematis recta* has panicles of beautiful white flowers; *Dianthus barbatus* and many other species are good; *Campanula Carpatica* makes tufts of blue; *Delphiniums*, many kinds, and all are exceptionally showy plants; *Dicentra spectabilis*, or bleeding heart, is one of the most graceful hardy plants we have in early summer; *Orobis vernus*, fine early dwarf pea flowered plant; *Lychnis Chalcedonica* and *Viscaria fl. pl.* are both good; *Primula veris* and *vulgaris* and their varieties are well known; *Campanula persicifolia* and its white flowered variety are of medium height bell flowers; *Paeonias*, herbaceous kinds, are all beautiful; *Papaver orientale* and its varieties are without doubt the showiest of hardy plants; German Irises are good border plants and will flourish in almost any situation; *Iris laevigata* from Japan is extra fine for late summer, but requires more moisture than the German Irises. *Geranium sanguinea* is about a foot in height and has a profusion of red flowers; *Baptisia australis* gives good racemes of blue flowers in June; *Erigeron speciosus* and *Aster alpinus* are the two best early compositae we have.

For late flowering kinds the following are good: *Aconitum autumnale*; *Anemone Japonica* and its varieties; the best Asters for border use are *Novae-Angliae* and its varieties, *Aster turbinellus* and *Aster Shortii*, *Bocconia cordata*, *Boltonia latissuama* are tall, showy plants; *Platycodon grandiflorum* is a grand perennial and flowers for several months; *Coreopsis grandiflora*, *Dictamnus fraxinella* and *Gaillardia grandiflora* are choice perennials; *Helianthus mollis*, *Helenium autumnale* and *Hoopesii* are good plants for the back row in the border; *Monarda didyma* is the best of the horse mints; *Pyrethrum aliginosum*, when well grown, is very showy; the best of the *Rudbeckias* are *speciosa*, *sub-tomentosa*, and *golden glow*; *Scabiosa caucasica* is the finest of all the species of *Scabios*; *Statice latifolia* is the best of the sea lavenders; *Veronica subseissilis* is very choice; *Sedum spectabile* is the handsomest of the *Stonecrops*; *Oenothera Missouriensis* has the largest flowers of all the evening primroses; *Eryngium amethystinum* has roundish heads of flowers with a very striking blue color; the best of the day lilies are *Hemerocallis flava*, *Dumortierii* and *fulva*. To these might be added foxgloves, hollyhocks and the late flowering *Phloxes*.

Some of the best bulbous plants for the borders are: *Allium Moly*; *Bulbocodium vernum*, *Camassia esculenta*, and *C. Fraseri*; the different species and varieties of *Crocus*, *Erythroniums*, *Frittilarias*, *Snowdrops*, *Hyacinths*, *Lilies*, *Grape Hyacinths*; *Narcissus*, many species and varieties; *Puschkinia scilloides*, *Scilla siberica* and *Campanulata*, *Tulips*, the species are very showy, some of them, such as *T. Gesneriana*, *T. cornuta*, and best of all is *T. Greigi*.

It is not only well to know what to plant, but sometimes it is well to know also the plants that are not desirable for border culture. Some of the plants are recommended in catalogues, but if they once get into the border they are constantly a source of trouble and expense. They spread so rapidly that they kill the weaker plants that grow near them. The most troublesome of these are *Achillea serrata*, the variegated

Aegopodium Podagraria, *Anemone Pennsylvanica*, *Saponaria officinalis*, *Stachys Palustris* and *Heliopsis laevis*.

In many cemeteries there are ideal spots for rock gardens where a host of herbaceous plants can be grown. In rock gardens tender greenhouse plants are out of place. Although there are many alpine plants that we can't grow in our climate, nevertheless we have plenty herbaceous and bulbous plants to use. When the suitable location is found there are few more interesting features of out-of-door gardening than this, and in early spring and at Decoration Day there would be no spot in the cemetery as pleasing as the Rock Garden.

The herbaceous border and the rock garden are not the only places where hardy perennials can be used with good effect. Some of them are beautiful when naturalized in different parts of the grounds. Many of the spring flowering bulbs do admirably planted in the grass, that is, if the grass is not cut before the foliage of the bulbs withers. *Narcissus poeticus* is especially fine when grown in this way. At Prof. Sargent's place, in Brookline, Mass., it is grown beautifully in this way and is a magnificent sight when in bloom. Bulbs such as *Crocuses* and *Scillas* that are planted in places where the grass has to be cut before the foliage of the bulbs matures, has generally to be planted every year. This ought not to be an objection to those beautiful bulbs, as they are so very cheap now. The tall summer and autumn flowering *Compositae*, such as *Heleniums*, *Rudbeckias*, *Helianthus*, *Silphiums*, *Asters* and *Golden Rods* make a splendid showing when planted amongst shrubbery. *Lilies* are at their best when planted in *Rhododendron* beds. Along water margins there are many plants which lend themselves very pleasingly and give excellent effects, such are *Irises*, *Cardinal flowers*, *Lythrus*, and many kinds of grasses. I recollect a tasteless arrangement I saw in a cemetery, a large pond encircled with a double row of *Salvia Splendens*.

Another use which the large growing perennials are admirably adapted for is to produce subtropical effects. There are quite a few plants that can be used in this way. For example, *Helianthus*, *Silphiums*, *Bocconias*, *Arundo Donax*, *Eulalia Japonica* and its varieties, *Aralias*, *Acanthus*, *Polygonums*, *Rheums*, *Heracleums*, *Centaureas*, *Eryngiums* and *Echinops*.

There are many hardy and half hardy perennials which make showy and attractive beds on the lawn. *Silene pendula* and the forget-me-nots, which are grown as annuals, make excellent beds for early spring. *Phlox procumbens*, *P. subulata* and *P. reptans* are also good for early work. *Stellaria Holostea* is very good for white. The dwarf *Veronicas* are all good in early summer. The tall growing *Phloxes*, *Paeonias*, *Irises* and the tall, graceful grasses all lend themselves readily to this kind of work.

There are many inquiries about perennials that will grow under trees. I have found the following very satisfactory: *Vancouveria hexandra*, all kinds of *Funkias*, *Pachysandras*, *Hepaticas*, *Asarum Europaeum*, *Ajuga reptans*, *Orobis vernus*, *Lily-of-the-Valley* and many kinds of ferns.

The propagation is either by seed, cuttings or division of the plants. Every cemetery ought to have a small nursery and grow their own plants, instead of buying them. Plants are easily raised from seed and can be raised in quantity.

The winter protection of herbaceous perennials is important. Plants that are not reliably hardy can be protected with any material which is not too moist or close. Most of the perennial plants that are in ordinary cultivation need no protection, but in the Eastern States we find that a coating of some material that keeps them from excessive freezing and thawing during the winter is very beneficial to the plants. If barnyard manure is used, a double advantage is obtained, the

plants are kept in good condition, and from the leachings during the winter the plants obtain food. Leaves of deciduous trees, pine leaves and hay are all good for protection. The dressing for protection should not be applied until the ground is well frozen; that will be about the first of December. The covering need not be very thick, two or three inches is enough. The covering is not intended to keep out the frost so much as to prevent alternate freezing and thawing, by which the plants are thrown out of the ground, the roots broken and exposed to the sun and air. If the ground is kept frozen all winter this trouble is avoided. The covering should be removed as soon as the weather will permit in the spring.

A short time ago I made a tour through the different cemeteries and graveyards around Boston, to see what was used in the way of herbaceous perennials. I was disappointed to see the small number that was used. I don't want to run down the tender bedding plants, as there is plenty of room in our large cemeteries for all kinds of plants, from the American elm and the tropical palms down to the Alpine Drabas, not

more than an inch in height. What I do want to point out is that the man who has not the greenhouses to raise the tender plants need not be discouraged. He has ample material to select from amongst deciduous trees, evergreen trees, shrubbery of all kinds, and herbaceous perennials. The species and varieties of tender bedding plants are so few in number compared with the hundreds of hardy perennials that a person is able to select from. There are no bedding plants that will compare with Irises, larkspurs, daffodils, lilies and many others. It is so monotonous in our cemeteries, almost wherever you go in them, you find Geraniums, Coleus, Salvias and Heliotrope. Another point in favor of the hardy plants is that long before the Geranium, Coleus, Heliotrope or Salvia have left their warm quarters in the greenhouses we have enjoyed the charming early spring flowers such as Scillas, snowdrops, Crocuses, Tulips, Hyacinths, Phlox, Arabis, Hepaticas and Violets. Not only have we the hardy plants in the early spring, but also late in the fall, when all our tender plants are housed.

Model for Fountain of the Great Lakes.

By Students of the Chicago Art Institute.

The accompanying illustration shows a symbolic design for a "Fountain of the Great Lakes," modeled by students of the Art Institute of Chicago. It is joyous in atmosphere, skilfully modeled, and would be happily placed against a background of foliage in a park in any of the lake cities.

The surmounting figure represents Lake Superior. She leans slightly toward the left and holds out to her right a shell from which the water flows into another held by "Huron," who stands just beneath her. Bending over at Huron's right is her twin sister, "Michigan," holding a jug of water which she empties into the shell. At the left is "Erie," who looks expectantly at "Michigan" and holds her shell to pass the water on to "Ontario," who crouches with her shell in one hand while with the other she splashes the water on its way down the St. Lawrence. The figures were modeled, respectively, by Misses Nellie V. Walker, Angelica McNulty, Clara Leonard, Lily Schoenbrun, and Edith Parker, members of Mr. Lorado Taft's life classes in sculpture.

The conception is particularly happy for a fountain, and is admirably in touch with nature, making it well suited to the natural element predominating in modern parks. The theme is imaginative and poetic in suggestion, and the figures well symbolize the lakes they represent. They are successfully placed to form a well-balanced group, and are modeled with spirit and deftness of touch.

Another pretentious piece of work modeled by Mr. Taft's class is a life-size "Funeral Group," representing a primitive burial. Ten draped figures, bearing a sarcophagus, compose the group, two of them walking in front with bowed heads, and two with upturned faces bringing up the rear. The work is impressive and dignified, and the severe lines of face, form, and drapery are well wrought.

There were 2,339 students enrolled at the Art Institute during the past year, with 119 in the department of sculpture, and the work accomplished has been unusually successful.



MODEL FOR FOUNTAIN OF THE GREAT LAKES.

Tree Planting.

The accompanying photograph of the roots of an elm tree was recently taken after one year's growth from time of transplanting. The broken, bruised tree roots, so often twisted into holes, far too small for them, seldom put forth new growth, but more often rot back to the point where the root branches.

If the roots of the tree to be transplanted are cut off smoothly with a sharp knife a new growth of rootlets start at once and form a continuous band of rootlets around the end of each root so prepared. If these rootlets are well surrounded with good soil and supplied with moisture they are soon at work supplying food and moisture to trunk, branch, twig and leaf.

SID J. HARE.



ELM ROOTS, ONE YEAR AFTER TRANSPLANTING. END OF ROOT WAS CUT OFF SMOOTHLY WHEN TRANSPLANTED.

The Cemeteries of Boston.

The enjoyment of living is increased by the knowledge that after life's fitful decay we are sure of a final resting place, remote from the haunts of men, mid scenes of beauty. Even if we believe that death ends all, there is a peculiar satisfaction in knowing that when our beloved ones come to do homage to our mortal remains their grief will be modified by that which is most comforting and beautiful in nature and art in the environments of our final home.

As a rule the cemeteries about Boston are arranged with an agreeable unity of design, the parts, even individual lots, being subordinate to an agreeable whole. In some of the older burying grounds the folly of the old idea that every one has the right to express his sense of loss and his recognition of the merits of the departed in such fashion as may seem to him appropriate is shown, but in the newer cemeteries the work of the stone cutter is subordinate to that of nature. No individual desire to mark a grave with eccentric memorials or flowers and shrubs are allowed to interfere with a design that is not for the one, but for the many, an effort to create one large and lovely dwelling for the dead rather than a series of unlvely patches unrelated in design and ruinous to the general beauty of the scene by their lack of harmony.

They come near to the ideals of *Garden and Forest*, written ten years ago, "Restfulness and peace, what else do we need in our last home? Shall not the fresh flowers strewn by some loving hand upon our lowly couch be the best token we are unforgotten? Why, then, should our final sleeping place be pranked out with marble and gaudy show of blossom? Rather let some quiet gray stone indicate our resting place and evergreen ivy drape it with its somber leaflets, while over all may arch the boughs of ancient trees that shall bestrew it in spring with blossoms, and in autumn with the soft covering of its falling leaves.

The reason for simplicity in burial places is obvious. It is not here that the memory of the wise and good is to be preserved, that lives in the minds of men. Here lies the common dust of which we are all made and to which we are to return.

There is something peculiarly restful in the naturalness of the cemeteries of which Newton and Walnut Hills are notable examples. Such stretches of wood and meadows are in pleasing contrast to the stiff beds of foliage plants, gaudy blossoms and ghostly statues and inartistic headstones of the older cemeteries. In these beautiful cities of the dead the visitor is delighted with the grand groups of trees, the well considered arrangements of shrubs and flowers appropriate to the scenes which give to the whole ground a dignity and impressiveness forever to be associated in men's minds with those they have loved and lost. The drives and walks wind about under the oaks and walnuts in soft and pleasing curves, while the shrubbery and undergrowth stimulate the natural product of such sequestered woody places. There are no divisions between the lots, no raised mounds to indicate graves. "The turf is closely clipped and green, the wild shrubbery clusters round it, the birds sing overhead and the effect is sweet and solemnizing, as it should be in man's last resting place." * * * * Here the mind naturally turns to reflection and nothing detracts it from those sweet and serious thoughts which best befit the last home of those we love. There is no consciousness of display, no showy cenotaph to inspire curiosity. All is dignified, unpretending and appropriate. In this, as in the Quaker graveyards, one feels satisfied that nothing is done for show, but reverently, and with a desire that, in the last home, no man shall overtop his fellow with show of monument or brilliant floral adornment of his grave, but that all shall be equal in the simplicity and dignity of death."

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY
FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

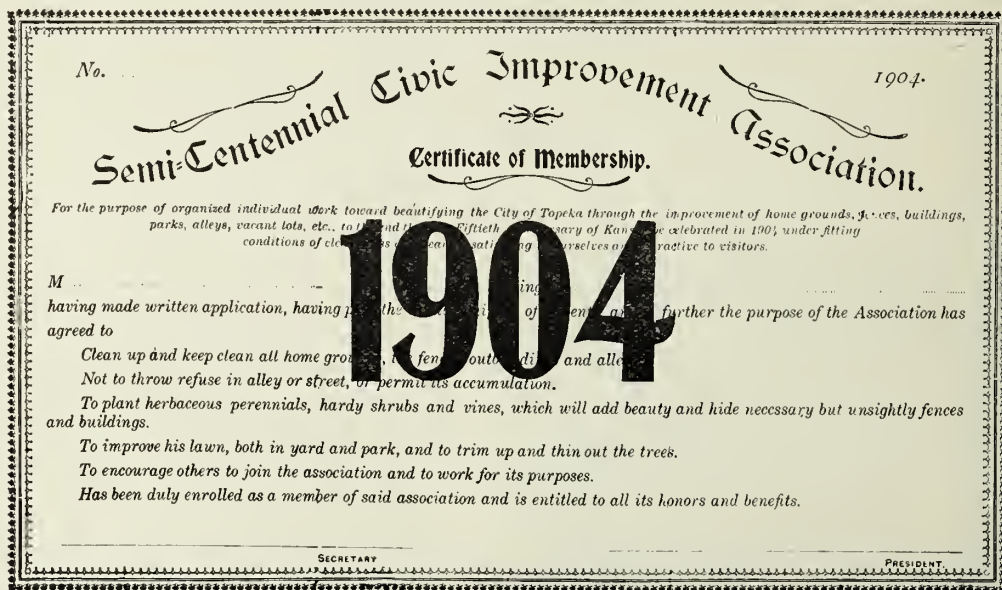
THE TOPEKA CENTENNIAL AND OTHER NOTES.

So far as heard from, Topeka, Kans., is at the head of the class; is, indeed, in a class apart, in outlining a hard-headed, business-like scheme of improvement work. Nothing short of a left-hand miracle (that means the antithesis of a miracle of goodness, doesn't it?) can put a stop to the well-mapped-out career of the Semi-Centennial Civic Improvement Association of Topeka. Its entire plan is so good on its face, that it seems almost invidious to attempt to go behind the drop-curtain of its certificate of membership, and other

course, means the arrangement that best meets the practical requirements.

This end can only be reached by placing definite standards before the individuals who are to produce the great results desired, and means to that end must be at once forthcoming if the results are to be artistically worth while.

We would suggest that those means should be multiplied, but that the first, and probably the most available, is to arrange an exhibit of pictures, any kind obtainable—photographs, half-tones, paintings, etchings, engravings, sketches, or what not, illustrating the best ideas of landscape art as applied to the various phases of the work to be undertaken or now under way, as: the principles of planting design for home grounds, street planting, etc., with a group of pictures to illustrate every branch of the planting and the pruning to



FAC-SIMILE OF TOPEKA SEMI-CENTENNIAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

printed matter, and suggest that there would seem to be one dangerous rock that, looming up directly in the way, may serve to wreck its efforts despite the nearly perfect chart it is steering by.

The practical side of its plan, as clearly shown by subjoined copies of its principal printed matter, is well-thought out and admirable, but—what about the artistic direction of this work?

What, for instance, is to be the *standard* in the matter of front and of back yard planting, the planting of school grounds, the planting of vacant lots, the arrangement of perennials, vines, etc., included in its suggested work and in its prize list, and in the “trimming” or pruning of trees and shrubs?

Such an undertaking as is projected (even under way) in Topeka is so good practically that the very highest artistic excellence is demanded. No individual worker in it should be permitted to “go it alone” in the matter of artistic arrangement,—which, of

be done in carrying out the proposed work at Topeka. If obtainable, the first step should be to put a copy of L. H. Bailey’s Cornell Bulletin, No. 121, “Suggestions for the Planting of Shrubbery,” into the hands of every member of the association.

Lectures on landscape gardening by experts and by artistic amateurs should prove an interesting and instructive educational feature, especially if such talks are fitly illustrated by lantern slides.

Dear Miss Topeka, kindly appreciate our good intentions in making these suggestions (which are quite as applicable to other improvement societies as to yours), and please do not overlook the fact that art is the basis of excellence in planting, whether it is done in a back yard or in a park; that such defects as badly-placed, illy-chosen or incorrectly pruned trees and shrubs become more glaring as time passes, and are at all times a standing advertisement of the planter’s ignorance of the greatest art the world knows, which is

landscape art,—the one art in which everyone has a close, personal interest.

The illustration shows a fac-simile of the face of the Topeka membership certificate, on the reverse side of which are the following instructions:

How to Cultivate Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

Most of these plants will grow where any plants will. Good garden soil, warm and light, rather than cold and heavy, is preferable. They do not do well in wet and undrained soil. Fine manure, carefully forked-in each spring, pays in better plants and more flowers. In setting plants, break up and mellow the soil for a spade's depth. Fill the hole, which is half deeper than roots are long, with water. Set the plant in, spread the roots well so that none will remain in a dense mass. Work the soil well in among them, taking care that no hollow places are left. Press the soil firmly in against the roots. Cover with fine rich dirt on top; or better still with well-rotted manure. Now water sparingly.

In the summer the weeds should be kept down and the soil stirred enough to keep the surface dirt light and open. As the flowers pass their prime the flowering stems should be cut away, not as a matter of neatness, but to prevent the plant from exhausting itself in perfecting seeds. If seeds are wanted, leave a sufficient number of stems. All hardy plants are benefitted by a slight covering during winter. Nothing is better than straw or leaves, which should be thrown on after the ground has begun to freeze. While not absolutely necessary, this winter covering protects the plants from the effects of alternate freezing and thawing, and they bloom the stronger for it.

Why Hardy Herbaceous Plants Should be Cultivated.

1. *For their beauty.* Great variety in the habit of the plant. Much diversity and beauty of foliage with flowers of interminable variety in form and color. In time of blooming they range from earliest spring to latest autumn. By a proper selection, a continuous bloom can be kept up during the entire season.

2. *For their permanence.* When the foliage fades or frost ends their career, that is not the last of them, they will appear stronger and more beautiful the next spring.

3. *For their dividends.* One can give away the increase and still be as rich as he was before. At the same time he can do good to his neighbors and friends by adding to their enjoyment.

4. *For their ease of culture.* When once planted they may usually be left for three or four years, and in some cases much longer, requiring little or no care.

5. *For their flowers.* They are generally abundant bloomers, and many are excellent for cut flowers.

The following announcement is also issued in the form of a neatly printed leaflet:

*The Semi-Centennial Civic Improvement Association,
Topeka, Kansas.*

has for its object and particular business the beautifying of the home grounds, streets, alleys and public grounds of the city as a preparation for a semi-centennial celebration in 1904, of the bill organizing the Territory of Kansas. The annual dues for membership is 25 cents, which will entitle to participation in reduced prices in the purchase of hardy plants and seeds.

Prizes.

1. For the greatest improvement in back yards in each precinct: First prize, \$3.00; second prize, \$1.00.

2. For the greatest improvement in premises in each ward, to include alley, parking, gutters, outhouses, barns, fences

and trees: First prize, \$5.00; second prize, \$3.00.

3. For each of the public schools showing marked improvement and good condition: Prize—A picture, cast or something appropriate for the school.

4. For the best improvement on vacant grounds in the ward, not less than one lot: First prize, \$5.00; second prize, \$3.00.

5. For the best improved premises in rented homes, the improvements to be made by tenant. Prizes by awards: First prize, \$3.00; second prize, \$2.00.

6. For the best collection in each precinct of hardy herbaceous perennials planted in the fall of 1902; for the best general display of bulbs planted in the fall of 1902; for the best collection of native Kansas plants; for the best display of climbers or vines and for the best display of shrubs planted in the fall of 1902, suitable prizes will be given.

7. For the best essay on "How to Improve the Back Yard" by any undergraduate of the public schools, the competitor exhibiting a yard of his or her own planting, a special prize of \$10.

8. To the boy who earns the most money in mowing and trimming lawns and helping people with their lawns between May 27, 1902, and October 1, 1902, a lawn mower is offered as a prize, also a scythe and silver plated oil can.

The above prizes are offered by the Executive Committee of the Semi-Centennial Civic Improvement Association for the year 1903, except where otherwise stated. The Association meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m., in the rooms of the Commercial Club, 627 Kansas avenue. The first Saturday of each month has been especially designated as "Cleaning-up-day" and everyone is urged to observe it to the end of making Topeka the cleanest, healthiest and prettiest city in the United States.

All persons joining will be entitled to buy through the Association, flower seeds, herbaceous perennials, hardy shrubs, bulbs, grass seeds, vines, and climbers at wholesale prices.

* * *

The Newbury (Mass.) Improvement Society is placing tablets on the houses of its early settlers, among them the Ilsley house, which was one of the first ordinaries (taverns), 1650-60, of the town and which, with alterations and with buildings long since demolished, furnished public entertainment for many years.

* * *

At the first regular fall meeting of the Village Improvement Society of Bridgewater (Mass.), it was decided to make the improvement of the approaches to the town a special feature, and a committee was appointed to select the first one to be undertaken and to consider the best method of treating it. In this connection, it was also decided to persuade the owners of wooded tracts to be cut, to leave a row of trees on the roadside. Would that all western improvement workers might turn their attention to wood,—in the same and in similar lines. This department has frequently called attention to the advisability and desirability of making the approaches to villages and towns not only "good," but "beautiful." Line them with shade trees, with groups and bands and borders of shrubbery, and plant or protect all of the pretty wildling herbaceous plants that will thrive. Could any-

thing be more charming than the wild thorns, wild crabs, wild roses, dogwoods, etc., etc., that are found growing wild along many country roads?

One day in driving through the "wild park" that is being developed by O. C. Simonds out at Cherry Hills, the beautiful farm of H. N. Higinbotham, near Joliet, we came upon his men engaged in setting out a colony of May apples along the borders of the road as it passed through the lowland adjacent to Hickory Creek. Just the thing one would expect to find in such a loca-

tion,—the appropriate thing and the beautiful thing, because appropriate. One would have to look for a long time before finding a colony of May apples in a made park no matter how fitting they might be to available situations. Every one who has a piece of native woods to be transformed into a park, would do well to take a long and a strong look at the Cherry Hill park woodland. It is called the Forest of Arden, and richly deserves its name.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

The Free Use of Roses.

The many new kinds and classes of roses that have been lately introduced have made it possible to use these beautiful flowers in a great variety of ways. People who delight in roses have often been content with beds of Teas and Hybrids, grown largely for the sake of cut flowers, rather than for the beauty of the bushes themselves, or with a view to making artistic garden-pictures of their pleasure grounds. But now, with the introduction of so many climbing, rambling, scrambling, and trailing sorts of roses, there is no plant that is more important for its many possibilities in the decoration of our gardens, and none that can be used in so many beautiful ways.

Take, for instance, the Rugosa rose and its hybrids. These are all of them especially well adapted for introduction into our shrubberies. Most of them spread rapidly, and soon form fine clumps. They give an abundance of bloom throughout the season, the foliage is handsome, healthy, and takes on fine coloring in the Fall; and the fruits are almost as ornamental as the flowers. One of the finest of the new Rugosa hybrids is called Conrad T. Meyer, and is said to be a cross between *R. rugosa* and *Gloire de Dijon*. The flowers are large and of a clear silvery rose. It is of vigorous growth and is said to remarkably hardy. In that case it ought to be a very valuable rose. Other good varieties are *Blanc Double de Coubert* and *Mme. G. Brulant*, both with white flowers. None of these roses are suitable for beds of Teas and Hybrid teas, or for mixing with the so-called Hybrid Remontants, as they are of too vigorous growth for the rose garden proper. In clumps by themselves, or in shrubberies they are in their proper place.

For the margins of streams, for use in half-shaded places, and along walks in the wilder parts of the grounds, or the wild garden, no plants are more charming than the Sweetbrier and its lovely hybrids, lately introduced by that skillful amateur rosarian, Lord Penzance. These can also be introduced into shrubberies, and some of them are of vigorous growth and can be trained to arch over a foot-path by the simple process of planting one on each side of a narrow walk, and tying the tops together at the height of six or seven feet. We have made several arches here

in this manner, and find these hybrids healthy and beautiful. While they bloom but once, the foliage with its aromatic fragrance makes them attractive at all times. They are also pretty in fruit. *Green Mantle*, *Lord and Lady Penzance*, *Brenda*, *Minna*, and *Anne of Gierstein* are among the most attractive of these that we have tried, but all of them that we have seen are beautiful and desirable where room can be afforded them.

The *Prairie Rose*, *Rosa setigera*, is exceedingly useful for parks and wild gardens. It forms a charming fountain of green, as its habit is to grow erect for three or four feet, and then to arch over until its branches touch the ground. It is perhaps seen to better advantage, however, if given the support of a group of evergreens, or a pile or brush, or a fallen log or stump to scramble over. Here we plant it in a copse of young cedar bushes, and carpet the ground under the bushes with some of the *Wichuraiana* hybrids, most of which bloom at the same time. A rough bank can be made a beautiful object by covering it with these *Wichuraiana* hybrids, planting them at the top so that they can trail down the sides of the bank. In this way we have lately converted an ugly clay bank that skirts the side of a carriage drive into a very pretty picture. In planting the roses large holes were dug near the top of the bank, but not on the summit, as that is used as a foot-path. These holes were made two feet deep and eighteen inches in diameter, and filled in with a rich compost of good garden loam and cow manure. In this compost the roses have grown well, sending long shoots down the sides of the bank. The *Pink Roamer*, the *Gardenia*, *Jersey Beauty*, *Manda's Triumph*, the type *Wichuraiana*, and *Mrs. Lovett* are the kinds that we have used to cover this bank, but there are many other fine hybrids of recent introduction well adapted for such purposes, as well as for rock work, arches, pergolas and trellises.

For such uses, and for walls and verandas there is an increasing number of rambling and climbing roses; but only to enumerate and describe the half of them would make this article far too long. At some future time we will be glad to give our experience with some of the best of these. DANSKE DANDRIDGE.

Hydrangea Hortensia.

The Hydrangea Hortensia is one of the best known of old favorite plants. Since my boyhood days, now 50 years ago, I have known of it as a common plant, sometimes as a hardy plant, at others as a greenhouse one, depending on what part of the world I was in. Then, of late years, the florists have taken hold of it as an Easter plant, growing it in pots not too large for the ever increasing customers who must have pot plants for that joyous occasion.

In the vicinity of Philadelphia we are on the border land between the North and the South, and time and again do I find it to be the limit of endurance for many southern trees and shrubs, such as the Sweet Gum, Willow Oak, Magnolia grandiflora and Quercus falcata, all but the Magnolia being indigenous here, and extending north but little further. In the same way many Japanese plants live out with us, especially when a little sheltered. I have thought an illustration of the Hydrangea Hortensia as a hardy plant here would interest many and prove its hardiness. The specimen is growing in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, and has had no protection whatever the previous winter, save what its position gave it. As will be seen, it has a wall behind it, which is on the south side. This is in its favor, as it is well known that shade from the sun in winter is a great help to plants of its half hardy nature. It is only one of a great many in this cemetery. The cemetery is situated on a considerable elevation, ensuring well ripened wood. Then the many terraces, monuments and enclosures break the wind and often the sunlight from the plants, giving them a better chance to preserve their shoots unhurt till spring than they would have elsewhere. That the shoots of the one illustrated were not hurt the flowers show,

for if frozen to the ground it will grow vigorously from the base, but it will not flower. There must be some of the last season's shoots to produce flowers.

A singular circumstance connected with these outdoor hydrangeas is that they all produce blue flow-



HYDRANGEA HORTENSIA, BLUE FLOWERED.

ers. The one in the picture is as blue as it can be, as is every one in the cemetery and elsewhere when growing outdoors permanently. Just what does it I cannot say. We use the same soil for plants in tubs, but they keep the normal pink color as a rule—a few may be blue, but plant them out, and every one comes blue.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Thomas Meehan Horticultural Society.

The employes of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc., who, for some time have been studying botany at the nursery office, formally organized a horticultural society on Tuesday, Sept. 16th, 1902. Constitution and by-laws were drawn up and adopted. The society will be known as the Thomas Meehan Horticultural Society, so named in honor of the late Thomas Meehan, one of the eminent botanists of his day.

Mr. S. Mendelson Meehan was nominated for the presidency, but declined, saying that inasmuch as the society was for employes exclusively, it would only be proper for the offices to be filled and the society governed entirely by them. He spoke highly of the outlook for a successful society and assured the members that he would take the keenest interest in the welfare of the organization. The following officers were elected: Robert B. Cridland, President; Ernest Hem-

ming, Vice-President, and S. Newman Baxter, Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. J. Franklin Meehan defined the constituents of a successful horticultural society and gave some excellent practical advice as to methods of procedure. Mr. S. Mendelson Meehan spoke in a very interesting manner on the *Gordonia pubescens*, commenting upon its relationship to the *Stuartia* and telling of its discovery along the Alatomaha river by the late John Bartram.

This is the only society, so far as known, of its kind. It is for the employes exclusively, but all are eligible, from the boys who pull weeds to the oldest veteran. All who seek knowledge are invited to attend the meetings where the combined practical knowledge of men versed in their respective departments affords unexcelled opportunities for progress.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—LXXXII.

Coniferales—Continued.

The Cycadeæ are a tribe of tropical and sub-tropical trees and shrubs embracing 9 genera and 83 species. The older botanists had but very imperfect ideas of their affinities. Adanson thought them related to Palms. Linnæus was of the same opinion for some time, but finally thought them nearer ferns, probably more on account of their young leaflets being rolled up like a watch-spring, as young fern fronds are, than for microscopical reasons. L. C. Richard was one of the first if not the first to erect them into an order intermediate, as he thought, between palms and ferns. It was not until Brown, in 1825, demonstrated the similarity of the flowers of Cycads and conifers that true ideas of their affinities began to be formed. Some authors (i. e., De Cāndolle, at one time, and John Smith) regarded them as Gymnospermous Monocotyledones. When germinating several send up a single plumule, but the young plants when lifted have the seeds still attached, and the whole, radicle, plumule and nut, differs scarcely at all from some oaks in the same stage, and the cotyledones seem to be impris-

oned by the integuments. Cycads thus agree with conifers in their dicotyledonous seeds, in their separation of sexes, the circular discs of their wood, the imperfect formation of spiral vessels and the simple



A BRANCHING CYCAS.

veining of their leaflets; they have also the same remarkable naked ovules borne upon the margins or planes of metamorphosed leaves assuming an open or compact conical form, and terminating the simple cylindrical stems, which as a rule develop their terminal buds only, and but rarely lateral ones. In this they differ from conifers, many of which nevertheless advance primarily by leading buds.

Cycas in about a score of species are found in the tropical and sub-tropical parts of such countries as India, the Malayan and Polynesian Islands, Australia, Southern China and South Africa, *C. Imperialis* being South African and *C. revoluta* South Asian.

The latter is by far the most common Cycad in the states, the dry stems being imported from Japan in quantities. It is hardy for terms of years north to Savannah, Ga., and around the Gulf, but is often injured or even killed at last by "northers" of severe frost. It grows rapidly under natural conditions, and with lots of moisture old stems become full of lateral

buds which often develop leaves as shown in the engraving. Seeds of this species have always been infertile with me, for I have never had male plants flower. Some scientists say "*Cycas* has no female flowers," but I don't know about that; there seem to



CYCAS REVOLUTA.

be ovules. *C. circinalis* is a much finer plant seen only in large tropical conservatories in the temperate regions. I have seen occasional examples apparently



CYCAS REVOLUTA.

of this species on the lower slopes of the Nilgiris in India, with stems about 15 to 20 feet high and finely

branched heads. *C. media* is a North Australian kind said to attain a height of 70 feet. I think it was stems of *media* which Mr. Walter Hill had grow after lying dry two or three years. I forget the precise time. *C. Duivenbodei* is a Moluccas species with spiny stems. *Cycas* are often made a separate tribe by botanists, which at least makes more printing.

Stangeria in one or two species are natives of Natal, South Africa. *S. paradoxa*, called the "Hottentot's head," caused a great deal of speculation among scientists when first introduced; some were disposed to regard it as a *Lomaria*, some of which genus the leaves resembled. The old curator (Smith) of Kew didn't believe that, however, for it would have been hard to impose upon him about ferns. The plant varies into a robust form known as *schizodon*, and a dwarf one called *Katzeri*.

Borwenia spectabilis is monotypic, but varies in serulation. It is a remarkable bi-pinnate cycad found in N. E. Australia, and had been in herbaria (probably



ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA.

without name) since the voyage of Captain Flinders, about 1802-3. I happened to care for the first living plant which arrived in Europe during 1863. I think it was sent by Hill of the Brisbane Garden, or it may have been a Mr. Kennedy who sent it. It was named after Sir John Bowen, a Governor of Queensland. I have met with a single plant in America owned by Miss Gould, but others may now be known.

Dioon has two Mexican species. The fine specimens of *D. edule* in the Kew Palm House, frequently fruit, and the cones, very like those of *Araucaria*, contain edible seeds. They are not eaten raw, as *Araucaria* nuts are, but are powdered and form a sort of sago.

These plants seem near to several fossil forms. It may be stated, however, that in spite of all the fine writing, there is little generic precision about either fossils or casts; reconstructions are necessarily dubi-

ous, and in my opinion would better be let alone. Sub-epiphytal cycads for instance still exist, and if such were found seemingly attached to "Stigmara" roots, it is not difficult to imagine what the reconstruction would be.

Encephalartos "Caffir bread" is in 12 species from tropical and South Africa. They have green and spineless, or more commonly glaucous horridly spinulent leaves, and are fine sub-tropical subjects, but little known or used in this country so far as I have seen. They are said to be in South Florida, but photos are not obtainable. Of the bluish leaved species *E. brachyphyllus* is reckoned hardiest, but *E. caffer* and *E. horridus* will winter with a min. of 40 degrees Fahrenheit. The old plant of *E. caffer* at Kew must be about 130 years old if still alive. For a period of more than 50 years after the stem began to lengthen it added less than 1 inch a year to its height. *E. lanuginosus* is a green leaved spineless kind. Many of these plants ought to do well in parts of California.

Macrozamia in 14 species are from tropical and sub-tropical Australia. They resemble *Cycas* in habit, but the leaflets are ribless. *M. corallipes* and varieties are notable plants, and so is *M. Perowskiana Hopei*, which reaches to 60 feet high. *M. magnifica*, *Frazeri*, *plumosa*, *spiralis*, and *elegantissima* are all well worth looking after for sub-tropical work and testing for sun or partial shade.

Ceratozamia in 6 species are Mexican. The leaves are green and *Cycas*-like; the footstalks of some are prickly, and the stems are easy to import.

Zamia in 30 species are all American tropical or sub-tropical plants. *Z. pseudo-parasitica* is sub-epiphytal on tree trunks. *Z. integrifolia* is West Indian, but extends to South Florida.

Microcycas calocoma is a monotypic Cuban plant with leaves about 3 feet long. It was formerly called a *Zamia*.

Probably the finest aggregation of these plants in the world is in the south wing of the Palm House at Kew. Several are of great age and size and have often fruited.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

The earlier perennials are transplanted now the better, affording an opportunity to make new roots before winter. Both freshly transplanted ones as well as others are greatly benefited by a good coat of manure about them before winter sets in.

Crotons are now much used for bedding. Plants used in this way the past season should be lifted at once, potted and placed in a warm greenhouse, to be used again, perchance next season. These plants fairly revel in our hot summers.

Japanese snowballs, if well mulched, to keep frost from the roots, are better planted in fall than in spring, as its early pushing into growth in spring prevents its planting at that time unless set very early. Or the plants could be secured in fall and buried almost entirely, tops as well as roots, until spring.

Eupatorium coelestinum is a lovely herbaceous plant, bearing beautiful blue flowers in September and October. It is a native plant, growing along the Potomac in Maryland and Virginia. I have gathered it at Shepherdstown, W. Va., on the bluffs overlooking the river.

The enquirer who asked if the English holly could be used as a hedge plant in California would find it entirely hardy there, but it is very slow growing, and would make an expensive hedge. This holly is hardy as far north as Philadelphia, perhaps farther.

What is called the silver cedar of Colorado and New Mexico is a variety of the Virginiana. It is hardy, and a beautiful tree. There are numerous varieties of this cedar, almost every state finding its representative of it to differ from that of others.

Privet hedges pruned in August may have made a fresh growth, if so this may be clipped off now, for neatness' sake, or if not objected to, let remain till spring and then be cut.

Though geraniums will stand a few degrees of frost without injury, if one wants to increase them it is better to lift the plants earlier, making cuttings of the tops. After making the cuttings of proper length it does not hurt them to let them lie around a day or two before inserting them in sand. They are less apt to rot. And do not water them a great deal for a few days.

Blue hydrangeas are but the common *Hortensia*, changed color. When planted out in the New England states and treated as permanent shrubs, they nearly all come blue. Cuttings from them grown in doors produce the normal pink flowers.

Dolichos Japonicus, the rapid growing Kudzu vine, flowers in September. The flowers are dark pink, and are produced in upright racemes, some six inches in length, and of an agreeable color. In northern climes it dies back to almost the ground in winter, sprouting vigorously in spring.

Many of the so-called summer *Spiræas* flower almost till frost if favorable weather prevails. Plant such sorts as *Douglasii*, *tomentosa*, *Regeliana*, *Bumalda* and *A. Waterer*. Cut them down in spring, see that they get what water they require, and lots of flowers in autumn will result.

Many nurserymen are asked for hardy white jasmine. There is not one hardy in the north. The *officinale* lives out at Philadelphia when in a sheltered

place, not in any other. *Nudiflorum*, the hardy yellow, is the only hardy one we have.

In the vicinity of Philadelphia the arborescent *Yucca*, *gloriosa*, flowers towards the close of September. Sometimes it is so late that freezing weather catches it. This and all yuccas are easily increased by cutting up the fleshy roots in spring and setting them an inch or so underground.

Oaks succeed very well transplanted in the fall, in October. Prune them well, and put enough mulch above the roots to keep frost out through the winter, and but few will fail to grow. Scarlet, red and pink are the best for fall color.

Questions are being asked: What is myrtle. The true myrtle is *Myrtus communis*, a shrub not hardy outside of the southern states. In the florist and nursery trade in the north myrtle calls for the common periwinkle, *Vinca minor*.

Deutzias and many spring flowering shrubs give great delight, blooming indoors in winter. Young, thrifty plants, dug and potted now and kept in a cool place till after Christmas and then placed in heat, give great satisfaction.

For a perennial to give bloom all summer, particularly in early summer and late fall, there is nothing surpasses the good old bell flower, *Campanula grandiflora*. The plant is fairly well known. It has very large blue flowers, and lovely green foliage.

The New England aster, *A. Novæ-Angliæ*, is one of the showiest of all the wild ones, because of its numerous large purple flowers. There is a variety, *rosea*, with flowers of the same size of a fine rose color.

Quercus cerris, the Turkey oak, is a very satisfactory sort. Its foliage remains green until the very last thing in autumn, as does the English. Unlike the latter kind, it is free from the leaf mildew which disfigures it in the late summer months.

A correspondent wrote recently asking that the names of two good, hardy climbing ever blooming roses be given her. For Indiana, whence the inquiry came, Climbing Soupert, white, and Gloire de Dijon, flesh, should succeed very well. *Reine Marie Henriette* might also be named.

Where hardy, plant the *Magnolia tripetala*, for the sake of its lovely carmine colored seed pods in September. They are far prettier than the flowers. In the same way *Magnolia acuminata* is valuable, but *tripetala* is the best of all.

What a lovely thing is the Douglas' golden juniper. It is one of the numerous varieties of the *communis*, or common juniper. It makes a flat growth of concave appearance, much as the variety known as *prostrata* does. The young growth is always of a lovely golden yellow.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.



Park Notes

The ninth annual report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Des Moines, presents a number of interesting features, among which is the publication in full of the state laws governing parks. The report emphasizes the necessity of the establishing of a down-town park, and gives the following financial facts: Expenditures for parks and expenses, \$35,708.52; for lands, \$22,287.90; total amount of warrants issued during the year, \$57,996.42. The last Legislature passed an act allowing the board to make use of the river front for park purposes, and also increased the tax limit from two to three mills.

* * *

The forty-second annual report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Hartford, Conn., shows that the total expenditures for the twelve months ending April 30, amounted to \$33,598.05, the appropriation being \$34,550.75. The report of Superintendent Wirth gives detailed statements of the condition of the various parks and the work done in them. Elizabeth Park has been enlarged by an addition of 3½ acres at a cost of \$5,000. The financial statement of the board is as follows: Expenditures from tax fund during year, \$33,333.87; balance of tax fund on hand, \$15,651.53; expenditure from bond fund for improvement of Pope, Goodwin and Riverside parks, \$13,179.54; balance of bond fund on hand, \$12,447.16; receipts from Elizabeth park fund, including sales of stock to the amount of \$39,731.78, \$43,529.71; balance on hand to credit of fund, \$18,943.95. The report is well printed and illustrated, and has a striking Indian figure on the cover.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

The Park Improvement Committee of the Chamber of Commerce at San Diego, Cal., has raised \$7,750 for improving the parks of that city. A well-known eastern landscape gardener is to be engaged to do the work. * * * The Commissioners of Lincoln Park, Chicago, have voted a \$500,000 bond issue for small parks and playgrounds on the North Side of the city. * * * The Park Board of Springfield, O., has recommended that the council appropriate \$200,000 for the purchase of additional land for Court Square. * * * The city of Winnipeg, Man., will issue local improvement debentures to raise funds for boulevarding and tree planting at a cost of \$1,070. * * * The north 40 acres of John Ball Park, Grand Rapids, Mich., is soon to be opened up and a new driveway built. * * * An arboretum, 100 by 24 feet, is to be erected in Forest Park, Springfield, Mass., on plans prepared by the Lord & Burnham Co. * * * Mrs. Lydia Bradley, donor of Bradley Park, Peoria, Ill., has given an additional 40 acres to the park, making its total area about 180 acres. * * * Denver, Colo., has purchased 35 acres of land for \$60,000 as an addition to Washington Park. * * * The Committee on Parks of the City Council, Milwaukee, Wis., has recommended the purchase of 24 acres of land at \$4,850 an acre for an addition to Washington Park. * * * W. S. Stratton has added 40 acres to Cheyenne Park, Colorado Springs, Colo., and is having the ground planted and otherwise improved. The total cost of the park, including the new ground, will be about \$100,000. * * * The Park Commission of Marion, Ind., is to employ an expert to outline a systematic plan of improvement for the parks. A new shelter house 30 by 40 feet is to be built. * * * The City of New Bedford, Mass., has appropriated \$18,000 for repairing damage done in Hazelwood Park by a recent freshet. * * * Park Commissioners of Brantford, Ont., are to build a new

promenade at Jubilee Terrace. It will be 315 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 14 feet above the water. * * * A new pavilion has been built in Como Park, St. Paul, Minn., and a playground 15 acres in extent laid out with baseball grounds, tennis courts, and fields for other athletic sports. * * * An ordinance has been introduced into the City Council of Baltimore, Md., submitting to the voters at the November election a \$5,000,000 street and park improvement loan authorized by the state legislature in 1898. Of this sum \$500,000

NEW PARKS.

West Chicago Park Commissioners have begun condemnation proceedings to obtain sites for four small parks in the crowded districts of the West Side. * * * The council of Grand Rapids, Mich., is considering the purchase of 48 acres of land lying between John Ball and Lincoln Parks for a new park. * * * Mr. Charles Cockshutt, of Brantford, Ont., has presented to that city a tract known as Agricultural Park to be used as a public park. * * * Funds are being raised at Bristol, R. I., for the purchase of land for a public park. * * * A movement is on foot to establish a state park at Butts Fort, near Newport, R. I. * * * Two new parks are to be established in the first ward, Brooklyn, N. Y. One of them comprises 144 lots at Hunter's Point, and the other 4½ acres at Ravenswood. * * * The United Confederate Park Association is clearing its grounds near Fort Worth, Tex., and expects to dedicate its new park next summer. The tract embraces 400 acres. * * * The C. H. Manly Company has presented the city of Jackson, Mich., with 7½ acres of land to be improved and named Jackson Mound Park. * * * The profits of the recent carnival at Neligh, Neb., amounting to about \$2,000 are to be devoted to the purchase of land for a new park. * * * The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway is to make a park of grounds adjoining its depot at Hastings, Neb. * * * Mrs. William Hamilton, Mrs. Mary Peltier, and Mrs. Minnie Loranger have presented to the town of Flint, Mich., a triangular plot of land for a public park as a memorial to the late William Hamilton. * * * A park of 100 acres is soon to be opened to the public near Waco, Tex. A forty acre lake is one of the attractions of the park. * * * Birmingham, Ala., has recently made the first payment on Behren's Park purchased by the city for \$10,000. * * * John W. Jones, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has presented to that city a tract of 100 acres for a public park, on condition that the city expend \$5,000 for five years in improving it. * * * Col. W. H. Angell, of Sun Prairie, Wis., has presented that town with nine acres of land for a park. * * * The city of Hammond, Ind., has purchased 3½ acres of valuable land on the lake front for a public park. * * * The old depot formerly used by the Wabash Railway at Danville, Ind., is being torn down, and the site will be converted into a public park. * * * Muscatine, Ia., is planning a river front park. The government is to use the appropriation of \$10,000 available for the harbor to fill in a park if the city will build the retaining wall and make the other improvements. * * * The city council of Chattanooga, Tenn., has passed an ordinance appropriating \$12,500 for a new park. * * * The grounds occupied by the National Export Exposition at Philadelphia are to be turned into a Horticultural Park. * * * Marathon City, Wis., has purchased a park for \$1,000. * * * Samuel Parsons, of the New York parks, is to make plans for the new eight-acre park to be laid out in Utica, N. Y. * * * Miss Anna M. Wagar has donated three acres of land to the hamlet of Lakewood, O., for a park. * * * The park commission of Pierce City, Mo., will begin at once the work of improving the new park of 3½ acres. * * * The town of Troy, O., voted at a special election to buy a 13 acre park.

Cemetery Notes.

A cemetery workers' union has recently been formed in San Francisco, Cal., and has applied to the American Federation of Labor for a charter. It is reported to have been very successful, and steps are being taken to organize a branch union in Alameda county. Cemetery managers are reported to have withdrawn all opposition to the union.

* * *

The Ohio State Association of Cemetery Supervisors and Officials was organized in September at Columbus, O., in response to a circular letter issued by J. C. Cline, of Woodland cemetery, Dayton, O. Forty-six superintendents responded to the call, and J. C. Cline, of Dayton, was named as chairman and A. H. Sargent, of Akron, as secretary. The following committees were appointed by the chairman: Permanent Organization—F. J. Van Horn, Marion; Jacob Hartman, Troy, and J. J. Stevens, Columbus. Constitution and By-Laws—A. H. Sargent, Akron; E. Beachler, G. C. Anderson, Sidney. The reports of the committee on by-laws and constitution were adopted as a whole, and the following officers were elected: President, J. C. Cline, Dayton; vice-president, J. J. Stevens, Columbus; secretary-treasurer, George C. Anderson, Toledo. Messrs. VanAtta, Perrin and Green were appointed a committee on time and place of meeting.

* * *

Among the octogenarian residents of this city none shows more lively interest in business affairs than does Charles Nichols, the advisory superintendent of the Fairmount Cemetery Association, says the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser*.

Mr. Nichols was the founder of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, which was organized at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 19, 1887, with ten members. Mr. Nichols was elected president, and he was re-elected three times. He has attended every convention until this year, and would have been present at Boston but for the illness of his wife, who has since recovered. Mr. Nichols is now past 84 and says he never felt better in his life, and his appearance and hearty shake of the hand bear out his assertion. Mr. Nichols resigned as superintendent of the cemetery June 30, after more than thirty years of active service, and during his incumbency more than 30,000 persons were buried in the cemetery. The association valued his services so much that he was appointed advisory superintendent, and S. C. Hulbert was selected to succeed Mr. Nichols. Mr. Nichols says that long habit and a desire to keep busy have kept him at his desk in the cemetery office every day. "I suppose I will remain in harness," he remarked, "until I am laid low by the Great Reaper, but I do not think that will occur for many years to come yet."

NEW CEMETERY STRUCTURES.

A new office building is in process of construction at Fairview Cemetery, Hoboken, N. J. * * * A new chapel and office building is in course of erection at Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven, Conn. It is of red East Haven sandstone, and is to cost \$25,000. * * * A new combined chapel and office building is to be erected at Ferncliff Cemetery, Springfield, O. The plans have been prepared by Architect Charles Creager for a chapel 42x23 feet, and an office and superintendent's room 26x18 feet. The buildings will be of native limestone with brownstone trimmings, and will cost about \$20,000. * * * A new cut stone arched entrance way, surmounted by a bronze statute of the Angel of Judgment,

modeled by Arthur Parent, of Montreal, has been erected at the cemetery in Hull, Ont. * * * The cemetery at Groton, Mass., has accepted plans for a new stone entrance to cost about \$800. The structure is a gift to the association. * * * An arched entrance way of Bedford stone, costing about \$3,000 has just been completed at Garland Brook Cemetery, Columbus, Ind. The main archway is sixteen feet wide, and sixteen feet high, and on either side are small arches for pedestrians. * * * A superintendent's house at Green River Cemetery, Greenfield Mass., is planned. * * * Miss Fanny E. A. Riddle, of Manchester, N. H., has bequeathed \$15,000 to Pine Grove Cemetery in that city for a chapel in memory of her mother. * * * A new frame building for the superintendent's residence is in process of construction at Union Cemetery, Eurichville, O. * * * A new entrance and a fountain are to be erected at St. Jerome Cemetery, Holyoke, Mass. * * * A new entrance is being constructed at Prospect Hill Cemetery, Uxbridge, Mass. * * * Plans have been accepted and bids advertised for the construction of a new dwelling and office building at Brookside Cemetery, Winnipeg, Man. * * * Mount Peace Cemetery, Akron, O., is to erect a new receiving vault. * * * The Hampton Cemetery Association, Des Moines, Ia., has awarded a contract for a mortuary chapel to cost \$2,500. * * * The New York Bay and Bay View Cemetery, Jersey City, N. J., has just completed a new granite gateway. * * * The Elm Lawn Cemetery Association, North Tonawanda, N. Y., is constructing a new chapel and receiving tomb of Gothic design. It is to be 52x38 feet, and will cost \$20,000. George M. Maltby, of Buffalo, has the contract for erection.

NEW CEMETERIES.

The Ogan Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Indianapolis, Ind., with a capital of \$1,000, by John Deale and others. * * * S. P. Tillman, of Berkely, Cal., has purchased 65 acres of land near Oakland to be laid out as a cemetery modeled after Cypress Lawn, of San Francisco. * * * St. Hyacinth's Church, Dunkirk, N. Y., has opened a new Polish cemetery comprising 15 acres of land on the shore of Lake Erie. * * * The new Ferncliff Cemetery, Westchester County near Seneca Falls, N. Y., is being improved and is to be completed by next spring. * * * The Wall Street Synagogue, Boston, Mass., has recently purchased a new cemetery at Montvale. * * * An association has been formed at Pendleton, Ind., to purchase 57 acres of land for \$13,000 to establish a new cemetery. Preferred stock to the amount of \$15,000 will be issued to meet the expenses. * * * Notre Dame Cemetery, comprising 10 acres of land near Gardner, Mass., has been established by the Holy Rosary Church for the use of the French parish. * * * David Horn has bought a 15 acre tract of land near Red Lion, Pa., and proposes to form a company and lay out a cemetery. * * * A committee of the city council of Cleveland, O., has recommended the purchase of 445 acres of farm land on Kinsman street several miles east of the city limits for a cemetery. The cost of the tract will be about \$86,775. * * * The Norwich Cemetery Association, Norwich, Conn., has purchased land and will lay out a modern lawn plan cemetery. * * * A new Catholic cemetery of 46 acres, situated in Lodi, Hasbrouck Heights, and Bergen township, New Jersey, has been established by Father Haitenger. * * * The Garfield Park Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Grand Rapids, Mich., with a capital of \$8,000. It controls 25 acres of land. Gelmer Kuiper is president. * * * Calvert, Tex., is to have a new cemetery under control of the city. * * * J. S. Stansberry is laying out a cemetery of 80 acres at Mason City, Ia. * * * The Longmont Cemetery Association has purchased 20 acres of land near Longmont, Colo., for a cemetery.

Book Notes

Forestry in Minnesota, by Samuel B. Green, Professor of Horticulture and Forestry in the University of Minnesota; published by the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota; the Pioneer Press Company, St. Paul, 1902; price, 25 cents; postpaid, 37 cents:

This excellent book was prepared especially for the classes in forestry in the University of Minnesota and now, in its second edition, is in use in more than fourteen agricultural colleges of the country. It is orderly and systematic in plan, clear and succinct in style, and admirably adapted to the use of the lay reader. It is divided into three parts, entitled respectively, Elementary Forestry, Trees of Minnesota, and Forest Trees of the United States. The first part is a manual for the student and worker, giving brief discussions of the terms and processes of forestry. Some of the chapters treat of: The Tree, The Forest, Tree Planting on Prairies, Propagation, Nursery Practice, Rate of Increase, Wood and Its Uses. Part II gives botanical descriptions and illustrations of the trees of Minnesota, including both local and general distribution, uses, properties, and propagation. Part III contains a list of all the more important trees of the United States, giving both common and botanical names and distribution by states.

Field Book of American Wild Flowers, being a short description of their character and habits, a concise definition of their colors, and incidental references to the insects which assist in their fertilization, by F. Schuyler Mathews; G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1902; price, \$1.50:

The popularity of the wild flower lends timely interest to this compact, practical book, which originated in the fields, and is intended to go back there in the hand or pocket of its reader. It is illustrated with numerous reproductions of water colors and pen-and-ink studies from nature, by the author. That an astonishing amount of information has been condensed into a small space can be readily seen from the fact that 552 pages, every other one of which is a full-page plate, have been put together in convenient pocket size, and contain accurate descriptions of 74 families of wild flowers. The descriptive matter for each family is opposite its accompanying plates, and the book is in all respects well constructed for convenient ready reference. Indented in the margin of the description of each species, are set in black type the common and botanical names, the color, and the time of flowering of the species, so that together with the plate on the opposite page, a bird's-eye description of the flower

can be had at a glance. It is distinctly a book of "plain English and plainer drawing," and cannot fail to find a warm welcome as a field assistant in identifying the wild flowers.

American Horticultural Manual, by J. L. Budd, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, and N. E. Hansen, South Dakota Agricultural College; John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1902; price, \$1.50:

The leading principles and practices connected with the propagation, culture, and improvement of fruits, nuts, ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants in the United States and Canada, are set forth in this book, which is designed to present the practical details of horticulture as well as the underlying principles that border on science. The book covers briefly and compactly, both commercial and ornamental horticulture, and is to be followed by a second volume treating of systematic pomology. It is well arranged and clearly written to serve its purpose as a text book and working guide for the student.

American Gardens, edited by Guy Lowell, architect and lecturer on landscape architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Bates & Guild Company, Boston; price, \$7.50 net:

American garden lovers will find much of interest in these examples of work that has been achieved in this country by such architects as the Olmsted Brothers, Carrere & Hastings, Wilson Eyre, Parsons & Pentecost, McKim, Mead & White, and others of high standing. All the best private American gardens have been specially photographed, and reproduced in this book, which contains 227 handsome illustrations, showing in detail 61 gardens, and plans of 46 of the most notable examples. It contains 240 pages, and is elegantly bound in gold and green buckram, with a cover design by Henry McCarter.

The Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.; Thirteenth Annual Report, 1902:

Administrative reports of the officers of the board, the director, together with the results of research work performed by the garden staff, are comprised in the report, which shows a steady improvement in all departments of the garden. The financial statement shows total receipts of \$129,020.16, and expenditures of \$126,309.55, and Director William Trelease reports that 1,700 species of plants were added to those already in cultivation. Transient horticultural forms to the number of 927 were dropped, leaving a net gain for the year of 773, and bringing the number of species and varieties now cultivated up to 9,967. The total number of persons visiting the gardens during the year was 91,262, an increase of 20,000 over the attendance of any previous year for which records have been kept. The scientific part of the report is a treatise on the Yuccæ, by William Trelease.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Disposition of Leaves and Grass.

Editor Park and Cemetery:—Replying to your query regard the disposition of leaves which fall from the trees during the fall. That is just our trouble, they don't fall in the fall, or at least only a part of them. Our growth is mostly white oak and many of the trees hold nearly all their leaves until actually pushed off by the swelling buds in spring. We usually give a couple of rough rakings in the fall and burn the leaves. The white oak leaf is very leathery and difficult to compost and we think has very little value after composting, not enough to pay for the trouble, so we now burn them and save the ashes. This retaining of the leaves by certain white oaks seems to be an individual peculiarity, to a certain extent. We see it especially marked in the same individual year after year. Of two trees equally exposed and not over ten feet apart, one may be nearly bare by the first of November and the other not showing a bare branch. Can some of our "speculative" botanists explain it?

W. N. Rudd, Supt. Mt. Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago.

* * *

Replying to your inquiry, the grasscutters collect the leaves as they fall and mix a small portion of them with grass and some stable manure, which after thoroughly rotting is returned to the land. The greater portion is taken without the cemetery and burned and the ashes used for top-dressing. Dealing with leaves in this way is only a question of room.

The disposition of the grass is a much more difficult problem. I have made a great many experiments without success; that is, I reduced the grass to a condition in which it could be returned to the soil, but it was at an expense which did not justify the return. It is now piled up with the leaves and stable manure and allowed to rot, a process which requires at least four years.

James C. Scorgie, Supt. Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass.

* * *

Cemetery Literature.

Editor Park and Cemetery:—I suggest, for the general good that each superintendent of a cemetery, when publishing a new pamphlet, mail a copy to each member of the A. A. C. S. It is a matter of small expense and hardly any cemetery association will object to bearing it when it is explained how great an amount of valuable information will come to them in return. It would also seem advisable that the secretary of the association receive and file as the nucleus of a library all cemetery pamphlets obtainable. In future years such a collection might be of unusual value.

W. N. Rudd.

* * *

State Associations.

Editor Park and Cemetery:—I have just been reading the address of President Eurich at our convention in Boston, and one portion of it impressed me so much that I want to add a little more to it from the standpoint of the smaller cemetery. I was not permitted to attend the Boston convention solely from financial reasons. The superintendent whose monthly salary is from \$40 to \$60 per month cannot afford the expense no matter how much he may desire it. Too many of our smaller city cemeteries are owned and controlled by the city council, and too often under a committee, to say the least, not interested in cemetery improvement.

I have seen plainly in the past two years that our association was not reaching this class of cemeteries and they are,

by far, in the majority. I do not believe there is a superintendent within a radius of 50 miles of Mattoon, except myself, who is a member of our association.

I believe Mr. Eurich has solved the problem, partially at least, by the formation of state organizations.

I am heartily in favor of taking immediate steps to form an Illinois State Association and begin the work of cemetery education.

Think for a minute of a city cemetery in a city of 7,000 inhabitants whose sexton is only required to cut the grass twice a year with a scythe, whose position depends on the politics of the council and whose salary is \$40 per month. I can point you to a number of them. Do the people need educating? I think so.

I see Superintendent J. C. Cline of Dayton, Ohio, has started the good work in his state and I think we ought to take immediate steps looking to the same object.

Mr. Eurich is right when he says cemeteries of smaller communities, above all, are in need of reform, due to lack of the proper spirit of reform. And you can get the proper spirit only by education. Once get these officials out of their own cemeteries, let them see what is being done in other places, learn new methods and ideas from those further advanced in cemetery work, and a great advance will be made in cemetery reform.

John E. Miller, Supt. Dodge Grove Cemetery, Mattoon, Ill.

* * *

The Convention.

During the past year we have looked forward with pleasant anticipation to the sixteenth annual convention of the Association of the American Cemetery Superintendents. The event has come and gone and all who attended no doubt have said, as they departed for their respective homes, our anticipations have been fully realized and our convention has been one of pleasure as well as profit. It is pleasant to meet as we do once a year and greet each other with that cordial handshake that seems to come from the heart. It was pleasant to meet so many new members. The interest is growing and will continue to grow. Our work meets with the approval of everybody. There are no doubt many cemetery officials who have not given this matter much thought and have not seen fit to be represented at our convention.

In the care that cemeteries are receiving we are teaching people to be more observing of trees, shrubs and flowers, and to admire and more fully appreciate what nature has given us to enjoy, and in giving these matters thought the mind naturally seeks other thought of an elevating nature.

We trust those who were unavoidably absent at Boston will be present at Rochester next year. It was a general disappointment in not seeing the face of our respected Father Nichols at our convention. As we learn, illness in his family prevented. Our prayers will go up that the health of Mrs. Nichols will be restored and that his life will be spared to us for many years yet, and that we will all take him by the hand at Rochester and give him the grasp of true friendship.

It seems to me that we might benefit our association and also ourselves, if more of the members would furnish articles for Park and Cemetery. It reaches many cemetery officials no doubt who would be interested in what the superintendents would write.

The recent visit of the superintendents to the City of Lynn was a welcome one, if I may judge by the conversation I have had with many of our citizens. The only regret I have heard is that the entire day was not spent with us. Hoping the coming year will see more writings from the members of our association, I close with kindest regards to all.

William Stone, Lynn, Mass.

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents: President, H. Wilson Ross, "Newton", Newton Center, Mass; Vice-President, J. C. Dix, Cleveland, O.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries", Boston, Mass.
Seventeenth Annual Convention, Rochester, N. Y., 1903.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Seventh Annual Meeting, Buffalo, 1903.

Publisher's Notes.

A paper by Frank Eurich, of Detroit, former president of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, read at the annual convention of the Michigan Funeral Directors' and Embalmers' Association held in September, was devoted to "Suggestions for Arousing Interest in Improving Country Cemeteries." He deplored the ragged, unkempt condition of country burial grounds, and urged the co-operation of all in making the cemetery a place of beauty and rest. The paper was discussed by the funeral directors, and a number of them pledged themselves to efforts for the betterment of cemeteries in their neighborhoods.

The fifth annual convention of the Canadian Horticultural Association was held in Hamilton, Ont., September 3 to 5. A number of interesting papers were read, including one on "The Hardy Perennial Border," by Andrew Alexander, of Hamilton. Prof. Hutt, of Guelph, discussed the relations of local horticultural societies and professional florists. The following officers were elected: President, Thomas Manton, Toronto; secretary, A. H. Ewing, Woodstock; treasurer, H. Simmers, Toronto. An interesting feature was a display of asters raised by school children from seeds distributed to them last spring.

At the eighteenth annual convention of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, the following officers were elected for the ensuing

year: John Burton, Windmoor, Pa., president; C. C. Polworth, Milwaukee, vice-president; W. J. Stewart, secretary, and H. B. Beatty, treasurer. The next meeting of the society will be held at Milwaukee.

One of the departments of Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau, of New York, is devoted to the clipping of obituary notices from newspapers and the preparation of memorial albums. The bureau receives about 1,500 papers each day, and secures from these about 5,000 obituary notices.

The Chase Brothers Company, The New England Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., issue a handsome catalogue under the title "With Camera and Brush." It is a good specimen of progressive catalogue printing, and illustrated with excellent half-tone views on every other page, accompanied by succinct descriptive matter. The opposite page is given to a full-page colored picture of the same subject, which is as true to nature as the process allows. Pertinent quotations from literature are also introduced in many places.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Country Life in America for October, edited by L. H. Bailey, is fully up to the standard of previous numbers, and though only in its second volume, has established a place for itself as a graphic, interesting and the most handsomely illustrated portrayal of outdoor life in America. Yachting, by Thomas Dixon, Jr., The Making of a Country Home, by Mr. Bailey, Camp Keeping as a Fine Art, How to Make a Garden. The Home Window Garden, by Edith Loring Fullerton, and an Autumn Ramble, are some of the leading articles for October. Country Life in America, Doubleday, Page & Company, New York. Three dollars a year.

The first number of "Arbiculture," a magazine of the International Society of Arbiculture, appeared in September. It is edited by John P. Brown, secretary of the society, and announces its intention to treat Arbiculture in its broadest sense as including forestry, and every subject relating to the growth of trees and their influences, such as entomology, ornithology, forest fires, irrigation, etc. It is announced that the October number will be principally devoted to discussions of trees for street planting in towns and cities; the kinds of trees to plant in Chicago, New York, New Orleans, and other cities. Arbiculture, Vol. I., No. 1, Chicago. September, 1902.

Architecture and Decoration, by R.

C. Spencer, Jr., architect, and Joseph Twyman, decorator; published by the South Park Improvement Association, of Chicago. This neatly printed little book is a part of the campaign of the South Park Improvement Association for more beautiful homes, which has been discussed elsewhere in Park and Cemetery. It contains many valuable suggestions for home improvements grouped under two heads: The Fine Art Side of Home Building and Maintenance; Domestic Architecture in American Cities, and Decoration.

Steps of Progress in Michigan Forestry; the annual report of the Michigan Forestry Association to the Governor; Charles W. Garfield, president, Grand Rapids, Mich. In addition to the report of the commission the book contains contributions on: Improving the Timber on the Jack Pine Plains; Suggestions Concerning Reforestation; Perpetuating the Lumber Business; Taxation and Forestry; Permanent Forest Values; The Importance of Studying Forests and Caring for Them, and other interesting notes.

Grazing in the Forest Reserves, by Filibert Roth, chief of the forestry division of the general land office, department of the Interior; reprinted from the yearbook of the department of Agriculture for 1901. This report contains a general discussion of the functions of forests, the object of the reserves, and the character of their forests, and the regulations and extent of grazing.

A Working Plan for Southern Hardwoods, and its results, by John Foley, Field Assistant, Bureau of Forestry; reprint from yearbook of Department of Agriculture for 1901: Contains a description of the forest tract at Sewanee, Tenn., and an account of its treatment, including logging and protection, and the results of the working plan.

The Western Hemlock, by Edward T. Allen, Field Assistant, Bureau of Forestry; Bulletin No. 33, Department of Agriculture; government printing office, 1902: A well illustrated report of 55 pages, giving a comprehensive account of this tree, its distribution, habit, enemies, wood, manufacturing problems, etc.; also a list of the trees of Oregon and Washington. The writer summarizes conclusions under three heads as follows: The wood of the western hemlock is superior to that of the eastern tree, and is suitable for use in all ordinary building work; under favorable conditions it reproduces abundantly and grows very rapidly; it has now to contend mainly with a prejudice based upon a knowledge of the eastern tree alone.

Books, Reports, Etc.—Continued.

History of the Lumber Industry in the State of New York, by William F. Fox; Bulletin 34 of the Department of Agriculture; government printing office, Washington, 1902.

Harvard University, Lawrence Scientific School; Announcement of Courses in Landscape Architecture, 1902-3. The instruction in landscape architecture includes a four-years' course in both practical and theoretical landscape design, and allied subjects, and includes among the faculty, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Arthur A. Shurtleff, and Oglesby Paul; also Catalogue of the Lawrence Scientific School.

The University of Illinois, Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.; Bulletin No. 78; Market Classes and Grades of Cattle, with suggestions for interpreting market quotations.

Tanawanda Cemetery, Norfolk, Va. Illustrated descriptive booklet, map of the neighborhood of the cemetery, and advertising leaflets.

World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904; Rules and Regulations and Official Classification of Exhibit Departments.

(Continued on page VI.)

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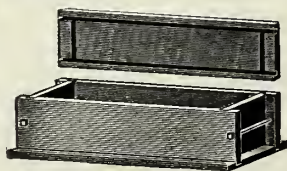
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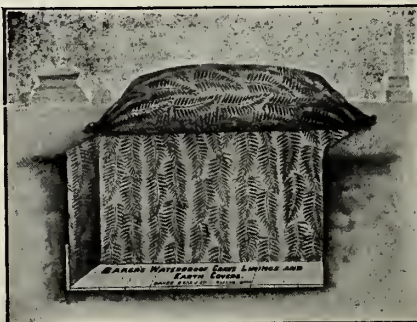
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Books, Reports, Etc. Continued.

Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Des Moines, Ia.; discussed in Park Notes.

Forty-second Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Hartford, Conn.; discussed in Park Notes.

Rules, Regulations, etc., of Mount Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago, Ill. A number of progressive rules are embodied in this book. The cemetery recommends the conveyance of lots to the association in trust as allowed by a recent act of the Legislature. Grave mounds are discouraged, and the following rule is in force concerning monuments: "No monument will be allowed to be erected which will cover a ground space of over seven per cent of the area of the lot upon which it is to be placed." Wooden chairs or settees are not allowed in the cemetery, and the association advises lot owners not to place any chair or settee upon lots.

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Trade Literature, Etc. Received.

Dreer's Autumn, 1902, Catalogue of Bulbs, Seeds, Plants, etc. Henry A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.; profusely illustrated.

Frederick W. Kelsey, 150 Broadway, N. Y., Specialties in Choice Hardy Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs, etc., for fall planting. Autumn, 1902; half tone illustrations.

American Seeds, 1902, 1903. Pinehurst Nurseries, Otto Katzenstein, manager, Pinehurst, N. C. Complete, illustrated descriptive list of the stock of the Pinehurst nurseries.

Trade List of Healthy and Hardy Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, Vines, etc., fall of 1902. Thaddeus N. Yates & Co., 7356 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Three Circulars of Tree and Shrub Seedlings, Nuts, Ferns, etc., grown and sold by J. H. H. Boyd, Gage, Tenn.

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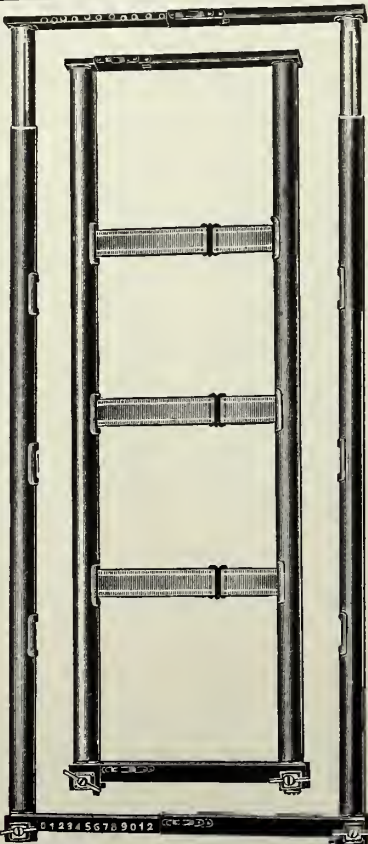
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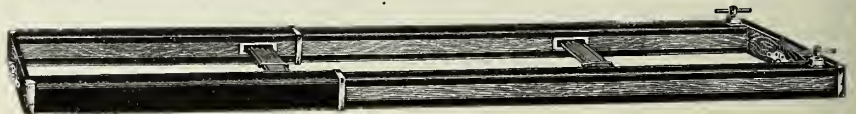
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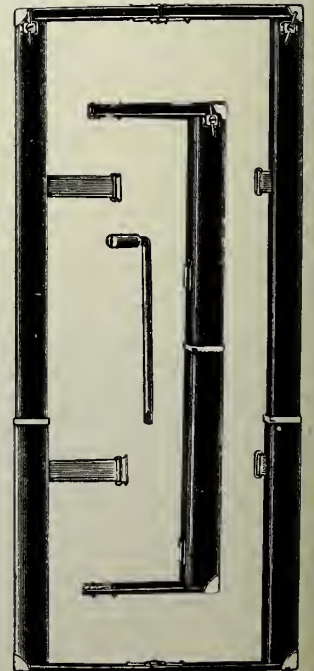


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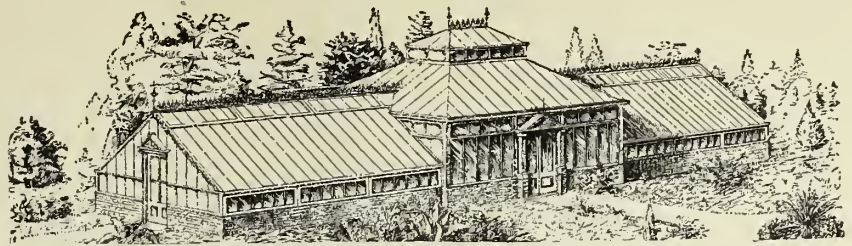


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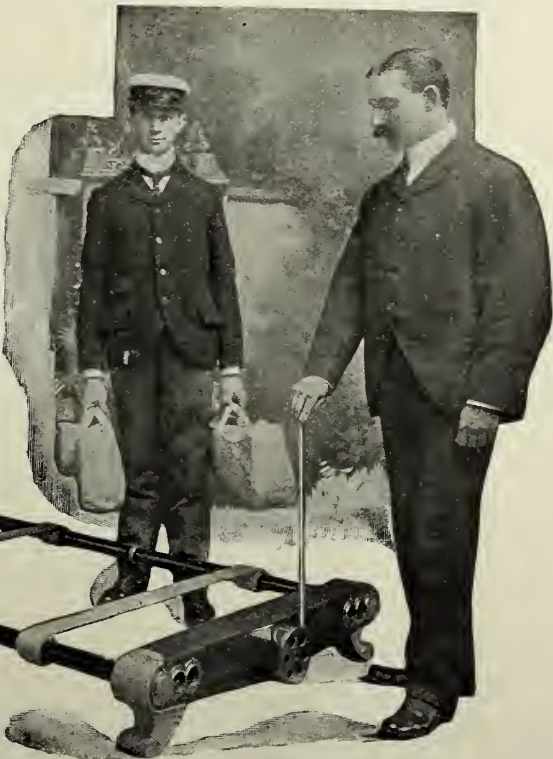
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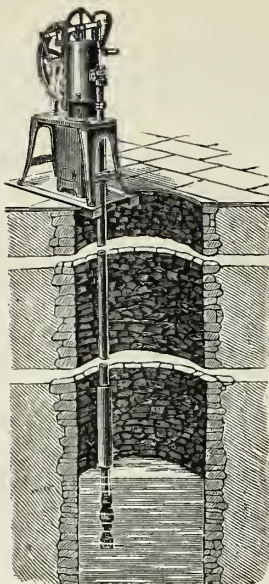
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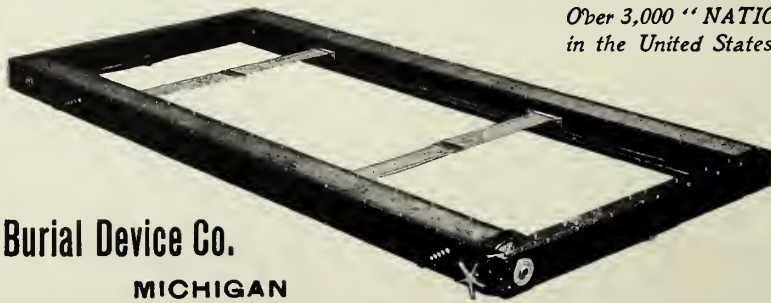
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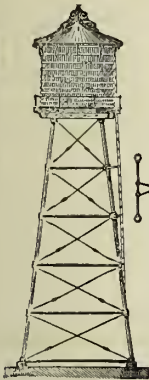
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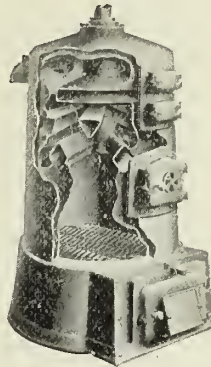
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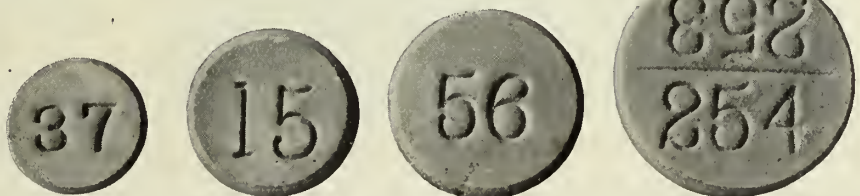
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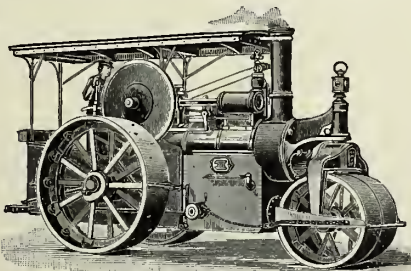
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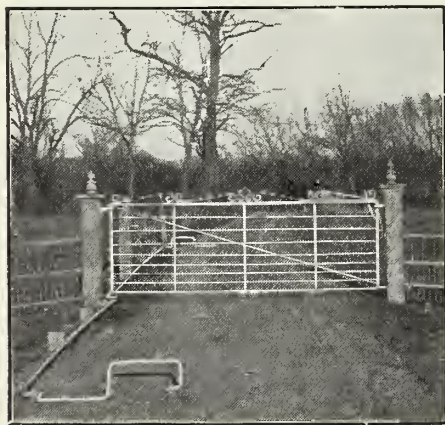
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XII

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1902.

No. 9

Entered at the Postoffice at Chicago as Second Class Matter.

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*Illustrated.

ESSEX COUNTY PARK SYSTEM. It is a matter for congratulation by all lovers of non-political park management, that by direct vote of the people two important measures, vital to the interests of the Essex County, N. J., park system, and which were passed by the Legislature of that state last spring, have been ratified. One provides for an additional appropriation of one million dollars, which will in a sense for the present complete the system, and the other, in the nature of a mandatory maintenance act, places the control of the parks outside the pale of party politics. The Essex County park system has attracted considerable attention from all quarters, not only from its comprehensive design and the very high order of intelligence and skill devoted to its development, but from the fact that politics has been rigidly excluded

from participation in the control of the project. It will be hardly necessary to state that the result of the recent election will encourage the commissioners, whose services are gratuitous, to prosecute the work along the lines so carefully planned and to the limit of the funds economically expended which are again placed at their disposal. It also emphasizes the point that the people approve the efforts of their representatives in the park management and decline to afford another opportunity for political mismanagement and dishonesty.

THE NEW YORK FLOWER SHOW. The annual fall flower show of the New York Florists' Club, held at Madison Square Garden, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, was an improvement on all previous efforts. The co-operation with the National Sculpture Society secured a combination of sculpture, foliage and flowers which resulted in some exceedingly beautiful effects, and emphasized the wisdom of such co-operation. Generally speaking, it was an artistic success, but unfortunately from all accounts a success in this direction only. There is evidently something radically wrong in the organization and conduct of the whole affair; a lack of harmony and much apathy among the florists was plainly apparent, and the methods of awards and decisions of the judges have drawn some criticism from the New York press. Some poor arrangements of exhibits and a dominant spirit of commercialism are among the charges made, which serves at least to show an absence of the proper make-up of the committees of management. It is to be regretted, however, that for an exhibition requiring so large an outlay, the attendance was not more encouraging.

CARE OF TREES IN KANSAS CITY. Kansas City is now setting an up-to-date example for our western cities in the care of its street trees. It has secured the services of a properly qualified city forester, and has passed ordinances regulating the planting, trimming and care of its trees in such terms and under such provisions that its citizens will realize their importance and the necessity of conforming to them in a wise and co-operative spirit.

The press is aiding in the work to a very appreciable degree, and the result will be that in a few years, those who once knew the energetic city in its practically treeless condition will marvel at the change so wise and beneficial a program has brought about. It is always well said that when the people are educated to the degree of recognizing the importance of rules and regulations of practical necessity they are at once loyal to them. But to reach this point the requisite knowledge must be conveyed in a comprehensible and attractive manner, which comparatively few public officials are capable of doing. The press communications of the Kansas City tree official, and the advice and directions emanating from his office, however, vindicate him in this respect, and afford examples of lessons to the public which remind us of the works of Prof. Collins of the Brooklyn Tree Planting Society, which has extended so promising an influence in the East.

CEMETERY MONUMENTS.

Probably no address ever made before the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents has been more widely noticed by the press than that of Mr. Eurich, the retiring president, at the recent Boston convention. His reference to the abolishing of stone, metal and wood monuments has received particular attention, quite favorable to his prognostication. As the Albany *Argus* remarks in an editorial comment, "the longer one thinks of it the more it impresses." There are so many directions in which the duty of materially memorializing the departed can be appropriately effected, and that with benefit to the living, that the argument is gaining force that the lawn plan cemetery does not afford a harmonious setting for pretentious memorials as a rule. The trend of enlightened cemetery practice is to make "God's acre" in very truth a natural beauty spot, and it is only a question of time, when, whatever tends to mar their beauty or detract from the sense of repose which should always characterize a cemetery, must be abolished. The effect of current press comment will be far reaching and will do a vast amount of good in educating the lot owners. Every effort ought to be made to enlist the press in the cause of the modern cemetery to encourage and mature the reforms which are sorely needed to consummate the ideal cemetery.

INSTRUCTION IN LANDSCAPE ART.

Under the specific title of Landscape Architecture, the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, has recently issued its announcement of courses for the acquisition of a thorough education to fit the student for professional practice in landscape gardening and architecture. As might be expected, the plan of education is quite comprehensive, and with the facilities also afforded by the Arnold Arboretum the Botanic

Garden, the Bussey Institution, and the museums and libraries of Harvard, the full course for an industrious and intelligent student should supply an equipment of both knowledge and experimental practice adequate for a successful start in a profession with delightful and absorbing associations. Besides the main study of design and material in landscape gardening the course includes considerable of the technical instruction required for engineers and architects, a decided necessity for our future park superintendents, and the faculty provided by the university for instructors comprises men of high standing in the numerous branches of learning contributing to the education of a properly qualified landscape architect and gardener. Special instructors in landscape architecture are: Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., A. B.; Arthur A. Shurtleff, S. B., and Oglesby Paul, A. B. Speaking of facilities for the education of the landscape gardener, it may be mentioned that at Lowthorpe, Groton, Mass., a school of horticulture and landscape gardening for women was recently opened. It is conducted by Mrs. Edward Gilchrist Low, and the course includes the various lines of study and practice calculated to offer a thorough education.

PRACTICAL FORESTRY.

It is gratifying to note that the Bureau of Forestry, Washington, in its missionary work of encouraging the planting of timber tracts and proper care of existing forest lands, is being more and more appreciated, and its advice and assistance more widely sought throughout the country. The most extensive plan for commercial forestry perhaps ever attempted, and that the division of Forestry has been called upon to prepare, is that of the Kirby Lumber Co., of southeast Texas. This company has control of a tract of pine some million and a quarter acres in extent, ranging over seven counties, and it operates seventeen mills. An examination of the tract was made by the department and a report submitted which was accepted by the company and a request made that a complete working plan be made. This is now in progress and will involve a vast amount of study, but will undoubtedly result in a permanent pine producing tract of immense value. Not only are the large lumbering enterprises becoming interested in practical forestry, but the department has been called upon by many progressive farmers to plan for their farm wood lots, of greater or less extent, for both service and ornamental effects. This is a very happy condition, for as a matter of fact the average farmer is to an extent quite as much to blame for the denudation of the country, and is even today just as ruthless, in the destruction of groves and wooded lots, as the truly commercial agencies. He is learning now however, by sad experience, the folly of his destructive mania and as he becomes more enlightened is turning to Washington for assistance.

A Decade of Civic Improvement.

Address of President Charles Zueblin at the St. Paul Convention of the American League for Civic Improvement.

The last decade has witnessed not only a greater development of civic improvement than any previous decade, but a more marked advance than all the previous history of the United States can show. At the beginning of this period, the most significant expression of civic interest in cities was to be found in the first social settlements of New York and Chicago, in the beginning of the expansion of the public school system, in the first struggles to transplant the merit system from federal to municipal offices, in the preparation for the World's Fair, in the isolated examples of village and town improvement, and in the development of municipal functions, such as street paving and lighting, as well as in the first attempts at administrative reform, which found expression subsequently in the metropolitan system of Boston.

Evidences of the education of public opinion are to be found in such facts as these: The first American Improvement Association was that founded at Stockbridge, Mass., in 1853, while the chief developments of village improvement have taken place in the last half dozen years. The first public baths were established at Boston in 1866; but outside of Milwaukee, which established a natatorium in 1889, the general movement for public baths in this country dates from 1893. The initial proposal for a vacation school was made in Cambridge in 1872; but the first vacation school was established in 1896. The first municipal playground was inaugurated by town vote in Brookline, Mass., in 1872, but the playground movement dates from the equipment of the Charlesbank in Boston, in 1892. In 1851 the first steps were taken in New York to establish Central Park, but the chief park extensions of most American cities have been made in the last decade. The chief municipal gas and electric light plants in American cities were inaugurated since 1893, although the Philadelphia gas works was established in 1837.

The movement for civic improvement may be said to have found a three-fold expression in, first, the new civic spirit, second, the training of the citizen, and third, the making of the city. At the close of the ninth decade of the last century, the new civic spirit was finding its chief expression in the adoption of certain important English social movements which had flourished for a number of years across the water, chief among which were social settlements and university extension. The accumulation of wealth during the eighties, the development of popular education and the increase of leisure gave an opportunity for the performance of public duties such as had not seemed to exist to the young American of the former generation, unfamiliar with the duties of citizenship and social service. The altruistic individual of the nineties naturally drifted into movements which had received the stamp of approval in the older country. These movements have grown stronger as the years have gone by, in spite of or because of the multiplication of other movements; but for a time they absorbed the energy of the lovers of their kind who were not attracted by the familiar charitable organizations or by politics. They gave an opportunity also for the expression of the American interest in private and voluntary organizations as distinguished from public work, which was supposed to involve the odium attached to the politician. It was not long, however, before the contact with working people and the real facts of the life of the masses impressed upon the social servants the significance of public activities. There consequently followed important movements for democratic education and municipal reform, which now constitute the chief factors in the training of the citizens. The expansion of the school curriculum,

the multiplication of facilities in the school house, the extension of education to adults and to people engaged in wage earning occupations, are all comprehended within the decade just closing. Nature study, manual training, art in the public schools in decoration and instruction, gymnasiums, baths and play grounds, vacation schools, free lectures, these are familiar terms; but they were virtually unknown to the citizen of 1892. Along with the development of democratic education there has taken place a most marvelous transformation in the conduct of municipal affairs. Corrupt as are the American cities of today in contrast with those of Great Britain, they would be scarcely recognized by the spoilsmen of the early nineties. The first conference for good government was held in 1893, followed two years later by the organization of the National Municipal League. Subsequently there sprang into existence two organizations representing municipal officials. The legislature of New York granted to the metropolis the first elements of the merit system in 1894. Chicago introduced civil service reform in the spring of 1895. Many of the American cities now have police and fire departments strictly controlled by civil service regulations, and scores of them perform their work of street cleaning and scavenging, some of them even of street and sewer construction, by employes of the city. The new civic spirit which first found expression, and happily continues to find expression, in the training of the citizen, finally promises to crown its activities by setting the citizens to work in the making of the city. Here, again, the contributions of the last ten years are as notable as all those which have preceded. During that time the chief streets of most American cities have received their first good paving; street cleaning has been made possible as a result of the pioneer efforts of Colonel Waring in New York; telegraph and telephone wires no longer disfigure the main streets of New York, Chicago, San Francisco and a few other cities. The overhead trolley has been abolished in Manhattan and Washington. Parks and boulevards have multiplied, as have beautiful public buildings, including public schools and libraries. During the past decade, according to Mr. Herbert Putnam, "There have been erected or begun five library buildings costing over a million dollars each, whose aggregate cost will have exceeded fifteen million dollars; (library of congress \$6,400,000, Boston \$2,500,000, Chicago, \$2,000,000, New York \$2,500,000, Columbia \$1,250,000, Pittsburgh \$1,200,000) and various others each of which will represent an expenditure of from a hundred thousand to seven hundred thousand dollars each, while buildings costing from five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars now dot the country." The decoration of public buildings on a scale comparable to European accomplishment has been successfully undertaken in the Boston Public Library, the Library of Congress, the Appellate Court building in New York, the Baltimore Court House, the Cincinnati City Hall and elsewhere.

Many other individual attempts at improving and beautifying towns and cities contribute to the greatest of recent civic achievements, the co-ordination of various efforts in a comprehensive plan for the improvement of modern communities. Once more we go back to the date, 1893, for the first of these great accomplishments, the Chicago World's Fair. For the first time in the history of universal expositions, a comprehensive plan for buildings and grounds on a single scale was projected and happily accomplished by the co-operative effort of the chief architects, landscape architects and sculptors of America. The contrast between the White City of Chicago and the black city of Chicago was no greater

than that between the old conception of the city beautiful and the new. Coincident with this great architectural triumph was the establishment of the Metropolitan park system of Boston, the most notable municipal undertaking in the history of American cities. Within eight years what was a dream of one man was more than realized for the benefit of more than a million people. The Metropolitan park system of Boston, comprising playgrounds, city parks, rural parks, including forest, hills and river banks, and sea shore reservations, is only a part of the great co-operative scheme of Metropolitan Boston. The district within eleven miles of the State House in Boston unites for the mutual advantage of all the communities in the provision of water, the disposition of sewage, for rapid transit and recreation, in four great metropolitan commissions. The administrative problems have not been entirely solved, but the conception of a comprehensive plan has received an emphasis even beyond that of the Chicago White City. Most recently this idea has had confirmation in what are known as the "Harrisburg Plan" and the "Improvement of Washington." The Harrisburg League for Municipal Improvements projected a plan for the employment of expert advice with regard to the city's water supply, the sewerage system, parks, boulevards, playgrounds and street paving. The society provided the funds, amounting to over \$10,000 for the employment of these experts and the conduct of the campaign which resulted in the election of worthy officials and the passage of a referendum vote, authorizing the issue of over a million dollars in bonds. The Harrisburg Plan is a model of scientific method and enthusiastic citizenship, but it has a worthy rival as a spectacular accomplishment in the improved plans for Washington.

The magnificent plan of L'Enfant, approved by George Washington, is responsible for the Capital City's being one of the most beautiful cities in the world, but the failure to take advantage of all the elements of that plan or to be consistent with its beginnings, makes necessary the commission of to-day. L'Enfant's plan, in brief, took into consideration the topography and the supposed necessity of a water approach to the city, and then located the street on the plan of two sets of wheels spokes laid on a gridiron with the Capitol as one hub and the President's house as the other. Along the axes of these two buildings was projected a park and they were to be connected directly by a broad street, Pennsylvania Avenue. The other public buildings were also to be appropriately grouped.

Even the fundamental features of this scheme have not been held sacred by the builders. The vista of the White House along Pennsylvania Avenue has been obscured by the Treasury and State Department buildings; curious and unsightly edifices have been erected along the Mall; the Washington monument, which should have stood at the junction of the axes of the two main buildings, occupies a sight unpardonable in its isolation one hundred feet south from the axis of the Capitol, and several hundred feet east of the axis from the White House; the Pennsylvania Railway has been allowed to cross the Mall at grade; and to mention but one other incongruity, last but not least, the Library of Congress has been so located that its dome diverts attention from the all important majesty of the Capitol.

The recommendations of the American Institute of Architects, on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the establishment of the Government at Washington will fire the enthusiasm of all who read them. The subject has since been exhaustively studied by the new commission. They point out possibilities still latent in Washington, and the immeasurable influence which their realization would have on the other cities of the country. The construction of the Houses of

Parliament in London, on the Gothic model, though not an unqualified success, was the most important architectural event of the nineteenth century in Great Britain, and led to the revival of the minor arts as well. Even greater services will be rendered the cities of the United States when the noble plan of L'Enfant, projected at the beginning of the last century, shall be re-incorporated in the best expression of the new century, happily now assured by the appointment of the present excellent commission, Messrs. Daniel H. Burnham, Chas. F. McKim, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., and Augustus St. Gaudens.* The proposed improvements of the lake front in Cleveland and Chicago, the boulevard scheme for St. Louis, the great conception of a united park system taking in the multitude of beautiful lakes about St. Paul and Minneapolis, all testify to the growing appreciation of comprehensive schemes for improvement. The same tendencies are in evidence in the plans for rural improvement such as those of the Massachusetts trustees of public reservations, the Essex County, New Jersey, Park Commission, the State Control of the Palisades, the National Parks in Wyoming, Colorado, California, Minnesota, Wisconsin and elsewhere.

The beginning of the new century finds ideals and concrete accomplishments so far advanced that for the first time the public is ready for a national organization to represent and co-ordinate these interests. The American League for Civic Improvement would have been sadly premature in 1893. It is hardly appreciated even in 1902, but the friendly response from every state in the Union and from Canada, from city, town, village and rural district, from men, women, and children, from public officials and private citizens, from practical workers, writers and teachers all point to the necessity of a unification of improvement forces throughout the land. We believe the brief experience of two years of pioneer effort with inadequate financial support and notable sacrifices on the part of the leading workers sufficient to warrant the claim that the American League for Civic Improvement has outlined a satisfactory plan for our co-operation. Whether it shall be the organization honored with the mission of carrying out this plan will be determined by the next few years of effort. In any case it is my privilege to testify that a year's association with the leaders in this organization gives me confidence in believing that the work they have done will lead to one of the most significant advances in the public life of America.

COURT SUSTAINS ESSEX COUNTY COMMISSION.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey recently denied an application for a writ of certiorari to prevent the Essex County Park Commission from condemning land belonging to the Forest Hill Association for an addition to Branch Brook Park, a part of the extensive park improvements for which the county has issued \$4,000,000 in bonds. The association opposed the appointment of condemnation commissioners on the ground that the park act was unconstitutional and because it gave to the judiciary a function alleged to belong to the executive. The attorney for the park commission contended that the Court of Errors and Appeals had already legalized the bond issue, and Chief Justice Gummere, in rendering his decision in favor of the commission, said that the raising of the question of constitutionality would throw the affairs of the county in confusion and cast doubt upon the validity of land titles now held by the commission. The Forest Hill Association had previously offered the land to the park commissioners on condition that they expend a stipulated sum in improving it. This the board would not do, and the association refused to sell the land, whereupon the commissioners instituted condemnation proceedings.

*Zueblin, *American Municipal Progress*, pp. 225, 226.

Crepe Myrtle (*Lagerstræmia Indica*.)

The southern readers of Park and Cemetery may smile when they see the illustration of the crepe myrtle, it is such a little fellow alongside the famous specimens of their region. But we of the north cannot grow it out doors as they can. Now and again in a mild winter a plant may get through without being killed nearly to the ground, as was the case last winter, but the rule is to find the bushes killed to within a foot of the ground. But this does not hinder its flowering. These frozen down bushes sprout up afresh and flower profusely in late summer. But to have them at their best it is the plan to grow them in tubs, setting them on the lawn in summer and in a cold cellar or shed for the winter. The slightest protection is sufficient for them. The growing of them in tubs has this advantage, the wood ripens thoroughly and thus a profusion of flowers is assured. Readers will agree that the illustration represents a pretty plant.

Many readers of Park and Cemetery have doubtless seen the magnificent specimen of crepe myrtle at Mount Vernon, the home of Washington. I have not seen it when it has been in flower, but it is represented as being a glorious sight, and one can well believe it. But it is not necessary to go as far as Virginia to see fine specimens. There are or were some fine ones near Camden, N. J., just across the Delaware from Philadelphia, and at Claymont, Delaware, a stone's throw across the Pennsylvania state line, are some magnificent bushes. The illustration is of one growing in Germantown, Philadelphia. It is of the old pink variety. There are many of these

plants in this vicinity. A few are left out all winter, some protected and some not, but, evidently the most



LAGERSTRÆMIA INDICA (CREPE MYRTLE.)

satisfactory way is to grow the plant in a tub and set it on the lawn, where its beauty will be the most effective.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Park Systems for Towns and Cities.

The following paper, prepared by George Hansen, landscape architect, Berkeley, Cal., for the *Sacramento Bee*, was intended for application to that city, but contains much that will be of value in park work anywhere:

"Nature, once, had full sway wherever settlements of cities and villages now occupy the ground. For the sake of "business," every tree was cut down, every creek filled in, every hill leveled, to give building ground and to provide for the opening of streets. Now, since we have succeeded so remarkably well at our "business methods," it strikes us that we have just a little to spare of time, and means, and soil, for "sentiment." We have traveled abroad, and see how other cities benefit from public improvement, and a feeling of resentment has come over us. Instead of furthermore driving Nature away from our doors, we are willing to become the guests of Nature. Falling into the other extreme, we wish for sidewalk trees where

none are called for, and opposition is created when harmony of purpose is of the first need.

A park system must embody everything in relation to "park and pavement." We must secure ground where some reservation of Nature in her unaffected charms may be enjoyed by one and all. Streets and houses should be secluded through border plantation, and no buildings, except those of the most simple construction, for the protection of visitors, should be permitted. This should be a place where sheep do the lawn mowing and where cows are kept, so that the visiting family with hosts of children and friends can enjoy a home picnic and forget that the city is within easy reach. An area of 500 acres should be the extreme set aside for such purpose within the confines of a city. Even such area is only permissible if an unusually beautiful scenery calls for preservation.

No second large park is needed for any community.

Of small size parks, several of from fifty to 100 acres area, should be scattered where they are called for. Within the confines of any such area we may be permitted to provide building ground for museums, government buildings, libraries and the like.

Of yet smaller parks, from twenty to fifty acres, quite a number should be provided. They are needed when congested population craves for playgrounds, and where the congregation of factories bring about a forbidding appearance.

Anything smaller than 15 acres is no longer a "park," though we, in California, have fallen into the habit of misapplying the term to just such "squares." Public squares are the most welcome means of cheering the picture that a city represents. Near the depot they serve to welcome the visitor and bid a cheering goodbye to the departing friends. Near the public buildings—which, so far, we have failed to provide with an appropriate setting—they spread the idea of dignity. Near the schools they may substitute the playgrounds which we never yet have learned to consider part and parcel of the educational system. In the business district they serve as display of liberality. In the settled portions of the city they supply the absolute want, the dire need of tumbling ground for the infants and little tots, and offer the aged and infirm an opportunity to enjoy a glimpse of God's earth without entering on a long journey from home.

Aside from the many playgrounds, the school yards, the kindergartens and the green spots and strips encircling public and private buildings, every street tree and every shrub along the sidewalks belongs to the proper park system.

You ask, perhaps, where do we meet with such arrangement, to see its effect and benefit, to justify its establishment? Nowhere in California. San Francisco's condition is most widely known, and by it I can illustrate not what ought to be, but what ought not to be. All of the park improvement in California has been of the labor class; to none have ideas been applied. Only a city of the immense present and prospective wealth that San Francisco has can afford to develop a spot like the ground on which Golden Gate Park is located. It proves about as costly as it would be to make a park out of the entire Oakland marsh, and is equally useless. Far less money would have reached better and grander ends in a location which Nature designated as suitable for park improvement. Furthermore, no area of such size should spread in such shape through the streets of any city. Our metropolis of the west will find it very much to the disadvantage of the development of the western part to have this park strung out in such direction. Again, there was no need for such large area. The enormous cost, dictated through the unwise selection, has proven the deathblow for the development of any scheme of

park improvement in every and all parts of that city. Some of the grandest scenery of the peninsula lies unappreciated and begging for preservation, when all of the labor spent in Golden Gate Park will never represent such effects as were to be had for the asking in other parts of town. Boston, the ideal of park improvement for the entire world, has sixty-six squares and twenty-three playgrounds, and San Francisco has eleven of the former and rented the ground on which she has one of the latter. Of boulevards, those connecting links for the different parts of a park system, she has only one, and this one unimproved—Van Ness Avenue. True, she does not require them at this date, as she has no more than a nucleus to a park system, and this nucleus so monstrous as to forbid adding to it.

The lesson to be learned from this is: First, know what is required for the ultimate development of the community; then start in to secure such, piece by piece. Secure the ground and do the development gradually, as your tax-list increases. Never go to the outskirts for ground as long as one parcel near the center of your city calls for previous reservation.

Solve sanitary questions while serving the purpose of adding to your park area. Preserve waterways, develop creeks, leave rocks untouched and consider the native growth of trees and shrubs sacred. Throw playgrounds, with free, unobstructed vistas, into your tenement districts and let the residence portion take care of itself. Do not believe that building ground in the business part is too costly to be beautified, and try and strive for dignified settings for your churches. Would your workingman and mechanic brush his best suit of clothes against every pair of overalls that presses against him on a work day? Neither should the house of worship be surrounded with shanties and shops, with dust and dirt.

The improvement of streets and fire-fighting apparatus does not stand for community spirit; far from it. Such prove only that the citizens do what is expected from them in the course of "business." The soul of a community speaks through grander improvements, through boughs and greensward. But let us take care of the manner in which we proceed, that it may no longer be right what the most promising landscape architect of the East said of us: "Every city of the West may have its carpet-bed park, if it so wishes." Whatever has been done up to date in California is useful only in so far as it serves as an example of what should not be. There is no country that promises greater to a genius than this sun-kissed California. But the era of improvement will not set in till we leave off whitewashing rocks in the parks of Los Angeles, planting palm avenues in the very shadow of the last "Palo Alto," and propose to line the main thoroughfare in the town of the "University of the Oak" with elm trees."

NEW YORK FLOWER AND SCULPTURE SHOW.

The combined flower and sculpture show held in Madison Square Garden, New York, under the auspices of the New York Florists' Club and the National Sculpture Society, came to a close Nov. 6, after an eight days' exhibit that was generally agreed to have been a spectacle of unusual beauty.

The joint exhibition was inaugurated for the purpose of enhancing the effect of the individual shows of the two organizations, and was eminently successful from this point of view. The flowers served as a natural and attractive background for the works of sculpture, and the latter gave added meaning to the different groups of plants and flowers.

The chief groups of statuary were placed at the ends of the building, and the flowers extending along the sides and center of the spacious hall, dotted here and there with single pieces of sculpture, formed avenues along which the visitors passed. Arches and trellises covered with vines were freely used, one of the chief of these being a promenade formed by trellis work covered with wild smilax near the east end of the garden.

Near this were arranged the exhibitions of private gardening from the estates of D. W. James, Samuel Untermyer and E. D. Adams, and decorative shrubs from the firm of Bobbink & Atkins, of Rutherford, N. J., which included many evergreens.

One of the most effective of the combined groups was that which centered around the colossal equestrian statue of Washington, by sculptors French and Potter, around which was arranged a display of evergreens.

At the opposite end of the hall Barnard's statue "The Hower," furnished a background for an exhibit of chrysanthemums, and from a front and distant view seemed to be resting on a pedestal of these autumn favorites.

Viewed in general, the show was a brilliant and satisfying spectacle, and the general public who went to see a beautiful picture was amply repaid.

As the first attempt to make an artistic whole of a flower show, and to arrange the different exhibits with a definite decorative purpose, the New York exhibition must be classed as a step in the right direction, and will furnish a valuable lesson for future displays.

From the standpoint of the flower trade as viewed by the leading florists' journals, much dissatisfaction has been expressed in the individual exhibits, and the general verdict from them seems to be that the show

did not bring forth the best that could be produced by the co-operation of all of the florists and growers of New York and its vicinity.

The exhibit of statuary included works of most of



Courtesy Florists' Review.

STATUARY AMID FLOWERS AND EVERGREENS AT NEW YORK SHOW.

the prominent American sculptors.

THE CHICAGO FLOWER SHOW.

The flower show in Chicago, which is in progress as we go to press, served to dedicate the new Statuary Hall of the Art Institute, but no sculpture was used in connection with the exhibit.

Groups of palms and evergreens around the hall, and vines, trailing over the balcony and windows, served as a background for the special exhibits of flowers, which changed each day.

The first day was devoted to chrysanthemums, the second to roses, the third to carnations, the fourth to unique varieties of all flowers, and the fifth to miscellaneous specimens. Although the surroundings were not as impressive as in former years when the show was held in the Auditorium, the display was fine and included many varieties superior to any shown in the past. The attendance was good, despite the unfavorable weather.

The Pierson fern, which received a gold medal from the Society of American Florists, and a collection of palms and ferns shown by Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, occupy prominent places in the exhibit.

The show was under the joint management of the Chicago Horticultural Society and the American Chrysanthemum Society. The initial convention of the latter society was held in Fullerton Hall, in the Art Institute during the flower show.

The annual shows at the park conservatories are unusually fine this year, and greatly appreciated.



THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE—WALLS OF JERUSALEM IN THE BACKGROUND.

The Garden of Gethsemane.

This is the scene of so many events forever memorable in the history of our race, the battle ground and point of attack alike of the Assyrians, Romans, Saracens, Crusaders and Turks. The walls of Jerusalem with the dome of the Mosque of Omar upon what is believed to have been the site of the Temple, form a pleasing background to the picture, while under the walls is the Mohammedan burying ground, whose turban surmounted tombstones mark the last resting place of the male of this turbulent race, while that of the poor female is simply capped with an insignificant ornament, the whole place bearing a look of neglect and totally devoid of trees.

The time of day usually selected to visit this spot is toward evening, when the red light of the setting sun glances over the city, touching its domes and minarets with a last dying gleam and the dreary hills are broken into grand masses of purple and vermillion, while the glen below the valley of Jehosaphat, where is the dry bed of the brook Kidron; here sleep millions of the sons of Israel almost side by side with their enemies, the Moslems, for both believe that the last judgment is to take place here, and in places it

is fairly paved with the sepulchers of the Moslem or the simpler slab of the Jewish tombs. And the place of the sad groves which shrouded the agony of Christ are sinking into the shades of night. If we climb to the top of the hill and look eastward we see over the far horizon the mountains of Moab and the valley of the Jordan with the Dead Sea and the desert glowing in the sun's last rays; this completes the indelible impression of a scene that for its association is unequaled in the world.

And the picture is remarkable chiefly for these suggestions of the past, for horticulture is not encouraged in the dominion of the Sultan, and only a small fraction of the arable land is under cultivation, owing to the absence of roads and the pernicious practice of farming out the taxes, which, in its practical workings, is a most ingenious and pitiless system of robbery.

The Garden of Gethsemane has but few trees; in the picture we recognize the cypress and the olive, two or three of which are very old, but as we read that Titus cut down all the trees about Jerusalem and that a legion encamped at the foot of the Mount of Olives, it would suggest that they were planted by Christian

hands to mark the spot, unless, like the sacred olive of the Grecian Acropolis, they may have reproduced themselves; this in spite of the old tree in the picture, the so-called "Tree of the Agony." The trees themselves remind one of the celebrated cedars of Solomon on Mount Lebanon in the disproportioned hugeness of their venerable trunks and to their foliage above. For ages the pilgrim has knelt and kissed them with tears, carrying thence a few of the scattered fruit or a portion of the bark to remind him of the spot.

The garden is surrounded by a high stone wall, a broad path leading around its entire area, while the portion containing the trees and flowers is protected by a iron railing with sharp pickets. The interior is subdivided by numerous wooden fences with no apparent reason. Many plants in pots are employed to set off these spaces with the purpose of frequently changing and ensuring a constant bloom. The flowers are chiefly annuals. Daisies and Hollyhock are prominent. The whole is extremely formal and devoid of beauty, but presents an abundance of color, which pleases the throngs of pilgrims who cheerfully pay the entrance fee to worship at the various shrines and



"TREE OF THE AGONY" IN GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

who frequently form a continuous procession through its walks during the daylight hours.

The olive is still scattered about the Mount of Olives and a few half cultivated figs and pomegranates assist in recalling the past. It is through the branches

of these trees that the more picturesque views are seen and we think of the time when these terraced hillsides were once clothed with verdure, but now denuded even of their soil; thus has the oppression of the unspeakable Turk peeled the land that once "flowed with milk and honey."

JOSEPH B. DAVIS.

STATISTICS OF CREMATION.

Sir Henry Thompson, who has been for long a staunch advocate of cremation, and who has written some most able articles in support of the practice, contributes to the *Lancet* some statistics bearing on the matter.

It appears from these figures that Germany possesses seven crematories. The total number of cremations performed at each during the year 1901 being 693. A petition signed by over 3,000 medical men has been presented in the Reichstag within the past few months with a view of rendering compulsory the cremation of persons who have died from infectious diseases.

England possesses seven crematories, in which during the year 1901 445 persons were cremated. Italy possesses twenty-two crematories, but statistics as to the number of persons upon whom cremation was performed in 1901 are lacking in some of these. There are three crematories in Switzerland, at one of which 127 cremations were performed in 1901. Sweden possesses two and Denmark one. In Austria-Hungary societies for the promotion of cremation continue to be formed under the influence of the Vienna Society. "Die Flamme" and branches exist in many towns, but the practice of cremation has not yet been legalized.

In Madrid the right of cremation has been conferred by a royal decree, while even in Russia, in spite of the protestations of the Procurator of the Holy Synod, the government proposes to issue a decree in favor of making cremation optional. In France a large crematorium is situated in the far-famed cemetery of Paris, Pere la Chaise, in which since its opening 2,299 bodies have been cremated.

In the United States are twenty-six crematories, twenty-four of which are in operation. A larger number of persons are cremated yearly in this country than in any other. In Canada, notwithstanding the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy, the Legislature of Quebec has declared the legality of cremation, and a crematorium has just been built at Montreal.—Medical Record.

A CITY FORESTER'S HOME GROUNDS.

The accompanying views are taken from the summer cottage home of John C. Lewis, City Forester and Landscape Gardener to the city of Philadelphia.

In No. 1 Mr. Lewis has converted a dead apple



PLANTING ON THE HOME GROUNDS OF CITY FORESTER JOHN C. LEWIS, OF PHILADELPHIA.

1—Dead apple tree covered with vines.

2—Mixed bed showing tropical planting effect.

3—Side front view—close porch effect.

4—A rustic entrance.

tree into an ornament and a thing of beauty by covering it with a growth of vines. The trunk of the tree is covered with *Ampelopsis Veitchii* and *Tecoma radicans*, whose pendulous branches hang with graceful effect. In the background of this picture is also shown a bed of *Canna monstrosa*, eight feet high, which presents a marked tropical effect.

In No. 2, is shown a tropical planting effect produced by a mixed bed of *Eulalia Japonica* and *E. gracillima*, *Canna monstrosa*, and *Ricinus Queen of Cambodia*, edged with *Ageratum blue dwarf*.

A side front view, showing a close porch effect, is seen in No. 3, and No. 4 illustrates a rustic arched entrance immediately behind the California privet hedge. The arch is formed of *Tecoma radicans*, which is allowed to grow freely till after blooming, when the pendulous growth is removed. All these effects have been produced in one, two and three years.

The following brief biography of Mr. Lewis is taken from *City and State*, Philadelphia:

"John C. Lewis, the City Forester, has been engaged in horticultural work all his life. He came to this country about thirty-five years ago, and nearly all of that time has given his attention to work of a public nature. For years Mr. Lewis had charge of the public grounds in the State of Virginia. He is the first and only incumbent of the office of City Forester, which was created in 1896. Prior to that time he held a similar place in Fairmount Park. If a long experience (over forty years in this country and Europe) counts for anything, Mr. Lewis ought to be well qualified for the position he holds. When he assumed the office the city had fourteen squares or small parks open for public use. Now there are forty-six, with thirteen others awaiting improvements, without counting League Island Park, which will cover about 300 acres.

It is estimated that Mr. Lewis has oversight of approximately 50,000 trees, to say nothing of the shrubbery and miscellaneous plants. He is a member of the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania."



OFFICE BUILDING, GREENLAWN CEMETERY, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

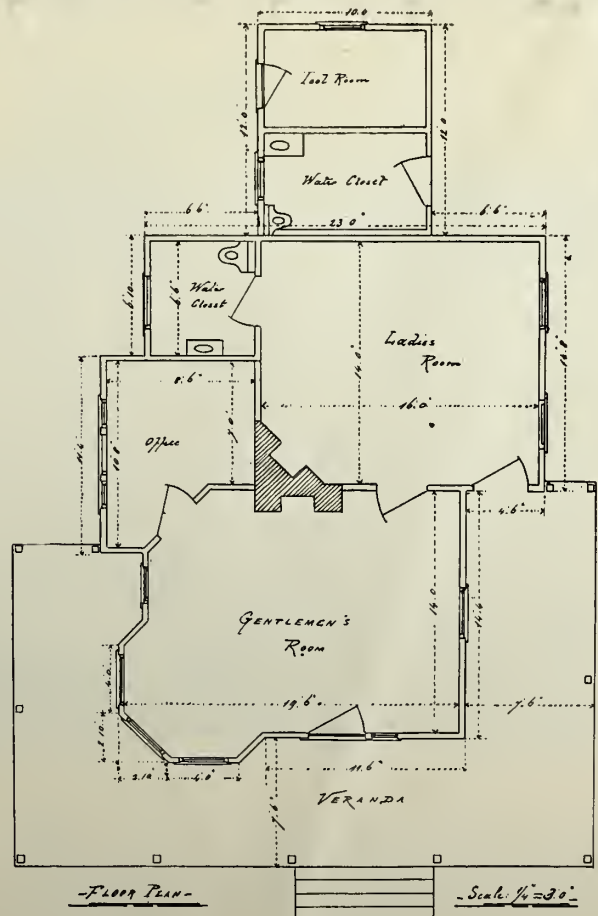
GREENLAWN CEMETERY LODGE, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

The illustrations on this page show exterior view and ground plan of the new lodge at Greenlawn Cemetery, Portsmouth, Ohio. It is situated near the main entrance on Offnere street, and was finished in the summer of 1900 at a cost of about \$2,400, including the furniture. The front room is used for the superintendent's office and reception room for men. The center room is for ladies, and opens into the toilet. At the rear is the lavatory for men, coal cellar, tool room, etc. The interior is finished in natural wood, with handsome furnishings including modern fireplaces, and wooden mantels, with large mirrors.

The reception room, on which opens the business office, is 20 by 14 feet, and directly over the corner is a cupola. A veranda, seven and a half feet wide, extends around almost the entire building, and two small ornamental fountains are placed on the front lawn.

The structure is a good example of a neat, unassuming and inexpensive office building.

The cemetery now has two large fountains on the grounds ready for erection. One of them embodies the figure of a soldier seven feet high, standing on a base about 14 feet above the water line. It is to stand in Soldiers' Circle, at the head of the main entrance roadway, and will cost \$1,200. The other one will cost about \$700.



IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

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MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

WOMEN AS LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.

One hears numerous inquiries about landscape gardening as a profession for women, and as a large share of improvement work involves a knowledge of this art-science, and as an equally large share of improvement work devolves upon women, it does not seem inappropriate to devote our space this month to a consideration of women's opportunities for securing the necessary training for this profession.

There are at present a few women practicing the art, at least one of whom has an international reputation, Miss Fanny R. Wilkinson, London, Eng., who received her first training at the Crystal Palace, where she had difficulty in gaining admission, as the classes were at first intended for men only, but, as she says, "I persevered and they finally consented to take me. Later, I studied under the late Mr. Edward Milner, the well-known landscape gardener, and his son, who were both most kind and patient. I worked very hard, but enjoyed the life exceedingly and when I had finished my course I settled here (London) to commence on my own account, and have been most successful in getting work." Miss Wilkinson has been established at 6 Gower street some eight years and sometimes has one or more young women with



IN THE GARDEN AT LOWTHORPE.

known, the first American woman to take a regular course of study in conscious preparation for the professional practice of landscape gardening. Miss Jones, I am told, "acquired her training by studying (by special arrangement) at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., under Prof. Chas. S. Sargent, studying floriculture at the same time at the Bussey Institute near by, and by taking a course in the necessary principles of architecture and draughting from a private tutor, under the supervision of Prof. Ware, of the Department of Architecture at Columbia College, New York City." Although this occurred "not so very long ago," as my correspondent puts it, it was before any course in landscape gardening was open to women in this country, the first of which was offered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1900 in connection with its architectural course. The students work in the Arnold Arboretum, outside of the city, as well as at the institute in Boston.

More recently, a course in landscape gardening has been opened to women at the Horticultural School at Brier Cliff Manor, N. Y., and a school of horticulture and landscape gardening exclusively for women was opened this year, on Sept. 15, at Low-



THE HOUSE AT LOWTHORPE, GROTON, MASS.

her as students, who, after two or three years, are fitted to try work independently.

Miss Beatrix Jones, of Bar Harbor, Me., whose work is said to be of the first order, is, so far as is

thorpe, Groton, Mass., by Mrs. Edward Gilchrist Low with the following faculty: Miss Louise Klein Miller, Director and Instructor of Economic Entomology, Ornithology and Geology; Miss Gertrude Sanderson, In-

structor of Free Hand and Mechanical Drawing, and Miss Laura Blanchard Dawson, daughter of Jackson Dawson, of the Arnold Arboretum, Instructor of Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, Arboriculture and Ge-



THE GARDEN WALK, SEEN FROM THE LIBRARY AT LOWTHORPE.

ometry. There is a course of lectures on landscape gardening by James Frederick Dawson, who will also direct the development of the grounds (16 acres) at Lowthorpe as an object lesson for the students. This marks a new departure in the way of opportunity for training for women and seems to promise well. Mrs. Low is a member of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

The following opinions of landscape gardeners and landscape garden authorities suggest food for thought in this connection:

Miss Wilkinson says: "I decidedly think that landscape gardening and, indeed, all work connected with gardens, is good for women, but they must be regularly trained for it and have a taste for it, or it will be mere drudgery. To the born gardener, the lover of nature and of country life, the pursuit of horticulture will afford the happiest, freest, most congenial of professions."

Mr. O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, thinks that "women should find landscape gardening congenial employment. They seem to understand as readily as men how to arrange plants artistically. Perhaps there would be limitations to their work, since some knowledge of engineering,—of grading land, constructing roads, etc., is necessary as a basis for the best work." (Here it is but just to say that if women take the time and

money to obtain really adequate training, they may easily master these details of engineering. Miss Wilkinson has told me personally that while she usually has an engineer do her surveying, she is capable of doing it herself if the need arises. What one woman has done, others may accomplish.) "There are cases, however, where real pictures may be made after roads and walks have been constructed. If women are willing to devote sufficient time to the study of plants and their arrangement, I see no reason why they should not succeed as well in landscape work as in painting, drawing or sculpture."

Mr. Warren H. Manning sees "no reason why there is not the same opening for women here as in nearly every other profession, provided they are not afraid to handle dirt, and if they will apply themselves to gain the necessary knowledge of soils, plants and methods of cultivation. I can conceive of no pleasanter occupation. Whether they can 'manage' men as garden assistants, or in lieu of this find other women who can and will do the heavy manual labor and drudgery, is a problem that can only be solved as presented. Women can succeed in this profession only by the same means that men have succeeded,—securing knowledge, skill and experience through years of study and practice in actual work. At present in no course of horticulture or landscape architecture that



GREENHOUSE, FROM VERANDA, LOWTHORPE.

is open to women can they gain the knowledge that may lead up to a complete mastery of the profession of gardening or landscape design." (This opinion is dated November, 1901.)

Prof. L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture at Cornell University, and author of the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* and many other works on this and allied subjects, says that "so far as the fine art and gardening sides of landscape work are concerned, it is a vocation eminently suited to women," but doubts "whether they are likely to make a business success of it in competition with men."

It seems not amiss to here allude to the opinion of the lamented editor of *Garden and Forest* during the ten years of its existence, whose judgment and taste made it the authority on all branches of horticulture which it continues to be. He said, apropos of the scarcity of men of the right temperament and training: "A class of practitioners may be advantageously developed who, while not being landscape gardeners in the broadest sense, may yet do much to redeem country and suburban places from the commonplace look that too many of them now wear. This work may well be done by women. Those whose natural tastes induce them to take it up, should prepare themselves for the work by taking such landscape gardening courses as offer, or by study with practicing professionals, and after undertaking work alone, should cling to the best traditions and methods of the profession. Let it be said that the relation of the landscape gardener to his client should be strictly professional; that he should place his talent, training and experience at the service of his client and have no business obligations to others. I mean that the professional landscape gardener cannot afford to indulge in any side issues. He or she should be known to accept no commissions and to be free to buy materials to the best advantage."

It certainly would seem that there is room in every community for at least one woman of taste and training to secure in this work an assured position, to gain recognition from men of standing in the profession,

and, in time, to earn a fair income. It is work that sadly needs doing. Natural beauty is everywhere being irreparably defaced and destroyed, and is often replaced by expensive artificial ugliness because there is no one on the ground to recognize and save the one or to protest intelligently against the other. Now, when Outdoor Art seems at last to be coming into its own, is a good time for women to seriously consider the profession of landscape gardening as a medium for the expression of that creative faculty which is the strong factor of the artistic temperament.

A Springfield (Mass.) publication gives an account of an improvement society composed entirely of women that was organized three years ago in a Vermont town, but neglects to name the place. After organization, the women went to work to earn money with which to carry out certain needed improvements. They are credited with giving sociables, entertainments of different kinds, town meeting dinners, etc., "anything to get money." One of them says: "We worked hard, and the men patronized us very well, but made fun of us. Now we have a mile of nice gravel walk, nearly equal to concrete, have relaid a fourth of a mile of old stone walk, at an expense of about \$250, and have \$25 in the treasury. The men make no more fun of us, and are ready to do what they can to help the Ladies' Vermont Improvement Society. We have a regular business meeting once a month and an annual meeting for the election of officers."

One would like to be able to give these energetic women credit specifically, for they deserve it.

The "Village Improvement Association," of Saugerties, N. Y., is making arrangements to erect a fountain, and would like to have catalogues showing designs and prices. Communications should be addressed to W. F. Reber, Secretary.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

The Revival of Geometric Landscape Gardening.

What has landscape gardening done that it should bend its lofty purpose to the caprice of fashion? Do the supposed high and ennobling titles of "Landscape Architect" or "Landscape Engineer" need such a diversion? If this be so, many a good landscape gardener will be glad he never got over being a gardener.

If landscape gardening, as Downing declares, belongs to the fine arts, it must not take a step backward; for it seems to me that those landscape architects or engineers, who desire to follow the pure geometric model or its mosaic French, or its more pleasing Italian artificial style, have missed their vocation; they ought to have followed the trade of carpet-weaving or paper-hanging.

Modified gardening as it is used in California in connection with architecture ought to satisfy the art-

istic feeling even if it does not come up to the standard of artificiality. We have the wall paper and even the carpet designs, but fortunately the cost of labor prohibits this kind of gardening to some extent, except where Coolie labor can be employed. The Chinaman outstrips the Caucasian gardener in the geometric form of gardening, at least so far as the exact work of labor is concerned, and his designs in this style are not generally inferior. Thus Chinamen have found at last one "fine art wherein they are equals." For music and painting they do not seem to have advanced so far. George F. Pentecost, Jr., quotes Ruskin in an article in the *Agricultural Record*: "The punishment which all the laws of design render inevitable, is that those who thus pursue nature will wholly lose sight of art." He means that the landscape

gardener who follows the way of nature loses sight of fitness as a foundation for the geometric garden to rest on. The landscape gardener has nowadays so much appropriate material to choose from that he can easily harmonize any style of building with the natural surroundings. If he falls back on the geometric style, if he depends entirely on straight lines, perfect circles, geometric curves, classic fountains, statuary, architecturally planned terraces or parapets, he makes certainly a harmonious picture with the Grecian style of architecture, and he may call himself an artist. But has he served architecture a good turn by doing so? He only shows the limitations of the geometric principle in architecture and its clash with organic nature. Can the beautifully flowing lines of nature be harmonized with the exact geometric lines of architecture? Let the geometric lines extend from the buildings to the walks and drives to show their necessity and purpose. The purpose will bring geometric and flowing lines together. The smoothly kept lawn with its appropriate artificial look—pleasing very strongly like classic architecture the sense of feeling—will harmonize with shrubs and trees having the expression of the beautiful in well balanced outlines, harmonious masses of color in flowers and foliage, but further away from the building only harmony in color of foliage. If a gardener here shows his knowledge of botany in choosing such natural materials for his picture as are appropriate for this purpose, does he not display a higher standard of gardening—and really raise landscape gardening to the condition of fine art—than a designer who requires artificial means to predominate everywhere to maintain his picture of folly within its close set limits? The beauty of infinity in a created landscape lies in the slow changing of its natural features through the seasons. To put living organic objects in a limited form does not help the purpose of all fine art, which is to arouse and stimulate the noble, high purpose aimed at by man; it rather arouses curiosity and wonder as to what is done with the plants to fashion such productions, than to afford satisfaction by a harmonious unity of design. It drives the observer after more variety, and though this is artificial, it is very limited. It does not satisfy and refresh like beautiful, ever-changing natural objects. Formal gardening will certainly please thoughtless observers among the partly educated masses of the people. Geometric lines are so easily taken in; the parts in some way mostly balance. If they see the picture from one side, it is hardly worth while to see it from the other, for the main features are practically the same from all sides. Landscape gardeners who may not admire the formal style, except in very limited areas, know how to adapt the natural style even on a small piece of ground, to create a number of pleasing pictures. The geometric style in a park of any size

is more ridiculous than the too natural style in a city square or school ground. Objects which need formal treatment have no place in a recreative park for the people of a city; they should be located on a boulevard. It seems to me that Mr. Pentecost is romancing when he says that the formal style is capable of a far superior artistic expression,—he should use the word artificial. Nature offers harmony with architecture in any situation; it only depends on the man to grasp it. We have had and have partly yet, two fine examples of what landscape gardening should be and what it should not be, here in California, in and near our metropolis. Golden Gate Park is one of the finest examples of the possibilities of the moderated or Downing's style of landscape gardening. The superintendent, Mr. J. McLaren, is an artist, who displays his many resources in such an expressive way that only a genius can accomplish. Everywhere we meet harmony, although formal and natural gardening are often side by side, or glide into each other. But the natural style shows its greater adaptability here in its more expressive and consequently more artistic pictures, even if the view in the formal section is fully as large in actual extent.

Sutro Heights, near Golden Gate Park, presents an example of formal gardening, where plenty of money backs it. The failure started in with the design of the building, a hard-to-define Grecian style of wooden structure standing on the very edge of an extremely picturesque rocky sea shore. The present style of this building is better, although still of wood. The Sutro residence grounds at the back of it is an example of geometric gardening on a large scale. It pleases the mass of visitors. They do not see the ugly contrast of the formal lawns, geometric flowerbeds, of color, carpet beds, classic statuary of plaster of Paris, vexing globes, with the half-hearted attempt at natural gardening to effect a compromise with the surrounding picturesque scenery. If this had been tried half a mile to the south, where there is a low smooth sandy beach, it would have been a fairly good example of formal gardening and would have made a pleasing contrast with the adjoining grand natural scenery of Golden Gate Park.

Geometric gardening cannot produce anything but the easily pleasing beautiful itself. It has no quality to lift it to a fine art. It cannot give the beholder feelings of grandeur, sublimity and infinity. The formal style is better left to the flower garden alone, hedged in by itself, created for the purpose of delighting the owner with harmonious colors, and furnishing cut flowers for the house. Mr. Pentecost should examine the photograph of the formal garden of Mr. H. W. Poor, in the same number of the *Architectural Record*. That settles formal gardening as a fine art.

W. VORTRIEDE, Stockton, Cal.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—LXXXIII.

(Coniferales, Continued.)

Sciadopitys verticillata, the "umbrella pine," is a remarkable monotypic plant from Japan, with leaves in whorls at the ends of the branches, much as the leaves of the Cycadeæ are whorled at the summit of



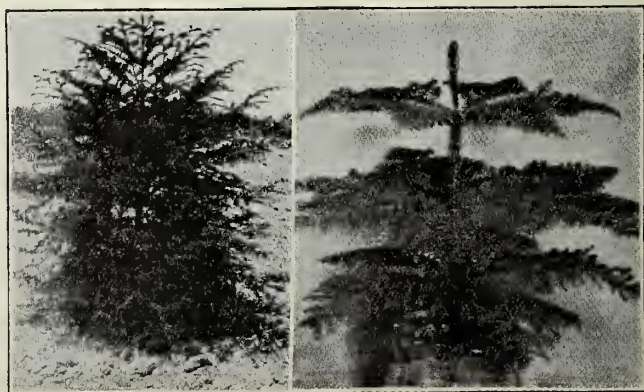
SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA.

the stems. The cones are solitary, and the males at least terminal. There are two cotyledones. It seems best to keep it with the Araucariæ, as some botanists do, for there is nothing else to represent that subtribe in the northeastern states. On the mountains of Nippon the tree attains to 100 or sometimes 150 feet high, but although it has been in British gardens since 1861, there are no large specimens, nor is it any better in the States. So far as I have seen, the largest is about 15 feet high and dwindling. The tree is hardy as far north as Portland, Maine, but is not mentioned in the Ottawa Arboretum list. It is very likely that a tree from the comparatively humid climate of the central and southern mountains of Japan will need some care as to the selection of stations for its best development, and soils too that do not suffer from extremes of dryness. I fancy that it, like the *Araucaria imbricata*, will reach its best development on parts of the southern Alleghanies, and west of

the Cascades in Oregon. The best specimens in England are in the southwestern counties, where the temperature and humidity are both fairly uniform. Young specimens of the umbrella pine cannot be spared from the pinetum, however, and it would be well to plant it in partially shaded positions and moist (not wet) soil. The Japanese and Chinese distinguish a few varieties with large, yellowish and variegated leaves and dwarf growth.

Cunninghamia sinensis is another monotypic plant from southern China. It was first proven hardy in Britain at Claremont, about 1816, but there are few notable specimens to be found. The finest tree I have seen in the States was in the garden of a Mrs. Lyon at Columbia, S. C. It must have been sixty feet high in 1875, and planted long before the war. I have a photo of a large one in Georgia, but it is poor and cannot be used. *Cunninghamia* grows with great rapidity and manages to exist as far north as Princeton, N. J., but suffers a good deal in severe winters. It has a variety called *glauca*.

Araucaria in 10 or 11 species are natives of southern Chile, the mountains of Brazil not far from the Argentine border, Norfolk Island, New Caledonia and the Pacific Islands, New Guinea and Australia. The Chilian *A. imbricata* is the most hardy, doing very well at Victoria, British Columbia, and at Balestrand, Norway, N. lat. 61° 15'. The finest specimen in Britain is the famous one at Dropmore, which must be now about 80 feet high. There is or was a row at Dunrobin Castle, Scotland, not far from 35 ft. high. A specimen stood for several years at the east end of the Agricultural building at Washington, but was killed by frost and drought together, when about eight feet high. It is probable that this tree, like the *Sciadopitys*,



YOUNG ARAUCARIAS.

*A. Bidwillii.**A. excelsa.*

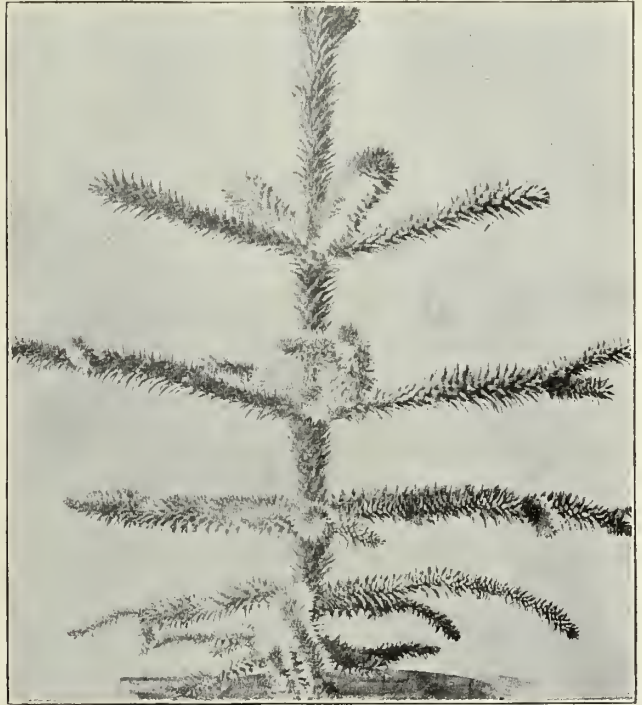
will do best on the southern mountains, and west of the Cascades.

A. excelsa, the Norfolk Island pine, was really discovered by the immortal Captain Cook, who "took no-

tice that the largest of them had the smallest and shortest branches and were crowned as it were at the top, by a spreading bush." They sometimes attain to 200 feet high. The young plants are very handsome, and are largely sold as pot plants propagated from cuttings of the leading shoots. Specimens in southern California have grown to 100 feet high and borne cones. It has been planted north to San Francisco. On the moister parts of the Sandwich Islands and several other tropical stations it does well, while at St. Anne's Botanic Garden, Trinidad, W. I., it is one of the few conifers they can grow. *A. Cookii*, from New Caledonia, has also borne fruit in southern California. This species often inclines instead of growing upright. Most of the *Araucarias* seem to be in California gardens in a young state, and it is probable that many of them will find localities to suit them on that coast. *A. Bidwillii* is from the mountains near Brisbane. *A. Balansæ* and *A. Rulei* Goldieana are from New Caledonia. *A. Cunninghamii* has a glaucous variety. Two or three newer kinds are from the Papuan Archipelago.

Agathis "dammar pines" have 10 species described, but these are probably capable of reduction. They are found in New Zealand, Australia, New Caledonia, and the Pacific and Malayan Islands. They have six species in cultivation at Kew. Of these the "Kauri pine" *A. australis*, of New Zealand, may be reckoned the most hardy. It grows in its native country from 80 to sometimes 140 feet high. The timber is excellent and the trees produce the famous dammar resin, which is not only collected from the trees, but mined from the ground at great depths—even from the coal deposits, I have heard—and from regions where no trees now exist. *A. loranthifolia*, a Malayan species,

yields a similar resin. The dammar pines have two cotyledones, fine straight stems, and opposite or alternate more or less broad, lanceolate, glaucous, leathery leaves with parallel veins. A few of these trees are in South California gardens, which vary somewhat,



A YOUNG ARAUCARIA—*A. IMBRICATA*.

and may sometimes be of distinct species, but are probably *A. australis*.

Selections from the foregoing genera with a few *Podocarpeæ*, etc., will often be all the representation of the coniferales possible at the lower elevations of the tropics.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Seasonable Suggestions.

Those who have potting to do between December and spring should get under cover a good supply of soil. If possible to mix manure with it as it is brought in, it is a good thing to do.

Many of the gardeners of the old country who come here practice the forking up of spare ground in the fall which they intend for flowers the next season. It is thrown up in a rough state. By the time spring comes the frost has pretty well been all through it.

This is the season to be getting together lots of forest leaves for the covering of plants. Placed over the ground, about the roots, to keep out frost, is one of the best of ways of protecting many plants.

For planting under trees the common English ivy could often be planted to advantage. In such a position it will stand much further north than when it is clinging to a house, receiving more protection. *Glechoma hederacea* is another capital plant for such a situation.

Before the winter sets in do not overlook planting the bulb beds. Set the bulbs three inches under ground and cover with a good coat of manure. This coat will be rotted by spring, and may be permitted to remain.

Before the advent of freezing weather, place a sufficient thickness of soil over recently set trees and shrubs to keep frost from penetrating to the roots. Remove it early in spring.

What makes *Clematis paniculata* of so much value in addition to its beauty and fragrance is its lateness of flowering. It is in its glory in September, and sprays can be cut in early October at times. *Virginiana*, *flammula* and *Vitalba*, three others with like feathery white flowers, are over before *paniculata*.

Spiræa Anthony Waterer, which has been mentioned before in these columns, is really a better autumn bloomer than a summer one. The secret seems

to be to cut it back a little at midsummer, after its first crop of flowers is over. The young shoots succeeding flower in September and October.

Begonia Vernon stands the sun well and is one of our best bedding plants. A stock of it should be looked up for next year. For indoors obtain a plant or two of Gloire de Lorraine, a beautiful winter blooming sort.

This is a good time to set out a specimen or two of Bechtel's double flowering crab, by those who want a really grand thing. It's fine. The flowers look like double roses on the trees.

Gaillardia compacta, a rather new perennial, is almost a constant bloomer. In fact if a half-dozen plants are possessed one need not look in vain for flowers from June till November.

Enquiries are frequent as to the hardiness of the English walnut. It is quite hardy about Philadelphia, and I have seen it thriving along the shores of Connecticut, and am told by a correspondent he has seen nice trees of it near Rochester, near Lake Ontario. Spring is the best time to plant it.

Before winter comes go over orchard trees to make sure no borers have gained an entrance. Just below and just above ground are where they are found. The Mountain Ash and the European Linden have to be watched in the same way.

Between bugs and blights it is pretty hard to obtain good bunches of grapes nowadays. The simple plan of enclosing the bunches in paper bags just as soon as they are formed is always effectual in securing them.

When placing Hydrangea Hortensia in cellar for the winter, or in covering it up outdoors, do not prune it back or there will be no flowers next season. In this respect it requires the opposite treatment the Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora does.

Do not omit the red-flowered dogwood from your planting list. It is a beautiful tree, one of the many attractive ones of early spring. Either fall or spring planting suits it.

If *Pyrus Japonica* are desired, it is better to plant in the fall than in spring, it being a bush that starts into leaf so very early in spring, just as does the larch and the Japanese snowball.

The Verbena shrub *Caryopteris Mastacanthus*, which flowers in September and October, is greatly loved by bees. Other flowers of the season are passed by if this shrub can be reached.

Elæagnus Simoni, an almost evergreen, produces its cream-white flowers in the last days of October. They are deliciously scented. It is regrettable that this desirable shrub appears somewhat tender north of Philadelphia.

Many of the Japanese *Pyrus*, such as *baccata* and its many varieties, bear beautiful berries at this season of the year. Some are yellow, some red, and they are in small clusters and about the size of a currant.

Many shrubs delay the coloring of their foliage until very late in the season. These and the various "berry shrubs" should be observed to gain information as to their proper positions in plantings.

Monthly roses of not extra hardy nature can be protected by piling sawdust around them sufficient to cover the shoots to a height of six to ten inches. No need to protect more, as the shoots from the preserved parts will give all the blossoms required. Soil will answer as well as sawdust.

Outside window boxes are largely used in cities in the winter season. They are made of wood, of desired length and width, and planted with dwarf evergreens. The evergreens with proper attention last very well for one season.

India rubber plants are popular decorative plants for indoors in winter, and for the lawn in summer. The *Magnolia grandiflora* should be. Its leaves are very large, bright green; it stands the air a rubber will, and is a hardy plant, so can be used in a less warm room than would suit the rubber.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Liability for Permitting Burial on Wrong Lot.

Ten thousand dollars actual damages and \$5,000 exemplary damages were asked by a lot owner in an action against a cemetery for the burial on his lot of the corpses of a child and an adult not connected with him. It is said that he claimed damages for mental anguish arising from the facts stated. But if the child was buried on the lot, which was rendered exceedingly doubtful by the evidence, it was done in 1884, and, the court of civil appeals of Texas says, was known to the party suing in July, 1895, at the time he buried the third of his children there, and saw a headstone that the father of such other child had placed on one of the graves. The body of the adult referred to was buried in 1893. The suit was instituted on June 21, 1899. More than five years had elapsed between the acts on which the suit was based and the time that the action was instituted. The injury to this lot owner was inflicted, as to the grave of the child, at least as far back as 1893, when its father was allowed to place

a headboard on a grave, the court says, of the child of the party suing, as was the injury in permitting the adult to be buried on the lot. The action, the court continues, was maintainable on the ground of the disturbance of the plaintiff's use of the burial lot. Then it says that in the only case that it has seen which is directly in point, it was held: "He who is guilty of a willful trespass, or one characterized by gross carelessness, and want of ordinary attention to the rights of another, is bound to make a full compensation. Under such circumstances, the natural injury to the feelings of the plaintiff may be taken into consideration in trespass as well as in other actions of tort," or, for wrongdoing. It does not say what case that was. Wherefore, it concludes that the cause of action was barred by limitation, under the Texas statutes, and holds, *Kruegel* against the Trinity Cemetery Company, 63 Southwestern Reporter 652, that there was therefore no error in instructing a verdict for the cemetery company.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Hydrangea Hortensia.

Editor Park and Cemetery—In your issue of October the article of Mr. Joseph Meehan on *Hydrangea Hortensia* is of more than passing interest to me, particularly with regard to the strange manner in which it seems to turn blue when planted out, though my experience differs somewhat from his in that in our climate we have them in all shades, from the purest white and running through the different shades of pink and purple, and to the deepest blue. I had thought them separate and distinct varieties until, desiring to secure some deep blue ones and not being able to purchase them, I propagated some from the best and deepest blue I could find, and what was my surprise the following year when they bloomed out pink. Relating my experience to a florist he said the blue color could be obtained by mixing iron shavings with the soil when potted. Whether this is true, remains to be seen; having treated some in this manner, I will be able to report next season. This seems to be a good field in which to experiment.

JNO. R. HOOPER,
Supt. Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.

* * *

Vitis Coignetiae.

Editor Park and Cemetery—We are mailing you under separate cover leaves of the vine sent out several years ago as "*Vitis Coignetiae*" and recommended at that time as a decorative vine producing very brilliant colored foliage in the fall. Until this season it has not met our expectations in this respect but just now either owing to the greater maturity of the vine or a specially favorable season or perhaps part of both, the vine in question is certainly a most beautiful sight as the foliage has turned the most brilliant crimson and yellows as you will note by the leaves sent you. If this plant will continue in the future to produce such magnificent color it certainly is well worth more free use.

THE ELM CITY NURSERY CO., New Haven, Conn.

[Prof. Bailey regards this as one of the best of all the strong-growing vines. It is sometimes called "Crimson Glory Vine" because of its brilliant scarlet foliage in the fall. Joseph Meehan and C. H. Atkins write in the *Florist's Exchange* of its failing to color with them, but the beautiful leaves received from New Haven clearly indicate its possibilities under right conditions. It is comparatively little known but is such a desirable acquisition that it is certain to become popular.]

* * *

Ohio Cemetery Officials Organize.

The following report of the Secretary of the newly-formed "Ohio Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials," comes from the president, J. C. Cline, Dayton, O.:

Observing the great good which the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, during its fifteen years of organization, had accomplished in all the larger cemeteries of the United States and Canada, and believing that greater work could be done by disseminating the knowledge, gained by membership with that Association since its organization in smaller cemeteries in the state of Ohio, whose officials could not meet with the parent Association every year in distant parts of the country, J. C. Cline, Superintendent of

Woodland Cemetery, of Dayton, Ohio, in the early part of August, wrote personal letters to all the prominent cemeteries in the cities of the state to have their superintendents meet at Columbus on the 4th day of September for the purpose of organizing an Association for the state of Ohio.

The proposition met with a ready response and on the date set the meeting convened at the Neil House at 11 o'clock a. m., with twenty-two superintendents present. Letters were received from as many more regretting their inability to be present. On motion Mr. J. C. Cline was chosen chairman and Mr. A. H. Sargent secretary of the meeting.

The meeting was called to order and the organization formed. Committees were appointed on nomination of officers for the ensuing year and on constitution and by-laws.

The following constitution and by-laws as presented by the committee were adopted:

The Association to be known as the "Ohio Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials."

Superintendents, assistant superintendents, presidents, secretaries and other officials connected with cemeteries are eligible to membership.

The membership fee was fixed at three dollars and the annual dues at two dollars.

Application for membership to be made to the secretary and if accepted by the Association, membership shall date from the first of the following January.

The officers of the Association shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and an executive committee of five members, and such other committees as shall be found necessary. The president and secretary to be members of the executive committee.

The committee on nomination of officers for the ensuing year reported as follows: For president, J. C. Cline, "Woodland," Dayton; for vice-president, Jno. J. Stephens, "Green Lawn," Columbus; for secretary-treasurer, G. C. Anderson, "Graceland," Sidney. Executive committee appointed by the president: Jacob Hartman, Jno. J. Stephens, and George Van Atta.

Dayton was selected as the place of next meeting. Date to be decided by the executive committee.

* * *

Beautify the School Grounds.

The effort of every city, town and hamlet is to secure parks and to beautify them. These efforts are to be commended and we hope to see the good work go on, until the esthetic taste for nature shall reach our school grounds, especially our western city schools. Would it not be well to reverse the method by spending more money for school grounds and have portions set aside for ornamental planting? Is there any reason why our school grounds should not be the breathing spots for our citizens during the long summer vacations and warm summer evenings; by so doing we can do away with the city squares, thereby saving large sums of money which could be used to enlarge our school grounds and to beautify them. When I look back to my school days I remember only a mud yard and cinder paths and now, after twenty years, I visit the grounds of some of our city schools and find them just the same or even worse than they were long ago.

Is it not time to look first at our school grounds and make them the homes of our children, the pride of our youth and the pride of our nation? A few trees, shrubs and flowers with some instruction as to their care and growth would break the monotonous routine of our public school work and help the pupils to be better citizens.

SID. J. HARE.

Park Notes

Plans for three shelter houses for Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, have been prepared by architects Rutan & Russell, and plans for three more to be erected in Highland Park are being prepared. Bids are soon to be advertised for the six buildings which will cost \$70,000.

* * *

The park board of Denver, Col., is to ask the city council to pass a relief measure allowing it to draw on next year's funds to help it out of a financial emergency. The measure will authorize the city treasurer to transfer \$20,000 from other funds to the park fund for immediate use, with the understanding that the amount shall be considered a loan until the next year's park fund has been collected and turned over. The park board has estimated the amount needed at \$28,000.

* * *

The Redondo Improvement Association, Redondo, Cal., is making plans for the construction of a boulevard between that city and San Pedro. A map has been prepared, and the engineers estimate the cost of the road at \$15,000.00, part of which is to be raised by the association, and part from a contemplated appropriation. The route is said to traverse some of the finest scenery on the Pacific Coast.

* * *

Palmer Park, comprising 839 acres, has been formally turned over to Colorado Springs, Col., by Gen. William J. Palmer, founder of the city. The famous Austin Bluffs, two miles northeast of the city, are included in the park. The General some time ago inserted a clause in the deed excluding automobiles in their present state of development.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the park commission of Chattanooga, Tenn., Superintendent Stegall was instructed to ascertain the number of trees dead of those planted last year and to estimate the number needed for next year. The board decided that no trees will be planted next year in front of property of people who have allowed them to die, but only in localities where citizens will agree to care for them. The secretary was instructed to advertise for bids on the planting of 250 Carolina poplars, 250 elms, and 250 water oaks.

* * *

The Board of Commissioners of Lincoln Park, Chicago, have asked for a tax levy of \$830,700 for improvement and maintenance of that park for the coming year. The amount is more than double the customary appropriation, which was in 1901, \$310,000. The largest estimated items of expenditure are as follows: For the reconstruction of the sea wall along the Lake Shore Drive, \$300,000; salaries, \$140,000; lumber and supplies, \$60,000; clay, black soil and sod, \$50,000; sinking fund, \$25,000; interest, \$25,000.

* * *

The New York and Chicago Road Association is at the head of a movement to construct a boulevard between those two cities. The association is said to have enlisted the support of 1,234 persons and organizations along the route who have promised their aid in securing legislation for the proposed highway. The government is expected to defray 25 per cent of the cost of construction. William L. Dickinson, treasurer of the association, made an automobile trip of inspection over the proposed route in September.

* * *

City Engineer William J. Hardee, of New Orleans, recommended to the council of that city that it ask the Legislature

to make it mandatory to set aside a certain sum out of the proceeds of the sale of franchises and pipe line privileges for building and maintaining a boulevard to connect Audubon Park with the City Park. The boulevard would be about four miles long, and 300 feet wide, and consist of a number of parallel parkways, including avenues of trees, bicycle paths, and a speedway. On each side of the avenue proper he proposed to have wide banquettes of schillinger pavement, and then divided by a strip of lawn lined with trees, would be the right of way for the street cars.

* * *

The South Park Commissioners of Chicago, have recently completed in Washington Park a boathouse of granite concrete, a close imitation of red granite, produced by a process patented by W. Black, the commission's engineer, and H. S. Richards, assistant superintendent. The structure is 304 feet long, and includes a main building and wings 120 feet long extending from each side for boat shelters. The total cost of the building was \$17,000. The commission has also under construction a larger building for the new McKinley Park, now being improved.

* * *

Mr. O. B. Hadwen, of Worcester, Mass., has presented to that city a tract of land for a public park. The tract embraces fifty-two acres, one-third of which is a wooded area, containing pines and other trees, some of which are over 100 years old. The rest of the ground is hilly, and affords a fine view of the city and adjoining towns. The north and longest side of the park is bordered by a fine sheet of water about 300 acres in extent. Mr. Hadwen is eighty years of age, and has been a member of the park commission since 1867.

* * *

The Illinois Park Association is urging the establishment of the "Illinois Park of Fame," in Sangamon County, Ill. It is planned to reserve 500 acres of land, a portion of which is to be allotted to each county in the state for the erection of monuments and the exhibition of its enterprises and resources. A memorial hall, built from material taken from each county, and containing a museum, library, and collections of historical relics and curios is also planned. The funds are to be raised by obtaining a life membership of 100,000 people at ten dollars each, and from voluntary contributions. T. J. Crowder, Springfield, Ill., is secretary of the association.

* * *

The first annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Pleasure Driveway and Park District of Springfield, Ill., gives an account of the organization of that park district which embraces 150 acres, 132 of which are included in Washington Park. The Board was organized in 1899, and O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, engaged to prepare plans for the improvement of Washington Park, which has been developed according to his suggestions. The report is well printed and illustrated with some unusually fine photogravure views of scenes in the parks.

* * *

The commission appointed by the Legislature of California to acquire land for a state park in Santa Cruz County has completed negotiations and agreed to purchase 3,800 acres of land from the Big Basin Lumber Co. for \$250,000. The tract is about 16 miles from Palo Alto, and includes the famous forest of big redwood trees, which experts have pronounced the finest timber area in the world. Several fine streams of water are included in the area, and it is surrounded by mountain ranges from 1,900 to 2,300 feet high. It is estimated to contain about 135,000,000 feet of marketable lumber. The Legislative act, which is the result of agitation



HOUSTON MONUMENT, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

started several years ago by the Sempervirens Club, provides for the payment of \$50,000 a year for five years. Governor Henry T. Gage is chairman of the commission.

* * *

The monument to H. H. Houston, shown above, stands at the junction of Harvey's Lane and Lincoln Drive, in a picturesque wooded section of Fairmount Park. The design is a Greek exedra, in the center of which is a pedestal of classic design surmounted by a bronze statue of Mr. Houston, standing with his hand on the head of his favorite dog, a Scotch staghound. The statue is nine feet high, was modeled by J. Massey Rhind, and is said to be the only one in the country showing the subject wearing spectacles. Brite & Bacon, of New York, were the architects, and the bronze was cast by Jno. Williams, New York. The memorial is in a ravine, through which runs the Wissahickon River, and is placed in front of a sloping hillside, covered with a natural forest. Mr. Houston was one of the builders of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was for many years the head of its freight department. His former home is near where the monument now stands.

* * *

The Park Board of Des Moines, Ia., will add 30 acres of land to Grand View Park at an expenditure of \$6,000. * * * The Commissioners of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, have condemned land for an addition to that park at Lincoln and Wissahickon Avenues. * * * The Park Commission of Wilmington, Del., have recommended to the City Council the purchase of 24 acres of land north of the Brandywine for park extension. * * * Phalen Park, St. Paul, Minn., is to construct a new pavilion 60 x 100 feet, to cost about \$8,955.

* * *

The sixth annual report of the Park Commission of Essex County, N. J., for the year 1901, is a thorough and comprehensive report, and a valuable book of object lessons in park making. A large amount of construction work has been accomplished during the year, and with the \$1,000,000 of additional funds provided for by the last legislature, the Commission expects to complete the extensive park system which has been in course of development for a number of years. The park maintenance bill, passed by the last Legislature, and approved by the people at the recent election, provides for a tax levy of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mill, amounting to between \$116,000 and \$174,000 a year, and will place the Commission on a permanent footing for maintaining the parks, for which they have been obliged to use much of the original construction money up to this time. The treasurer's report shows the receipts for the year to be \$387,547.32 and the expenditures leave a cash balance of \$164,838.78. The county park sys-

tem embraces an area of 3,548.36 acres, and has been acquired at an expenditure of \$2,480,941.08 for land and buildings and \$1,378,524.68 for improvements. The report of Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects to the Commission, is appended, and records the making of 46 maps and diagrams, and 231 preliminary and general plans, designs and sketches. Trees, shrubs, and vines to the number of 40,000 were planted, of which only 5,342 were purchased. The report is bound in cloth, and illustrated with handsome half-tone views of before and after scenes, and plans of the principal parks.

* * *

The report of the Department of Parks of New York City, exclusive of Brooklyn and Queens, shows extensive landscape improvements accomplished during the quarter ending June 30. Defective spots have been seeded, and old, worn lawns beyond restoration by ordinary methods are receiving especial attention from the landscape architect. The planting of street trees adjacent to the city parks has been carried on to a considerable extent, many old and defective trees having been removed and new, vigorous, healthy stock planted in new, rich loam. About 110,000 bedding plants were set out, including French Cannas, Acalyphas, Geraniums, Abutilons, Begonias and other similar species planted in masses for broad and simple color effects. The parks suffered much damage from the scattering of rubbish, and destruction of planting by malicious and thoughtless visitors. In the report for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, Landscape Architect Samuel Parsons tells of the construction of the new Coney Island Park for which \$50,000 was appropriated. The constructive work was accomplished by 60 men, who removed 3,600 cubic yards of fine sand before the actual construction began. Up to July 14,710 cubic yards of top soil were spread by park laborers, a bed of coarse gravel and sand was spread on the walks, upon which was spread and rolled 2,100 cubic yards of limestone screenings. One hundred truck loads of manure and four tons of artificial fertilizer were spread on the top soil, and 1,150 pounds of grass seed sown. The irrigation plant consists of 5,600 feet of pipe, 28 hydrants, 24 catch-basins, 3 drinking fountains, and 24 lamps were placed in the park. Over 16,000 trees, shrubs and plants were set out. Mr. Parsons speaks as follows of the general plan of development: "The main part of the area of thirteen acres has been retained entirely free from trees, shrubs and walks, in order to display a broad expanse of green grass close to the ocean and sandy beach. The lines of walk lie near the boundaries, but they afford easy and convenient access to the park and adjacent territory. The plantations of trees and shrubs, while they are confined to the species that thrive on the seashore, are so arranged as to give distinct and long vistas, and to increase the apparent size and picturesqueness of the park. An agreeable effect has been arranged by using large masses of rhododendrons, many of them 5 to 6 feet high, transplanted from the Pennsylvania woods. Austrian pines have also been employed, because they are massive in appearance and thrive well on sea beaches. One of the most picturesque features, and one which at the same time is remarkably fitted, by habit and appearance, to the seashore, will be found in the five collections of Cacti, Cereus, Oppuntia, Agava and Yucca, planted close to the sandy beach, where their weird and grotesque forms loom up against the sand, and sea, and sky, making a marked and characteristic element of the landscape. Carrying out the essential idea of a seaside park, where hosts of pleasure seekers congregate, the simple and broad treatment has been heightened in effect by large beds of Cannas, Caladiums, Geraniums, Acalyphas, Rudbeckias, in order to lend a brilliant and festive character, which is always so agreeable on popular sea beaches."

Cemetery Notes.

At the recent annual meeting of the lot owners of the Danville Cemetery Association, Danville, N. Y., the treasurer's report showed the following statistics: Receipts: Balance on hand September 1, 1901, \$3,390.48; sale of lots, trust funds, etc., \$2,157.90; total, \$5,548.38. Disbursements: For labor, salaries, trust funds and funds in bank, mortgages, etc., \$4,833.20; cash in treasurer's hands, \$715.18; total \$5,548.38. A portion of Greenmount is to be replotted and remapped.

* * *

A cloudburst during August caused much damage in Hillside cemetery, Madison, N. J. Seventy-five caskets were uncovered by the rushing waters and many of them were swept from the graves. A brook runs through the cemetery. The water backed up for a distance of 400 feet and the torrent carried everything before it and for a width of fifty feet. Some of the bodies were found a mile from the cemetery and it is believed that others were washed into the Passiac river. Only forty bodies were recovered.

* * *

The Brooklyn Heights Cemetery Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., is to lay out a new cemetery of 102 acres in South Brooklyn. About \$200,000 is to be expended in purchasing land and making improvements and it is the intention of the association to make a beautiful modern cemetery. The land was mortgaged for \$180,000 to secure a bond issue for making the improvements.

* * *

Application has been made to the city trustees of Sacramento, Cal., for permission to purchase land in the city cemetery for the erection of a crematory to cost between \$20,000 and \$30,000. In presenting and favorably recommending the application, City Trustee Devine said that many people who favored this method of disposing of the dead were obliged to send to San Francisco, but if there were any objections from lot owners he would favor the rejection of the petition for selling the land.

* * *

A cemetery, known as The Evergreens, belonging to the estate of the late W. S. Eno, at Pine Plains, N. Y., has been put up and sold under foreclosure of a mortgage held by the Atlantic Trust Company, of New York. The mortgage covers the unsold plots, walks, drives, etc., and was sold by W. E. Dean, referee, of Fishkill village. It is said to be the first cemetery in New York state to be put up for sale under foreclosure.

* * *

London, as well as Paris, is said to have a cemetery for dogs. It is near Victoria Gate at the Hyde Park Place entrance to Hyde Park, and contains about 150 or 200 graves, all level with the turf, and showing evidence of careful attention. Small monuments with affectionate inscriptions mark all the graves, and a little greenhouse stands in one corner of the cemetery. The most elaborate monument consists of a decorated stone pedestal about eighteen inches in diameter, surmounted with a marble shaft about three feet high and six inches in diameter, with a carved vine trailing symmetrically around it.

* * *

The annual report of Secretary Jos. C. Spear, of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, O., gives the following statistics: Receipts from sale of lots, \$41,609.80; interments, foundations, single graves, \$26,239.44; improvements of lots

by gardener, \$14,767.81; trust fund—perpetual care of lots, \$6,247.76; from sale of U. S. bonds, \$124,312.50; ground rent, \$5,868.12; sale of property, \$9,000. The total receipts including last year's balance were \$252,209.12. The total expenditures were \$228,048.18. Some of the items of expense were as follows: Labor, material, watch and gatekeeper, \$32,296.63; interments and foundations, \$9,011.17; salaries, \$11,900; planting and seeding, \$1,059.19; repairs, \$1,580.19; purchase of bonds, trust fund, \$11,819.38; bonds, general account, \$19,547.50; ground rent, \$125,000. There were 110 lots sold during the year, and 1,480 interments. The total interments number 68,149, and the number of lot holders is 10,491.

* * *

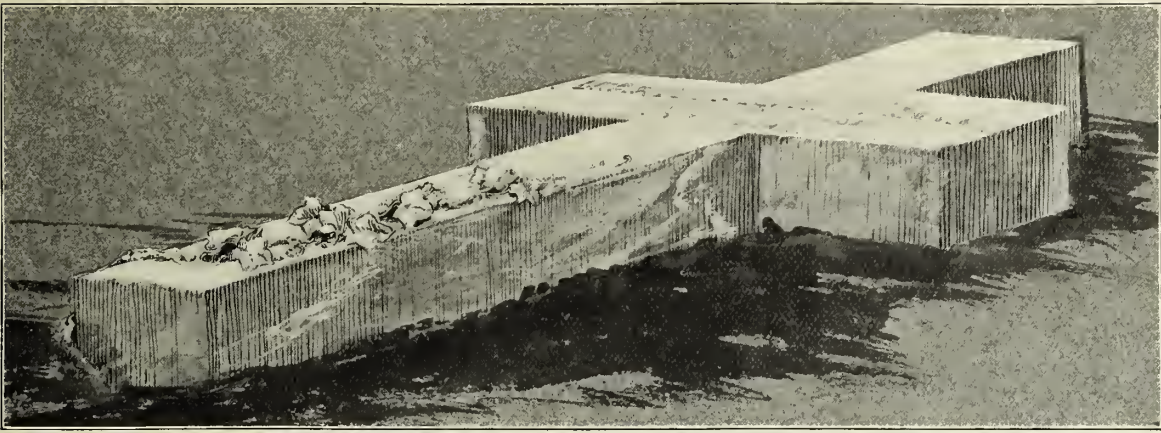
"Elmlawn, Buffalo's New Burial Park," is the title of an attractive booklet issued by the Buffalo Burial Park Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Elmlawn occupies an ideal site on gently-rolling, and well drained land in the suburbs of the city, and is approached by Delaware Ave., which is paved the entire distance from Buffalo, and can also be reached by electric cars from that city and Tonawanda. The Association has under construction a modern mortuary chapel and receiving tomb of Gothic style, and has adopted progressive rules for the government of the cemetery. The trustees have provided that a fixed amount of the annual income shall be appropriated for the perpetual maintenance of the grounds, and in each deed is inserted a clause providing that the lot shall be always kept in good order without expense to the owner. Mr. Bellett Lawson, Jr., is secretary and superintendent.

* * *

Suit for an injunction to restrain the Odd Fellows Cemetery Association from conducting funeral parlors in San Francisco and in Oakland and maintaining a crematory and columbarium at the cemetery for persons other than lot owners has been filed in the Supreme Court of California. The proceeding is the outgrowth of the boycott levied upon the association by the United Undertakers. It is alleged that the trustees have expended \$70,000 of the association's funds in the erection and maintenance of a crematory and columbarium for general use, in violation of the act of the Legislature by which it was incorporated and that \$7,000 has been used in fitting up funeral parlors in San Francisco and Oakland. The complainants aver that the majority of lot owners disapprove of the trustees' actions. The defendants, on the other hand, assert that they are acting in behalf of owners of property in the cemetery.

* * *

The borough council of Collingdale, Pa., has secured a temporary injunction against establishing the Eden Cemetery, a cemetery for negroes which owns 50 acres of land, and has already made several interments. At a recent town meeting the matter was favorably reported to the council with a request that the company be allowed to proceed, but the council voted against the resolution. The attorney for the cemetery made the arguments that the council was passing class legislation, and that it could not prohibit an enterprise of this character unless it is proven beyond doubt to be a public nuisance. He argued further that the ordinance is not valid because it was passed at a special meeting at which general business was transacted, and further, that the rules under which council is working have never been properly adopted according to the Act of Assembly. The judge said that the main questions for the consideration of the court were whether the ordinance was legally passed and as to whether the authorities exceeded police power. He dissolved the injunction. In making its application the Cemetery



DESIGN FOR A CROSS MONUMENT. HARRISON GRANITE CO., NEW YORK.

Company offered to contribute \$1,000 toward fixing roads and to remove 4,000 bodies from a condemned cemetery in Philadelphia, paying the usual fee of \$1.00 for each interment.

* * *

Dr. H. Wohlgenuth, president of the Board of Managers of Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill., has enlisted the aid of the local press in a crusade against cemetery desecration by fast driving and mutilation of coping along one of the new drives in that cemetery.

* * *

In a recent decision of the Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia, the Olivia Cemetery Co. was sustained in its refusal to perform Sunday burials, in a suit brought by Susanna Watson, a lot owner. * * * Members of the Hackmen's Association of Camden, N. J., have notified undertakers and liverymen that they will not attend Sunday funerals. They are supported by the clergymen of the city. * * * Undertakers of Homestead, Pa., have taken action looking toward the closing of the cemeteries on Sunday.

* * *

The cemetery committee of the City Council of Colorado Springs, Colo., has just adopted a set of progressive rules for the government of Evergreen Cemetery. In the new forestry addition all fencing or coping of any description is prohibited, and with regard to the rest of the ground the cemetery committee reserves the right to remove chairs, settees, vases, glass cases, artificial flowers, grave covers or anything of that kind considered objectionable. The superintendent is given full powers touching the planting of trees and shrubbery, and the owners of lots are required to obtain the approval of the superintendent before they can plant any tree or shrub, or erect monuments or headstones.

* * *

The cemeteries in the town of Newtown, L. I., contain 1,800 acres, says the *Brooklyn Standard-Union*. They occupy about one-eighth of the area of the whole town. There are over 600,000 bodies buried in the 214 acres of Calvary Cemetery, or at the rate of 2,800 bodies to the acre. The number of interments in the Borough of Queens is 2,500,000, of which 2,000,000 are in Newtown. For the quarter ending March 30 last there were 5,668 interments in Calvary Cemetery, and for the quarter ending June 30 there were 4,714 interments, or at the rate of nearly 21,000 per year.

* * *

Oakland Cemetery, Freeport, Ill., has nearly completed extensive improvements costing \$20,000, and was opened for the sale of lots in July. It contains 100 acres of rolling, wooded ground of much natural beauty, and has been made into a

modern cemetery by expert landscape gardening. The superintendent's residence, and a handsome receiving vault have been completed, and eight natural springs on the grounds are being dammed, to form an artificial lake. Mr. O. T. Smith is superintendent.

* * *

The annual report of the cemeteries of Boston for the fiscal year 1901-2, is comprised in a book of 146 pages recently published, giving reports of the various officers, and rules and regulations. The appropriation for the year was \$65,000, and interest on the perpetual care fund brings this amount up to \$67,982.75; the receipts from other sources amounted to \$30,240.30, and the total expenditures to \$67,892.07. The total number of interments for the year was 2,092. The system of plans and card catalogues, locating lots, graves, and tombs in all of the cemeteries is being pushed to completion as fast as the accuracy of the work will permit. Work is still going forward on the history of the old burial grounds, and the report contains the latest one of these studies, an "Historical sketch of the old Granary Burial Ground." It is substantially bound in cloth, and contains half-tone illustrations of many interesting monuments and scenes in the different cemeteries.

* * *

Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, N. J., is to build a new entrance, near the present one. It will be sixty feet wide, with a driveway of twenty feet, and ornamental iron gates sixteen feet high. * * * The cemetery association at Brookfield, Conn., has begun the construction of a new stone receiving vault. It will be 10 x 12 feet, and will stand near the entrance. * * * Evergreen Cemetery Association, New Haven, Conn., will issue \$25,000 in 5 per cent bonds, one-half of which will be devoted to the completion of the new chapel now in process of erection. The other half will be used to retire outstanding 6 per cent bonds. * * * Gray Cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn., will build a new entrance, embodying marble posts surmounted by urns and ornamental iron gates. * * * The Blake Memorial Chapel is to be erected at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. It is to be of granite, in early Gothic style, and will be 64 x 34 feet in ground dimensions, with a corner tower about 70 feet high. An administration building 35 x 24 feet will be connected with the chapel by a cloister walk. The chapel will seat about 125 people. * * * Lynwood Cemetery, Haverhill, Mass., has recently constructed a new entrance, embodying four granite pillars, and three ornamental iron gates. The pillars are fine-hammered and bear inscriptions; two of them are 18 feet high, and the other two about 15 feet.

PARK AND CEMETERY AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

ESTABLISHED 1890.

OBJECT: To advance Art-out-of-Doors, with special reference to the improvement of parks, cemeteries, home grounds, and the promotion of Town and Village Improvement Associations, etc.

DISCUSSIONS of subjects pertinent to these columns by persons practically acquainted with them, are especially desired.

ANNUAL REPORTS of Parks, Cemeteries, Horticultural, Local Improvement and similar societies are solicited.

PHOTOGRAPHS or sketches of specimen trees, new and little known trees and shrubs, landscape effects, entrances, buildings, etc., are solicited.

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Seventeenth Annual Convention, Rochester, N. Y., 1903.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Seventh Annual Meeting, Buffalo, 1903.

Publisher's Notes.

Instruction in forestry is being offered in the University of Nebraska, the University of Michigan, and the Michigan Agricultural College, beginning with this collegiate year. At Nebraska the work will be in charge of Prof. Chas. E. Bessey, at Ann Arbor under Prof. C. A. Davis, and at the Agricultural College, under Prof. C. C. Bogue.

The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests recently held a successful meeting at Concord, N. H., at which steps were taken for the establishment of a reservation in the White Mountain Region.

We have received from Mr. E. J. Parker, of Quincy, Ill., a souvenir tray of aluminum on the face of which is shown a view of Riverview Park in that city. The work is tastefully executed and makes a very artistic and attractive souvenir.

The manufacture of tanks and towers for parks and cemeteries as well as for industrial purposes, is large and growing. The W. E. Caldwell Company, of Louisville, Ky., send out, on an average, thirty tanks and towers a month. They are used for water supply in villages and small towns, in parks and in private grounds as well as for fire protection at factories. They also ship from 50 to 200 tanks a month that are not mounted. Their yearly output calls for about 3,000,000 feet of selected timber mostly

Louisiana cypress and Georgia pine, and 300 tons of steel bands.

Mr. Sid. J. Hare, of Kansas City, Mo., delivered an address before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society at its recent convention on "Our Home Grounds; Some Landscape Aids in Beautifying Them," in which he emphasized the importance of the natural in landscape work, and gave many valuable hints for improving home grounds.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED

Shade Trees, by W. A. Murrill, Ph. D., has been issued as Bulletin 205, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y. This bulletin is a careful study of shade trees in cities, drawn from a year's study of trees in Ithaca, N. Y., a number of other American cities, and some of the capitals of Europe. The injuries which come to trees as the result of their environment in cities and methods to be taken for their protection are discussed, as well as the general care of shade trees, the selection of suitable varieties, and methods of planting and pruning. The relative merits of the different street trees are considered, and a great variety of methods of protection illustrated.

Message from the President transmitting a report of the Secretary of Agriculture in relation to the forests, rivers, and mountains of the Southern Appalachian Region; Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902: This report is a valuable book of 210 pages, comprising a detailed report of the results of the investigation authorized by the last Congress relative to creating a national forest reserve in this region, a bill for which is now before Congress. The book is illustrated with more than seventy-five fine half-tone plates and maps, and constitutes a compendium of timely information about the proposed Appalachian National Park. Some of the conclusions drawn by the Secretary of Agriculture are as follows: The Southern Appalachians embrace the highest peaks, and largest mountain masses east of the Rockies; they have the heaviest rainfall in the United States which washes good soil from the mountain sides where they are denuded of their forests; the rivers which originate here touch every state from Ohio to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and their flow can only be regulated by the conservation of the forests; they contain the heaviest and most beautiful hardwood forests on the continent; the preservation of these forests is imperative

because floods will increase in frequency if forest destruction continues, and can be accomplished only by purchase and creation of a National Forest Reserve.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1901; part II, Boston, 1902: The work of this society, for the past year including the erection and dedication of the new Horticultural Hall in Boston, furnishes material for an interesting report of over 300 pages, containing reports of officers and committees and accounts of exhibitions. Of especial interest are the reports of the Committee on School Gardens and Children's Herbariums, and on Forestry and Roadside Improvements. The former tells of the work of the well-known gardens at Dayton, O., of the School of Horticulture at Hartford, Conn., and of other successful work in this direction in Bath, Me., and Boston, Mass. The treasurer's report shows receipts for the year of \$260,791.28 and expenditures of \$234,309.56, leaving a cash balance of \$26,481.72. The following are the officers of the Society: President, O. B. Hadwen, of Worcester; treasurer, C. E. Richardson, of Brookline; secretary, William P. Rich, Boston.

Thirtieth Annual Report of the Fairmount Park Art Association, Philadelphia: Contains an account of the work done by the society, a list of the works of art erected in Fairmount Park under its auspices, a list of members and an illustrated address by Walter Cope on "The Relation of Natural to Artificial Beauty in Landscape."

First Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Pleasure Driveway and Park District of Springfield, Ill., 1902: A well printed and superbly illustrated report; review in Park Notes.

Annual Report of the Cemetery Department of Boston, 1901, 1902: Reports of Officers, Rules and Regulations, and list of Lotholders in Mount Hope Cemetery; reviewed in Cemetery Notes.

Elm Lawn, Buffalo's New Burial Park: A neatly printed attractive booklet issued by the Buffalo Burial Park Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; illustrated with half-tone views. Reviewed in Cemetery Notes.

Memorial of the Municipal Art Society relative to proposed changes in and about City Hall Square, New York: Contains a map of New York City.

Clover as a Fertilizer, Bulletin No. 40, of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Can.

Manufacture of Semolina and Macaroni, Bulletin No. 20, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

Hardy Trees and Shrubs, is the title of the new catalogue of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., which is a fine example of the artistic nursery catalogue. It is a handsomely printed book of 140 pages, with a gold embossed cover, and is much more than a mere price-list of nursery stock. It is a practical work of reference for all who are interested in artistic planting, and contains an extraordinary amount of authoritative information about hardy trees, shrubs, vines, evergreens, hardy perennials and fruits. It is profusely illustrated with half-tone views of successful examples of planting and beautiful landscape effects, and is well arranged and carefully compiled.

The Manlove Gate Co., 272 Huron St., Chicago, send an attractively designed and illustrated booklet, filled with good words about their self-opening gate reprinted from a number of well-known agricultural, horticultural, and live-stock journals. The Manlove self-opening and self-closing drive gate is now widely used on progressive farms, and modern country estates, and has grown to be a necessary adjunct to pleasant and speedy rural travel. Their catalogue tells what many satisfied customers think of it.

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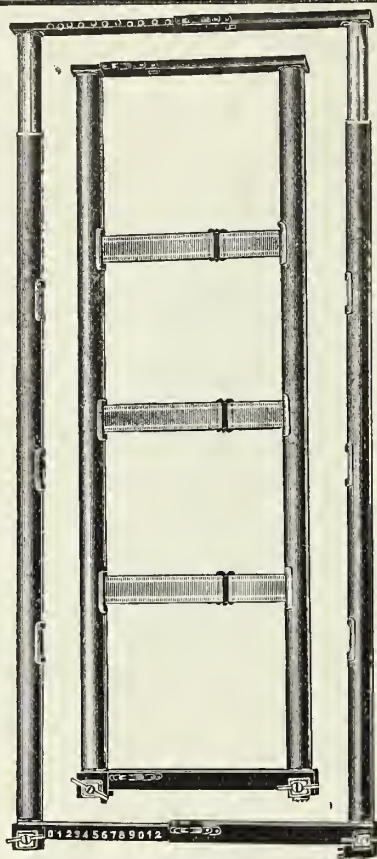


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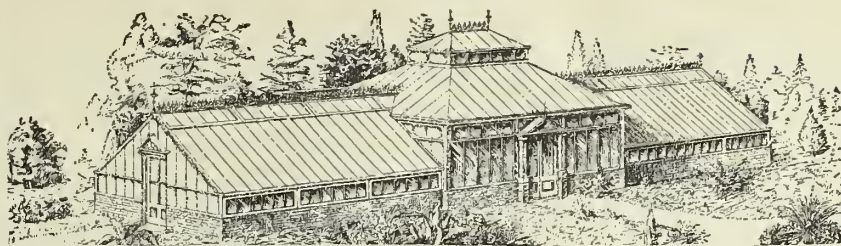
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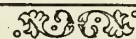
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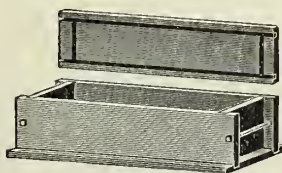


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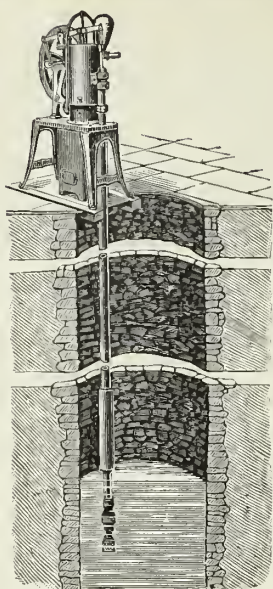
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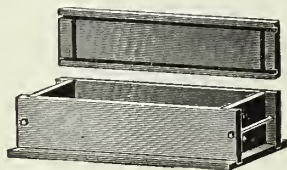
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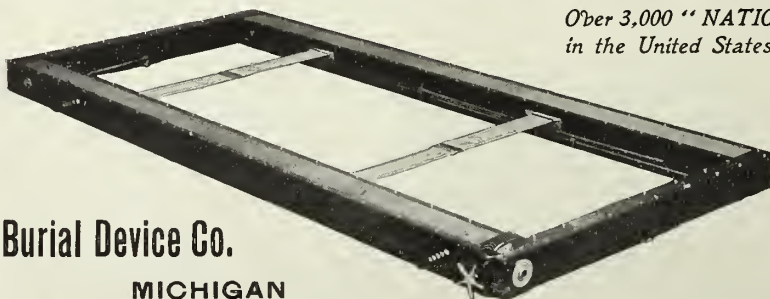
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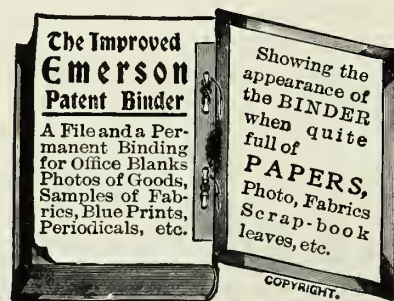
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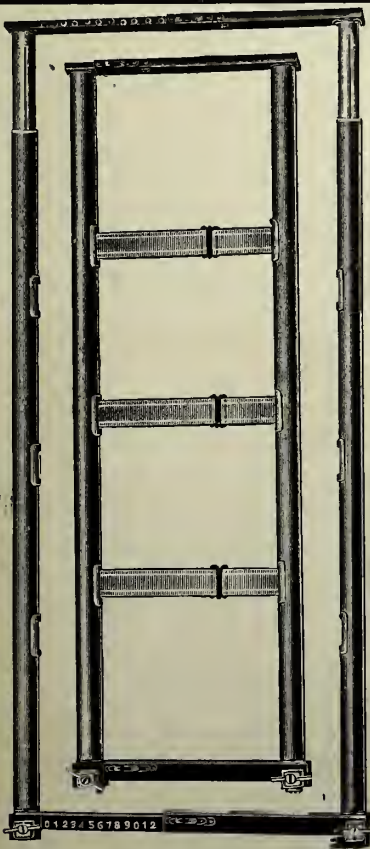


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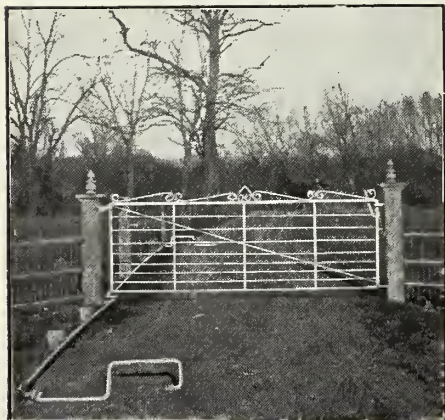
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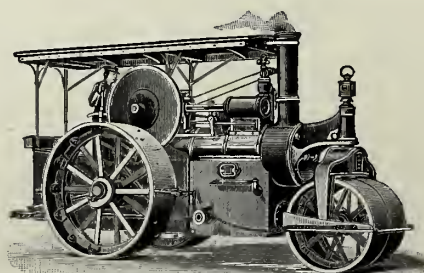
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XII

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*Illustrated.

MEEHAN'S MONTHLY.

It is with exceeding regret that we observe a notice in the November issue of *Meehan's Monthly* of the discontinuance of that valuable and interesting botanical and horticultural magazine. Associated so intimately with the late lamented Thomas Meehan, it has stood for truth and progress throughout its career, and as an educator and reliable source of information in horticultural matters. All who came to know the magazine and understand the motives actuating its editor and publishers also realized that it was a "labor of love;" and from this there sprang an indefinable sense of something more than mere appreciation of their labors. It is certain that its regular readers will miss its monthly visits, not alone for the intrinsic value of the information contained in its columns, but also for the inspiration it imparted for the highest and best in horticulture and landscape gardening.

LANDSCAPE ART IN ESSEX CO. PARKS

In the Landscape Architect's report to the Essex County (N. J.) park commission, dated Sept. 24, 1902, and which forms part of the general report of that commission

for 1901, there are some very interesting and instructive discussions of the details of design and work, accomplished and proposed, for the complete development of this county park system. This extensive project has attracted well deserved attention, not alone on account of its extent, but also for the up-to-date methods which have marked its progress, and the high order of professional services engaged in the work. Messrs. Olmsted's arguments for their design of the middle division of Branch Brook Park afford a good illustration of the power of art in landscape gardening. The topography of this section tends to form an enclosed scene, complete in itself, and concerning the planting of this the report says: "As one would expect the bank facing to the north to be shady, and therefore rather dark in tone, the choice of trees and shrubs for that part of the border included not only those like the hemlock and rhododendron, whose foliage naturally becomes dark in partial shade, but also various purple foliaged trees and shrubs like the purple beech and purple-leaved barberry and rose and those having large, heavy leaves. This style of planting occupies the south end and is carried partly along the east and west sides, gradually merging toward the north end into plantations having light green and rather light feathery foliage, which again merges into gray and silvery tones of foliage on the bright, sunny southern exposure of the steep bank at the north end. Such a scene is, in a sense, unnatural, yet it is based on a study of the methods of nature. The local conditions of topography are simply made to enforce certain logical results in the vegetation in an exaggerated way, so that the least trained and most careless visitor can hardly escape noticing the distinct expression of a purpose. * * * It is fair for the landscape gardener sometimes to entertain his audience." As in the drama, "especially when there is little or nothing of nature to start with, as was the case in this part of the park. In Japanese gardening this exaggerated imitation is perhaps generally carried to an extreme which makes it purely grotesque, as acting is apt to be in melodrama. Formal gardening, on the other hand, places itself beyond criticism from the basis of nature and natural beauty. It corresponds with a military dress parade, or chorus or ballet dancing on the stage, in using natural objects with artificial objects in a frankly formal, unnatural way." The above extract also impresses one with the conclusion that landscape gardening involves a very high order of intelligence and taste for its successful practice, founded on a liberal education arranged to that end.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

CIVIC BEAUTY IN ST. LOUIS.

The Civic Improvement League of St. Louis, though of comparatively recent organization, is proving itself a very live body, and much good has already resulted from its effort in a general way. In a special way there is recorded in its Bulletin for November, the work it has accomplished through its Open Air Playground Committee for the children in the congested districts. By dint of persistent effort it established three playgrounds, provided them with playthings, gymnastic features and shower baths, and at the end of their necessarily short season, were enabled to make a most gratifying report on the results of their work, the effects of which promise ample returns for the devotion of the generous workers. There is no question of the propriety of beginning with the children in all public endeavor, and the arguments for this stand are of common knowledge.

PARK MAKING.

In the paper given in another column, being a report on Park Development and Maintenance, by Mr. G. A. Parker, chairman, New Haven, Conn., there is an abundance of food for thought on the subject of which it treats. Mr. Parker discusses the qualifications of the professional men called upon to practice in park work, as well as the fundamental laws incidental to naturalistic park development, and the paper concludes with a timely criticism of the home grounds, as they are commonly developed and improved. The report is of broad interest and draws attention to the many sides of the park and outdoor improvement questions.

THE PROGRESS OF CREMATION.

While cremation as a means of disposal of the dead has been making very material progress in this country, it has been given a most decided impetus in Great Britain by the passage of the Cremation Act, recently accomplished in the British parliament. For years the friends of cremation have been exerting themselves to obtain parliamentary recognition, and now that it is attained a crematorium will undoubtedly soon become one of the accessories of the cemetery in all available districts. The act now in force confers upon any body which acts as a burial authority a general power to adopt cremation, plans for which must be approved by the local government board, and the equipment of which must be certified to by the Secretary of State for the Home Department. This official will prepare for parliament such rules and regulations as may seem necessary. Clauses in the act prescribe location as related to highways and dwelling houses and provide regulations as to the cremation of bodies, and penalties for breach of rules, etc. As might have been expected, the greatest precautions are called for to prevent the concealment of crime—the argument which has hith-

erto been so effectively used by the opponents of the plan. This rapid stride in the cremation idea made by conservative England will in all probability stimulate public sentiment everywhere to a better comprehension of cremation as an appropriate disposal of the dead.

APPALACHIAN NATIONAL PARK.

The joint meeting of the Appalachian National Park Association, the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of southeastern cities, held in Asheville, N. C., the latter part of October, was a successful event and demonstrated the widespread interest taken in this project to create a national park of a district unusually favorable for such a scheme. It will be remembered that a bill for the purpose has already passed the United States Senate, and was favorably reported upon by the House Committee on Agriculture, and the result of the late convention will be to stimulate all interested to urge their representatives in Congress to push the measure to its passage by the House. The locality of the proposed reservation, its natural beauty and attractiveness, and of more importance than anything, its regulative influences on the climatic and other natural conditions of the country, make the cause one of positive public interest, and as such it merits the support of the whole country.

GRAVE ROBBERY.

The recent wholesale indictments for body-snatching in Indianapolis, and the horrible revelations concerning the methods and details of the nefarious traffic, revive the discussion as to the responsibilities of cemetery corporations in the premises, as well as what might constitute the most efficient means of prevention. It is quite certain that in the great majority of cemeteries protection against this deplorable and almost common outrage is totally inadequate, and yet it is equally certain that if the law cannot administer sufficiently drastic punishment to prevent it, public interest in our cemeteries will be seriously affected. It is therefore well that cemetery officials should again carefully consider this question and endeavor to provide some means of protecting the graves at night against the "ghouls" which the so-called demands of medical science do so much to encourage. Inspired by the conditions prevailing in Indianapolis the New Albany (Ind.) council has ordered electric lights to be placed in the cemeteries under its control, a method of protection with certain advantages to offset the objectionable features, and which many cemetery corporations might adopt. But under existing conditions, it appears to us, that if public sentiment could be aroused sufficiently to compel the judiciary to administer punishment to the full extent of the law, regardless of politics, legal quibbles and personal bias, ample protection would be secured.

A Report of the Committee on Park Development and Maintenance.

Read by Chairman G. A. Parker, before the Convention of the American Society of Municipal Improvements.

For the report of this committee I had intended to compile tables giving the progress of park work of the different cities represented by this association during the past year, making statements as to new methods being tried and the advancement made in the principles underlying park work, but feeling that such statements and tables would be of but little interest, except to those who desire to give time to their study and would be only too long and dull to be read before an assemblage of experts along other lines of municipal work, I have selected three laws which I believe to be fundamental to all naturalistic park work and have considered somewhat the relationship of parks to cities as to their area, population and wealth, and also their relation to the other municipal functions of the city's housekeeping.

But first I want to emphasize this fact; that park architects and engineers require a special training or peculiar adaptability to become successful in this work, just the same as the waterworks, sewerage, bridge or railroad engineer requires a special training for success; for park engineering differs from all these others as much as they differ from each other. It is not difficult to learn how to run lines, turn angles and establish grades. The technical schools are turning out hundreds of young men well equipped for such work, but it is the sound judgment of men who can foresee what ought to be done, the best way to do it, and those who have done it that makes the experts on sewerage and pavement work; those men who have been tried by the actual doing and not found wanting, where results have shown that their judgment was correct, and the park man is made in the same way.

As a rule all engineering work requires exactness of detail as to lines and surfaces and the laws of physical forces must not be violated, but in naturalistic parks the engineer's idea of exactness of detail becomes an offense, for it is not the perfection of detail, mathematically correct, that gives pleasure here. It is the relation, the proportion and correspondence of things that brings satisfaction.

That a different mental make-up is required in the park engineer from his brothers in the other lines of work is illustrated by the fact that a man with an engineering mind delights in the exactness of lines and angles and the mastery of forces, and so is all at sea when he comes to park work. To the engineer, though the prick point on a plan be never so small, it is the larger than his conception of a point, while the daub of an ink stopper more fully represents the point to the landscape mind. In the field, when the engineer establishes a point he drives a stake, puts in a tack and makes cross lines in its head, but to the park man a point is a quarter of an acre or more. To the engineer a line has length and direction, but to the park man it may be a range of mountains, or a river, or a row of trees, and the landscape line always has width. The true engineer is disturbed by all this undefiniteness. My experience with them is that they have to so violate what they believe is most sacred that they seldom become reconciled to park work, or else they put the parks into the straight-jacket of their science. Now, I am not belittling engineering skill; parks cannot be made without it, but it is only the skeleton which sustains the flesh; that is, the moulding of the soil with its rounded surface. The trouble with the engineer seems to be that he wants to put the skeleton on the outside where the turtle has his, but if he does so he produces no higher grade of landscape work than the mud-turtle is among animals. I honor and admire

the skill of the engineer. I know only too well its fundamental importance in the foundation study of parks, but in parks it must be hidden and never appear on the surface.

I have at length discussed this subject before this meeting of municipal experts because I want it to be realized that there is something beyond engineering and gardening in parks. You, of all men in your city, usually have the most to do in the formation of parks, and I want you to see that while an engineer's park is very good,—there are hundreds of them in the country,—that there is something beyond them which fulfills better and more fully the mission of the park to the city. If I can convince you that this may be so I am sure you will look further into the matter, for I know you want the best for your city. If I did not see so many striving for what is best in parks and not knowing where to find it, I would not now have referred to it in a way which can only seem to you egotistical on my part. I feel deeply, for my correspondence shows how extensive the desire and the struggle has come to me.

It is also many times supposed that expert gardeners make desirable park men. Skilled gardening is desirable in park work, but the skilled gardener is seldom the man to manage the park as a whole, for to acquire his skill he must love plants as individuals, while park work is plants used in mass or the relation of a single plant to the composition of the picture as a whole, and in which it is only a part. It is not so much the question as to what plant is used as to where the plant is located. The gardener loves the tree for its own sake. The park man loves the tree on account of its position, and it is found that the skilled gardener, like the skilled engineer, wants to bring that which he loves best to the foreground for admiration. It may be said that the park man who loves his park picture as a whole is only doing that which he condemns in others; that is, he wants to bring that which he loves best before the notice of the public, and this is true, but in defense he can say; it is the composition as a whole that gives the mental rest, the moral strength and that development of the love of the beautiful which is the peculiar mission of the park. A great deal of thought must be given to detail, yet detail should never be so distinct as to attract attention separate from the composition to which it is a part.

The photographer prides himself upon the clearness of detail, the distinctness with which every subordinate item of his picture is seen, and it is a test of his skill, but I am not at all sure but that a picture taken through ground glass or a little out of focus may not be more expressive and suggestive, for it is with this indefiniteness or haziness of detail that park pictures are seen. I am told by experienced travelers that the peculiar beauty of English landscape is caused by the excess of moisture in the atmosphere which gives a luminousness of expression, although it loses in definiteness, and that when the air is dry and clear English scenery becomes commonplace, which illustrates the point I am trying to make.

The park man, unless it is in the same composition with architectural or engineering structures, abhors straight lines and radial curves, not because they are straight or radial, but because they do not fit into the landscape. Straight lines and radial curves attract undue attention to themselves because the mind recognizes them as such, but that is not their worst fault, not the greatest objection to their use. They imply the fact that a physical force has predominated over everything else, for in order to have a straight line a projecting force of sufficient intensity to overcome everything in its

way is suggested, and a radial curve is similarly controlled from its centre; both represent a single, controlling, physical force. Now nature never produces what is known as park-like scenes by single forces, but always as a resultant of many forces differing much from each other as to their nature and character, as seen in the forms of valleys and hills, of plains and mountains, the course of brooks through meadows, the shores of lakes, the paths of wild animals through the forests, and the natural distribution of plants, and in all the common results of nature's works. It is the result of the law,—that units of the same kind moving under a general law are so modified by lesser forces that they never individually produce exactly the same results, or reach their location of rest and stability in exactly the same form and position,—this is illustrated most admirably by a slight summer shower where the drops are few and far between. If we study the spatter marks of the drops on the sidewalk flags, if we watch still further, and as the shower increases see how the spatter marks run into each other, and the outlines which the wet and dry places take, and their relation to each other, we may, if we will, understand in part at least, how the seeming irregularities of nature come about. There are equally good illustrations all around us everywhere, and when one comes to understand the workings of this law it solves many a difficult problem.

There is another law which seems to be a supplement to this; it is: Things which are entirely unlike may be so related to each other in composition that they produce the effect of likeness, or they may enter into a composition in such a way as to produce a unity and wholeness which is entirely unlike any of its parts. It would take too long to discuss this law now. I referred to it because it is needed to balance the first one and shows its limitations.

Let us see how these laws are applied by that master mind, Frederick Law Olmsted, to those common features of parks, roads and paths. One man has said: "The lines and grades of Mr. Olmsted's roads beat the world." Another said: "No one has ever yet equaled the layout of the Olmsteds for drives and walks." I agree with them, but whether you do or not, let us analyze somewhat the curves and grades which have made the name of Olmsted famous, not that they are the only things which have made him so, yet as far as roads are concerned I think you will agree with me that they are wonderfully successful. I desire to state that what I have to say in regard to the Olmsted roads comes from the study of the roads themselves and not in any way from any statements they have made, neither am I at all sure they would agree with my explanation.

I have tried to show that nature does not allow one force to overcome all others, therefore, in the naturalistic sections, straight lines, radial curves, and geometrical forms are not to be introduced, so they can have no influence in determining the road lines. Therefore, the question becomes a simple one of deciding certain locations where the road is to be and its direction at those points, and then connecting the intervening spaces. Now as nature allows every force with which its work comes in contact to modify it, so we must allow all the various incidents between the two points to influence its location, such as hills, valleys, trees, rocks, brooks, distant views and local beauty, anything, everything, that happens to be along the line under consideration and allowed their proportionate influence, and furthermore, if nothing exists to prevent it being a straight line then something should be introduced, such as planting or grading, which might have existed naturally by the conditions under which the land was formed, and then let these artificial constructions modify our

lines as if they had been natural. Now, if this law was to be followed literally without any modification our road might be a perfect medley of twists and turns and grades, but this law, like all others, must not be allowed to operate alone. It is modified by the second law,—that dissimilar things properly united produce a whole. Our road is to be made up of curves which have no geometrical relations to each other and of grades which are free from all idea of straightness, but they must be harmonized in such a way that the result is pleasing. If to obtain this unification it is necessary to cut through hills and fill valleys, to cut down trees and move brooks, it is to be done, even if we apparently violate every one of the conditions of our first law. These two laws, if positively carried out, would destroy each other, but here comes in that saving grace which is everywhere abundant in nature. We never have to, and never have I known a case where these two laws so seemingly at war with each other, cannot be made to produce a harmony, and it is a man's skill in adjusting these two laws, not only regarding roads, but to other park features, that decides his standing as a landscape architect. Now comes the question of grades: Wherever there is an ascending grade there must be sooner or later a descending grade, and where they connect is the summit. Wherever there is a descent, sooner or later, comes an ascent and their meeting place is a valley. Were straight grades to be established without modification at their junctions an eaves trough, ridge pole effect would result, so it is customary with engineers to make curved connections both at summit and valley, but in naturalistic roads it is necessary to do more than that; the profile line must be studied by exactly the same laws as the location line has been, while the result will not be anywhere near as violent as in the surface line, it may not even be noticeable to the ordinary traveler, yet if it does not exist a discordant note has been introduced into the composition.

There is a relationship between the shorter curves with the valleys and summits, and the longer curves with the longer grades, and both with the trees, rocks and other obstructions met in the layout. The law is this: Make the greatest change in direction and the greatest change in grades, and the greatest change in plantings at one and the same place, and let the distances between these points be as simple and continuous in effect as practical. This method is almost always followed by Mr. Olmsted in his work, and, so far as I can learn, he was the first to intelligently apply it to park work. It is so much a character of his work that I have come to call them Olmsted curves, Olmsted grades and Olmsted compositions. Nature does her work in the same way; notice a twig of a tree, how all the intense life is concentrated in one space, the node, the place where the leaf, the bud, the flower and the fruit all spring from, and between these places is the internode, which is just simply a stem plain and smooth, without a bunch or a break to disturb its simple form. Remember that beauty is not a blanket covering the earth as a whole, but is a ganglion having centers of attraction with the simplest connecting scenery between.

The next point I want to call your attention to is that a park is as much a construction as a city hall or a bridge. The idea that a park is a piece of ground outdoors which can be worked much as a farmer works his land should be exploded, and cities should understand that when they undertake to build a park they have undertaken a work of a similar character, of as great importance, fully as difficult and intricate as building a magnificent city hall. The city officers can be housed in a barn which might be called a city hall, but it doesn't help the credit or give character to the city. So any old piece of ground can be called a park, but

only to the city's disgrace. Any piece of ground can be made into a park, and I care not what its condition is, yet until it is so made, it is no more a park than a pile of lumber and brick is a palace.

If a park was a construction which reared itself into the air as a building does, or suspended itself across space like a bridge, it would be at once recognized as such, and the necessity of science and art and money and skill in its building would be acknowledged. It is no less a construction than the bridge and the building, even if it lies flat on the earth, and yet we are so used to seeing the ground and trees growing spontaneously and naturally from the land, and the farmer and gardener, by plowing and planting, producing their crops, that it is hard to realize that the park differs from all this, especially hard as groves of large trees which are not disturbed are always desired and selected whenever they can be obtained, but, nevertheless, it is true that parks, in the science and art of their designing and mission, in skill and methods of construction and care, and in every other way except in appearance, location and form, are more nearly related to architecture, painting and sculpture than they are to farming, gardening or forestry.

Another habit of the people which blocks the way to realizing the need of park construction and care is the consideration usually given to grounds around the homes of ordinarily well-to-do persons in what is often called the residential sections of the city. Usually little attention is paid to the ground until the house is nearly completed, then the grader is called in, who recommends "a nice growing grade from the house to the sidewalk." The nurseryman suggests the planting of angles or borders, a walk is added, many times great efforts are made to have it curved when a straight one would be a hundred times better; trees are planted on the street line and one or two on the lawn, and the grounds are completed, with a tendency toward ornateness instead of that greater charm, simplicity. The owner usually has spent more than he expected on the house and desires to economize on the grounds. A hundred dollars or less is the sum often mentioned as the

limit. All this means a low grade of work, want of thoroughness in the doing, and lack of satisfaction in results. It sets a low standard for the ideal. Now, if the builders of homes would recognize from the beginning that the grounds must cost for thorough work from 1-10 to $\frac{1}{4}$ what the house itself costs, and that they will cost as much to furnish as the average cost of furnishing a room inside, then the owner would find in this outdoor room of his home the satisfaction and contentment which ought to come from it. He would always have a library of nature's writings at hand where a new and beautiful book would open for his pleasure every day. He would have an outdoor art gallery filled with pictures of the most beautiful colorings, with statues of a most exquisite form, and besides that, and more in line with the purpose of this paper, his knowledge and appreciation of the best at his home would lead him to expect and demand the best for the parks of his city.

I am not trying to give this work undue prominence, but to have it rank where it belongs as it must, if it is to reach success. As it depends on the engineer for its information of determining and estimating its work, and has many problems to solve equally as difficult and important as those connected with streets, sewerage and water, it should be classed with engineering. As it is a structure and has to be built with a wonderful amount of adjustment of detail, with a plan to predetermine what must ever afterward decide its lines of development, so it should be classed with architecture. As it seeks to improve and give strength to the souls of mankind it should be called one of the arts.

My chairmanship of the Committee on Park Census of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association has led to an extensive correspondence with park officials and those interested in parks. I have also visited over a thousand of the six thousand parks, squares and public areas of the United States, and my conclusion as to park areas for cities and their relations to its population, income and valuation was given in the report of that committee, which was published in *Park and Cemetery* in August, 1901.

Cemetery Lot Enclosures.

Few will dissent, we believe, from the opinion that "comparisons are odious" when related to the old and the modern systems of cemetery improvement, and one of the most noticeably detrimental objects in the older cemeteries is the lot enclosure, whether it be the iron fence or more recent stone coping. Nor can we understand why the managers of the country cemeteries and many of the city burial grounds, still continue to permit the use of coping even around the lots. It was once considered necessary to erect iron fencing around individual lots in our larger cemeteries, perhaps for seclusion and protection, perhaps for ornament, perhaps for ostentatious display. However, as time passed and the landscape plan developed, it was discovered that such enclosures encouraged weeds, and in due course became dilapidated and unsightly, and, moreover, they greatly increased the cost of maintenance and care. Then there followed the stone coping to supplant the iron fence, but still having the

same inherent defects, although considered to be more enduring and less objectionable in many respects. But the elements have performed their office, and have shown that the stone coping will deteriorate and become unsightly and have, furthermore, demonstrated that nothing has more enduring and endurable grace and beauty for the cemetery than the lawn, with its trees and shrubs. The fact of the lawn plan, applying to the cemetery as a whole, thus rendering the artificial boundaries of individual lots unnecessary, does not really affect the individuality of lots, but rather, while adding an ever-increasing beauty to the whole, improves each lot irrespective of its neighbor, and makes the care of every lot necessary, because of its relation to its neighbor. The lot enclosure is a relic of a less experienced past, and it should not be a very difficult educational effort to persuade lot owners to submit to its removal, for it is altogether out of harmony with the best modern conceptions of cemetery management.



PARK AND CEMETERY.

Some Children's Gardens.

BY MRS. HERMAN J. HALL, PRESIDENT WOMAN'S AUXILIARY A. P. & O. A. A.

Too much cannot be said about the gardens prepared either by or for the children of our people, who at last seem to realize that the progress of municipal art in America rests almost entirely with the coming generation. This because of the prevailing lack of knowledge in design which must come by education along art lines; by the slow growth of plants, espe-

cities and towns can boast of this improvement. It is not only the fashion to plant out of doors, for the instruction and enjoyment of children, but to place-growing flowers in the school room and in many places to follow the fashion of a certain girls' school in Paris and plant the courts of buildings with horticultural decorations. Among the notable examples are



1—NORTH END OF COURT, HELICON HALL. BEDROOMS OPEN FROM CORRIDOR.

2 AND 3—INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF LA CASA DE ROSES, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

4—SOUTH END OF COURT, HELICON HALL. FIRE PLACE AND LIVING ROOMS BEYOND.

5—RUSSIAN SETTLEMENT GARDEN. CHERRY ST., MILWAUKEE.

cially trees, and the absence of the trained visual sense in the masses, who do not appreciate the need of verdure about architecture in order that an attractive ensemble may be obtained. However, the increase of European travel among our intelligent countrymen each year, as well as the scathing criticisms of foreign visitors, has done wonders to set the wheels of landscape art in motion.

Planting in connection with schools was introduced into this country about twelve years ago and was an outcome of the German teachers' garden attached to Normal institutions. Now something like a hundred

the boys' school at Helicon Hall, Englewood, N. J., and the girls' school at Los Angeles, Cal.

At Helicon Hall the court is covered with a glass roof that may be removed in summer. Groups of rubber, fig and banana trees form a superb background for the lower varieties of palms, camelias, etc. A mantel and other adjuncts of interior architecture carry out the idea of a garden room. Here the meals are often served and classes heard. The conception of this beauty spot is due to the principal, Mr. John Craig, who believes with many of our progressive thinkers, that the country needs more accomplished agricultur-

ists and horticulturists, and who hopes by suggestion to lead the steps of some of his lads in these directions.

La Casa de Roses, at Los Angeles, is truly a house of roses. It is not only a bower of blooms inside and out most of the year, but harbors such a bevy of pink-checked, sparkling-eyed maidens as are seldom found in the ugly red brick edifice bare of verdure, which is generally known as the district school. Why not? Is it not reasonable to believe that beauty begets beauty through the daily vision of graceful designs and delicately blended colors; that the nerves are refreshed by delicious odors and the mind enriched by the knowledge and acquaintance with Nature's productions; that the characters as well as the health of these students shall be unusually good?

Clever plant decoration may be found at this school. A thrifty vine bearing small leaves has been trained from without the portico to its ceiling within and now covers it like a veil. The portion on the ceiling being screened from the intense heat of the sun, is bleached to a pale green, thus affording a charming contrast to the darker shade without.

In spite of the fact that children's gardens, when arranged by adults, are more attractive than their own productions, we must urge the predominance of the grounds planted, cared for and, if possible, designed by the small gardener. Nothing makes a child labor so willingly as a wholesome feeling of independence and ownership. Nature study appeals to the child. While watching the growth of the tiny seedling, removing destructive insects and fertilizing the earth his sense of seeing is being developed threefold. Children should be taught the names of the trees in their town on sight. Prizes were offered in Louisville not long ago to the child who should bring the names of the city trees in largest number and regularly classified. One child offered over two hundred varieties. This knowledge will doubtless prove one of his most cherished possessions.

In 1901, at Hyannis, a number of boys and girls measured a lot in sections for vegetables. Under the supervision of the principal it was prepared and sown with seeds furnished by the government. As soon as the produce was ready for the market it was sold and a bank account opened. Thus the children studied in connection with the work, mechanical drawing, numbers and botany in a very easy and alluring form. This plan has been adopted in a number of localities with more or less success, but in no place with more delight to both teachers and pupils than in the city of Milwaukee, where a branch of the Auxiliary to the American Park and Outdoor Art Association are leaving the world more beautiful than they found it.

This band of earnest workers not only planted several school grounds themselves, but, under the help-

ful advice of experts, selected a tract of land in the Russian settlement district, where for two seasons they have had an out-of-doors kindergarten. In the beginning a gardener was engaged, who enriched the earth and divided it into forty-two narrow plots, twenty-one on each side of a path three feet wide, extending from north to south through the middle of the lot. The beds were three by eighteen feet and extended east and west. They were separated by a two-foot path. A strip two feet wide was reserved along the north and west fence for shrubbery and a forty-foot space allowed on the Cherry street and alley sides of the grounds. Two lilacs were placed as sentinels at the beginning of the path, while the other shrubs were arranged in curves extending outward and downward towards the street. This is the approach to the gardens cared for by sixty children. Sixteen of the beds are reserved for flowers and the rest planted with a variety of vegetables. After the first sowing of radishes had been harvested aster plants were set in each vacant place to give a touch of color and beauty to the gardens.

Very little vandalism has been reported to the chairman, Mrs. C. B. Whitnal, who has been untiring in her efforts to teach the little people the laws of kindness as well as horticulture.

These children received vegetable and flower seeds for their home gardens where the parents assisted in the work. Last year thirty-nine obtained good results and this year seventy-eight have signified a desire to plant at home as well as in the settlement garden.

The most interesting part of this labor is the examination of the record books kept by each little gardener. A quotation from one written by Sophie Kerzinsky reads as follows: "The garden I love better than any place on earth. I like to pace its graveled walks. Its silence and the pulse of fragrance that come and go on the airy undulation, affects me like sweet music. Care stops at the gate and gazes at me wistfully through the bars. It is pathetic almost. I sometimes think how deeply seated in the human heart is the liking for gardens." This child has read beyond her years, evidently, and does not know how to use the words her fancy seizes. John Klopian writes: "Now I will tell you all about my garden. The first thing was to dig the earth and make it soft and mellow. Then I flattened it all around the outside part and took out all of the stones of the earth. I planted three rows of radishes, lettuce and onions and some nasturtiums and phlox and I digged the earth so my vegetables may have some air." Here spoke the practical man to come.

A most interesting boys' garden may be seen in the town of Groton, Mass. One of the school teachers decided to spend her vacation with a group of scholars who were ambitious to raise vegetables for a pastime.

The teacher was herself an amateur, but possessing untold energy, set to work with her boys, snatching information as they went along, with astonishing results. This summer the rows of carrots and beets looked as thrifty as if cared for by an expert and the boys guarded each crop as jealously as if they depended upon the production for an actual livelihood. One lad of twelve refused stubbornly to leave his garden and take his usual summer trip with his mother. He was to be found, rain or shine, hoeing, raking and weeding his patch, and one of the sights of the town was to see these boys in anxious consultation with their teacher over some new pest which menaced the perfection of the crop.

Taste for horticulture is latent in every foreigner, as one who travels readily observes. All they need is the material; the energy will not be lacking. Says Watts: "The taste for art should be sown, not planted." Therefore, all honor to those who are sowing the seed for a higher standard of taste among Americans, whether they be native or foreign-born, and for beginning with design and color out of doors.

VARIETY THROUGH DIVERSE CONDITIONS;

In the large park, especially if there is diversity in slope and shade, the season of many plants may be prolonged as well as numerous variations secured. We have all learned to go to the sunny slopes for the first hepaticas and spring beauties. Yet in the more secluded nooks richer tints are found. Even the skunk cabbage, sturdy as it is, may be found from February until April, according to surrounding conditions.

In transplanting wild flowers it will repay one to study their requirements and supply as great a variety of such conditions as circumstances will allow. Of course the seasons themselves vary, but in many instances this simple plan will materially lengthen their blooming period.

Character of the soil also has a direct bearing on the subject. Thus the native columbine, *Aquilegia Canadensis*, has grown for a number of years in the garden of the writer, flowering freely about the last of May, and producing seed as freely as in its native haunts. During the present year straggling bowers were found on a wild plant past the middle of July. In the wild flower bed they were partly shaded by a bush cranberry, and got no direct morning sun, while that of midday and evening was greatly impaired by surrounding plants. Yet despite the shade they blossomed and bore fruit freely ere the roadside specimens had fairly commenced their display. The latter lined the north side of a rail fence, yet as there were no shade trees the light was not materially cut out. Evidently in this instance the soil holds the key to the secret, a rich soil hastening the general growth.

A similar behavior was noted in the meadow lily, *Lilium Canadense*. In the wild flower bed it grew in a tangle of moonseed vine, wild indigo, and other tall growing plants. Not only were the blossoms earlier than those of a meadow forty rods away, but the plants were of more robust growth. As the latter quality has been noticed from year to year, it seems clear that this lily rejoices in rich soil. The difference in time of flowering may or may not have existed in former years. I have never noticed or thought of this point until the present season.

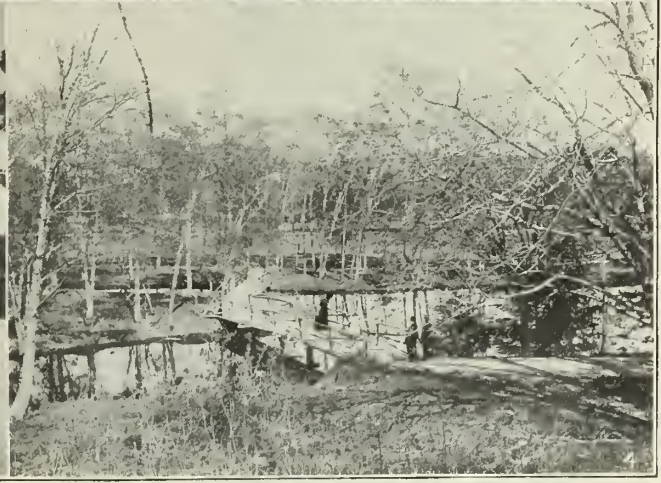
The most striking variation that has come to the observation of the writer is that of the syringa, which on an eastern exposure shaded by mountain ash is frequently in bloom for Memorial Day. More than once we have noticed on this day a specimen in the yard of a neighbor which is shaded in the forenoon, but receives the full benefit of the afternoon sun, that is just about a fortnight in advance of our own in time of blooming; and this season a fine specimen on the north side of a house and shaded with noble pines was another two weeks later than our own in blooming. Both specimens were of large size and equally robust growth; while the character of the soil may have entered slightly into the modifications which delayed the blooming season in the one instance about a month, sunlight or lack of it seemed to be the major factor in the solution of the question.

Again, form, especially in trees, is determined largely by surroundings. Those accustomed to the tulip tree as grown in the forest, recall its tall, straight, branchless trunk and towering verdure in the summit, being quite aggravating to the botanist, who sees the beautiful blossoms with their orange crescents many feet beyond his reach. Yet a young tree grown by the roadside is not only symmetrical but comely in form, the branches being within easy reach of the pedestrian.

The same is true of the cucumber tree, the magnolia of the north; of the maple, chestnut, and other forest trees. Given room for free development, it is not only symmetrical, but the branches are not forced skyward.

Individual trees, maple, elm, oak and others vary quite a little in time of flowering, and this variation seems more or less uniform from year to year. Sometimes the difference in conditions is so manifest that it is at once accounted for; at others it will bear study. This fact is sure: by supplying diverse surroundings and nourishment one may secure pleasing results, be the experiments with herb, shrub or tree; besides the study afforded in life's history may be one of not a little value. Rapidity and form of growth, color, size and season of blooming, autumn ripening of foliage are but a few of the topics thereby suggested.

BESSIE L. PUTNAM.



1—THE NEW RED MILL, ARCOLA, N. J.
2—THE POND, RED MILL PARK.

3—LAWN AND TREES, RED MILL PARK.
4—BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE PARK.

Red Mill Park, Arcola, N. J.

One of the prettiest places in the countryside about Paterson, N. J., is a tract of ground laid out as a park and maintained as a private residence by Charles Eastman, of Arcola. As one drives from Paterson to Hackensack, a suburb of Arcola, the scene as one turns the bend in the road about three miles outside the city limits has often been commented upon as being the most beautiful sight in Northern New Jersey.

During the Civil War the estate was a stretch of farm land, and on the site of the mill shown in the photograph there was an old mill known far and wide as the "Old Red Mill." It was here that blankets were woven for the Union soldiers during the five years of the war, and it was said by the troops in the field that the blankets woven at the "Red Mill" never wore out.

Mr. Eastman tore down the historic mill and from material left built the little structure shown in the photograph. The water power is used to supply electric light to Mr. Eastman's house, and water power sufficient is furnished to pump water to the house.

The park covers a stretch of some fifteen acres.

The roads are well laid out and there is a succession of fine lawns stretching into vistas at every approach. Rare trees and shrubs lend variety to the slopes, and a pond in the center of the estate furnishes opportunity for boating and adds beauty to the scene.

An interesting story is told of Mr. Eastman's purchase of the estate. It was owned by a somewhat crusty old bachelor, who finally agreed to sell a large tract provided that he could retain a portion on which to build himself a house. Mr. Eastman, impressed with the desirability of securing the place for a park, assented to the terms laid down. Later on, however, he decided that it would be useless to own the estate unless it could be secured in its entirety.

The owner refused to sell, however, and it was after considerable effort and much persuasion that Mr. Eastman bought the remaining lot at a price which made the cost of the rest of the tract seem small in comparison. The pictures shown are reproduced from photographs taken in the park last spring and they will give one an idea of its beauty. Although a private park, Mr. Eastman restricts no one from going through it.

JOHN HARTMEIER, JR.

National Sculpture Society Exhibit.

The recent exhibition of the National Sculpture Society, in connection with the New York Florists' Club, was one of the most important that has ever been held



"THANATOS," SURMOUNTING HUBBARD MEMORIAL.
KARL BITTER, SC.

in this country, and the society is to be greatly congratulated on this result.

For the first time has the background been adequate to relieve the larger groups and single figures, so that they could stand out independently and almost as if in their intended sites. The contrast between the rounded yet rigid forms of stone, of bronze, and the masses of blossoms and foliage plants, with their depths of color, swaying stalks and leaning heads, is as suitable as possible.

Indeed, such surroundings and accessories are the fitting and historic ones for sculpture. The images of the gods used to be set in groves and those of nymphs and fauns, of Pans and satyrs, were appropriate in the gardens and about the fountains that decorated them. So our own ideas of parks and especially of cemeteries, run to the floral side, softening even the severest memorials with their touch of brightness and color.

In all, sixty-five artists were represented by 186 ex-

amples—not all new, for a large proportion of them have been before seen in exhibition or in full size—like some of the group and single pieces from the Pan-American. Nearly all the noted names in American sculpture, that belong to the present of the art, were represented; and beside, others who for one or another reason have not chosen to identify themselves with the various schools or associations; a gratifying eclecticism for many reasons.

Dominating the display, by virtue of size and position, rose the noble equestrian Washington, of French and Potter, the full-size model of the original in the Tuilleries Garden, Paris.

Without any deprecation of the other work shown, it must be said that the strongest impression of power and vigor of conception, of restrained force and virile imagination, was given by two men of quite different type—Bitter and Barnard, each represented by four examples; Barnard by two pieces of heroic size—the bronze "God Pan" and the marble "Hewer," and two life size marbles, "Boy," and "Female Figure;" Bitter by three plaster models—"Thanatos," "Villard Mem-



VILLARD MEMORIAL. KARL BITTER, SC

orial," "Architectural Group" and the bronze fountain figure, "Boy with Goose," made for Biltmore.

The "Thanatos" of Bitter is a most inspiring study of a draped and seated figure, suave in sweep, sooth-

ing and comforting in pose and the thought conveyed. It is an acceptable piece of modeling, and in the academic draping of the shroud, one feels the delicate taste and handling of the texture that displays the sentiment of the artist. The figure is life size, and was cast by Bureau Bros., of this city. It is the crowning figure of the Hubbard memorial, to be erected at Montpelier, Vt., on a massive Barre granite pedestal. Jones Bros., of Barre, Vt., are the contractors.

His Villard memorial is as notable for the tablet forming the background, which introduces two bay-trees at the corners, recalling the style of some of the modern German designers and decorators. The nude youth resting from his labor at the anvil, hand relaxed around the handle of the heavy hammer, typifies most fittingly the arduous and masterful life of the man it commemorates.

Of animal subjects there was a number, by Borglum, Eli Harvey, Roth and Proctor. C. W. CANFIELD.

A GROUP OF EUONYMUSES.

One of the most ornamental little trees in the fall garden is *Euonymus latifolius*, the large-leaved *Euonymus*. This is a native of the south of Europe, but seems perfectly hardy in our gardens. Under favorable conditions it attains the height of twenty feet. As it grows here, however, it is a slender, upright bush or small tree, not more than ten feet in height, with abundant light-green foliage; the leaves from two to four inches in length. The little greenish flowers come in May and are insignificant. The fruit begins to turn in August. It is scarlet, and opens in four parts, showing the orange red seeds within. This open fruit is in the shape of a biretta, and in France is called *Bonnet de pretre*. Its Spanish name is *Bonete de clerigo*, and its Portuguese name is *Birrette de clerigo*. This one of the most beautiful of the *Euonymuses*.

The European *Euonymus*, *E. Europeus*, is sometimes found in a wild state, naturalized from Europe. It is, in every respect, an inferior shrub to the one just described, and the fruits comparatively small and dull in color.

Some of our native species are, however, well worth growing. *Euonymus Americus* is one of the best of these. In cultivation it makes a bushy plant about six feet in height, with an erect habit of growth, ash-colored twigs, thick ovate or oblong leaves, small greenish-pink flowers in June, succeeded by rough-warted brilliant red capsules, so abundant as to give it the name of Burning-bush.

Euonymus atropurpureus is another showy and desirable species. It sometimes forms a tree twenty-five feet in height. The rather thin, ovate-oblong leaves vary in length from one to five inches. The purplish flowers are small, but the smooth bright-colored and

deeply lobed capsules are very ornamental in effect. *Euonymus Japonicus* is very different in appearance from any that we have been describing. It is evergreen with glossy, dark green, oval, or nearly orbicular leaves. It forms a bushy shrub from six to ten feet in height, and if it were reliably hardy, it would be a very valuable Evergreen. Unfortunately it winter-kills badly in severe weather. Here, it sometimes dies down to the ground, but is never entirely killed. A little group of these evergreens is effective in the winter shrubbery, for the beauty of their foliage, but they seldom fruit in northern gardens. Farther south they are probably more satisfactory. There are a number of variegated varieties, pretty for greenhouse decoration.

Much hardier and more satisfactory is the beautiful *Euonymus Sieboldianus*, which has larger dark-green leaves, oval or acuminate, or sometimes rounded like the preceding, with waved and slightly dentate margins. These leaves are from two to four inches in length, smooth, but not so thick and glossy as those of *E. Japonicus*.

This beautiful and rare *Euonymus* forms, as it grows here, a bushy and densely foliated plant, six feet in height and ten in circumference. Unlike any other species known to me, it flowers in August, at which time the bush is covered with little greenish-white flowers, a third of an inch across, in numerous spreading panicles. These pretty little flowers, which are more conspicuous than those of any other species, are sweetish to the taste, from the nectar they exude, and are the resort of myriads of flies and gnats, who collect around them in swarms.

In some catalogues this *Euonymus* is listed as an Evergreen, but this is a misnomer, at least in this climate. The foliage persists sometimes until Christmas, but it gradually shrivels and falls off. Sometimes a few leaves remain, in mild winters, until pushed off by the burgeoning of the buds in spring. Yet it is no more an Evergreen than the Beech, which, also, has persistent foliage.

It seems perfectly hardy. The specimen here is twelve years old, and has been unaffected by the severest winters that we have had in that time, although it is planted in a very exposed position on top of a hill.

It sets fruit abundantly. The capsules are small and brilliant red, so freely produced as to make the bush a very showy object throughout the fall.

Besides the bush *Euonymuses*, the climber, *Euonymus radicans*, and its variegated varieties, are useful for covering the ground in the shade under shrubs, and for walls. These climbers are of very slow growth, but in the course of time they make a beautiful wall-cover. They form roots similar to those of the Ivy, by which the branches attach themselves firmly to any support.

DANSKE DANDRIDGE.



WILDE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, EVERGREEN CEMETERY, PORTLAND, ME.

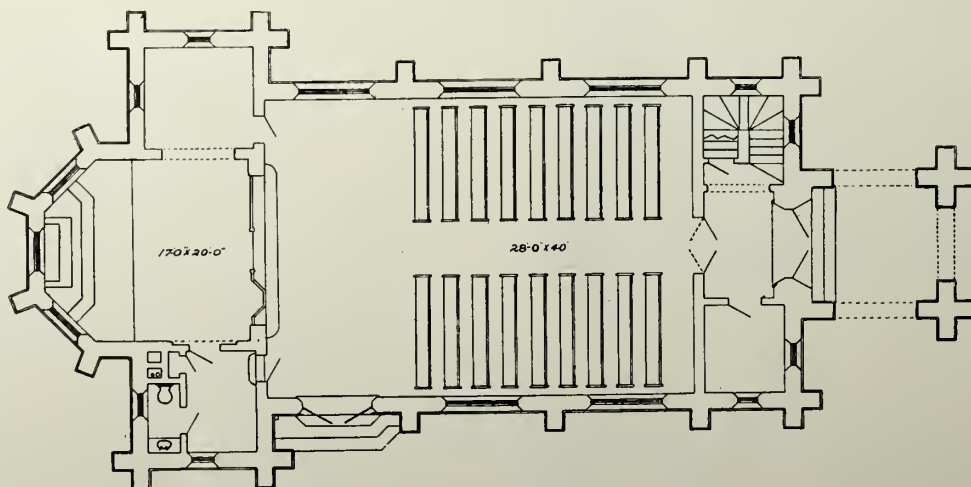
Wilde Memorial Chapel.

The illustrations on this page show exterior view and floor plan of the Wilde Memorial Chapel, recently erected at Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, Me., as a gift of Mrs. Mary Wilde in memory of her husband.

The structure is English Gothic in style and is 62 by 31 feet in ground dimensions, the auditorium being 40 by 28 feet, with a seating capacity of about 200. The chancel at the rear of the chapel is 19 by 17 feet, and at the entrance is a vestibule from which stairways lead to the gallery and basement. A portecochere and a handsome bell-tower, bearing a bell weighing 765 pounds, add much to the beauty of the exterior.

The nave is 23 feet high in the center and the entire interior is finished in cypress, natural color. The floor is of granolithic, and the interior walls of buff-colored Philadelphia brick. Five stained glass windows of handsome design, made by Spencer, Moakley & Bell, of Boston, furnish light to the auditorium.

The chapel was designed by F. A. Thompson, of Portland, and cost about \$25,000. It was built of Maine granite from the North Jay quarries of the Maine & New Hampshire Granite Co., and the mason and stone work was done by Frank W. Cunningham & Co., of Portland. Impressive dedicatory services were recently held.



GROUND PLAN, WILDE MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

Machine Road Making.

The impassable condition of many of the public roads in different parts of the country has led to the conducting of extensive experiments in road making by the government with a view to developing some systematic method of improvement. The work is carried on by the Office of Road Inquiry, a division of the Department of Agriculture, and is described as follows by Waldon Fawcett in the *Scientific American*, from which our illustration is taken:

Probably the most interesting phase of the work has been found in the construction of specimen roads of various kinds in different parts of the country. Ordinarily three styles of road have been represented in this experimental work—a modern macadam, a sand and a

dust, is put in place for rolling and finishing. The sand road is formed by placing six inches of river sand on a bed of natural clay, neither the bed nor the surface of the road being rolled. The dirt road is made by grading in the usual manner. As a rule neither of these latter classes of highways is constructed save to demonstrate the superiority of the macadam road. Considerable attention has been given to the construction of steel-track wagon roads—decidedly the most novel type of highway yet introduced in any country. The steel road might be compared to a street car track of modified design, and the plan for its utilization was doubtless suggested by the well-known tendency of teamsters to make use of urban and inter-



AN ELEVATING GRADER AT WORK.

dirt road. Of these three the macadam highway is the most interesting from the point of construction. After a uniform grade has been secured by the use of wheeled scrapers, drag scrapers and plows, and possibly road graders as well, there are placed upon this foundation three separate layers of the best quality of stone that is procurable in the vicinity. The foundation course, which is about five inches in thickness and made up of two and one-half inch stone, is thoroughly rolled before the second course, composed of one and one-half inch stone, is put on, and this layer in turn is sprinkled and rolled before the surface layer or "binder," as it is commonly called, consisting of three-quarter inch stone and

urban trolley and cable lines on highways where locomotion would otherwise be difficult.

The extension of the good roads movement has resulted in a corresponding development of the engineering operations involved and of the machinery employed. Possibly the most interesting of all the forms of special apparatus which have been introduced for this work is the elevating grader which is utilized in reducing cuts several feet in depth. This machine elevates earth and drops it into wagons alongside, loading a wagon in twenty seconds. On an average such a machine will load into wagons in one day of ten working hours from 700 to 800 yards of earth.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

THE "POSTER EVIL."

Is it not true that the poster, sticker, placard, every variety of advertising material that is to be indiscriminately pasted on any available surface, is one of the most flagrant and persistent offenders against, and wildest enemies of, civic beauty? And the metal placard that is intended to be hitched to any convenient object, dead or alive, animate or inanimate, fixed or movable, belongs to the same insufferable class. There comes to mind in this connection a case that fell under our own eyes. The good-natured representative of a patent medicine factory brought his family to summer in a rather inoffensive little village and this, in his mind, gave him complete liberty to hang metal tags (painted a brilliant yellow and lettered in black) on every conceivable object in every reachable place. Not content with attaching a few to each vehicle that entered the village, he capped his inventive genius by hanging close rows of them all over the butcher's delivery wagon, and twice a week it clattered out through the country roads with a jangle of sound distinctly suggestive of an exaggerated case of "rings on his fingers and bells on his toes." This, however, was a mild and inoffensive misdemeanor from the point of view of the disfigurement of public good looks compared to the widespread and growing custom of defacing dead walls, gutters, pavements, telegraph, telephone, electric light and trolley poles, fences, trees, rocks, bridges, etc., etc., with a motley assembly of small, medium or large posters or stickers, by way of advertising everything under the sun. The facts that the things so exploited and the matter contained on the posters may be unobjectionable or even desirable, cuts no figure. The method is bad, and the method is what we find fault with. That our way to town by elevated train, trolley, steam railway, carriage, bicycle or other vehicle, on horseback or on foot, shall no longer be outlined (frequently *lined*) by glaring notices or distracting and wholly irrelevant pieces of paper, is what we ask.

This sort of defacement of public highways is calling unfavorable attention to itself by being grossly overdone and is really helping to bring about its own downfall. People are weary of passing along routes that are so conspicuously and incongruously "touched up." Here and there a community is rising in its legal might to put a stop to the evil. For example, the city of Quincy, Ill., has passed an ordinance prohibiting "the defacement of trees, tree-boxes, and telegraph, telephone, electric light and trolley poles with placards

and advertisements of every description," and, better still, it is being strictly enforced. A man was arrested there recently and fined \$10 and costs in the police court for the violation of this ordinance, and, as a Quincy reporter said, "stopped in his work of defacement here, he went over to Hannibal and literally plastered that town with glaring signs, leaving it looking like a crazy quilt."

"Crazy quilt" is good, but the work of the placard sticker deserves a more severe appellation. It is eruptive in character.

The movement looking toward securing a national highway across the country, and good roads in general, should bring visions of shaded avenues, open vistas, winding, flower-hung driveways, and picturesque scenery. Alas, instead of these alluring pictures, fancy shows a continuous panorama where each view is deftly shut off by an immense billboard; tree-lined avenues afflicted with a repulsive eruption of scraps of paper fresh from aniline dye pots; picturesque features that pose merely as the background for letters three feet high; and flowering vines replaced by peeling, blistering and fluttering remnants of a preceding attack of scarlet fever. Dear, dear! What's the use of a grand national highway, and American Roman road, if it is to be used as a Midway for the display of the Chronic Poster Plague!

* * *

The women of San Francisco, not content with being a branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the A. P. and O. A. A., have formed the California Outdoor Art League, an independent society in name, but affiliated with the above organization.

The new league was organized on May 28, during the visit of Mrs. Herman J. Hall, the Auxiliary President, to California, and incorporated Aug. 12, 1902. It has issued an eight-page circular teeming with expressions, quotations and opinions indicating a full appreciation of the meaning of civic beauty and genuine enthusiasm in setting about to produce it. Among the apt quotations used are the following, any one of which would serve admirably as the motto for an improvement organization, and we wish to call the attention of the Minneapolis and other leagues to this fact (they having recently been shown to be in search of mottos):

"The beautiful rests upon the foundations of the necessary."—Emerson.

"That is best which lieth nearest—

Shape from that thy work of art."—Longfellow.

"Art which is to be made by the people and for the people is a happiness to the maker and to the user."—William Morris.

The California circular states that "the Outdoor Art League is the organized expression of a desire for civic beauty." It contains testimony from the mayor, various officials, business men, editors, artists,

scientists, and a number of other prominent citizens whose suggestions outline work enough to keep the league busy for at least ten years, and which call for an expenditure of money that would appall any but the residents of the opulent land of the Caliphs. The character of the work indicated ranges from controlling municipal and government architecture to educating the public to a toleration of trees and grass on the principal boulevard of the city—which, strange to say, seems to be without either; a boulevard in name but not in fact. A most astonishing state of affairs in what less fortunately-placed communities are wont to call a Paradise. Those recalcitrant San Franciscans would better be taught that Paradise was a garden. Evidently the members of the new league have need for all of the outdoor art enthusiasm indicated by their excellent leaflet.

PROGRESS OF CREMATION IN AMERICA.

The New England Cremation Society recently held its annual meeting in Boston, where reports of officers were read and statistics of cremation presented.

The society now numbers 200 members, and is represented in every state in New England except Vermont. The secretary reported that five members died during the past year, four of whom were cremated. The report further states that the crematory process is rapidly gaining ground as shown by the increase in the number of incinerations since 1894.

In the Forest Hills Crematory, built in 1894, 87 bodies were cremated in that year. During the past year 181 were cremated. In the Mount Auburn Crematory there have been cremated this year 119. In the whole United States during the year 1901, 2,591 bodies were cremated.

These officers were elected: Honorary president, John S. Cobb; president, Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham; secretary, George O. Smith; treasurer, Albert S. Parsons.

The Buffalo Crematory Temple, opposite Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y., the second crematory to be established in this country, has recently issued statistics of the progress made since its establishment: In 1885 there was one incineration, which took place as a test case. In 1886 the number was 8, and in 1901 it was 50. The total up to the beginning of this year was 534. Since January 1st of this year, up to November 12th, there were 53 incinerations.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CLOVER SEED.

In co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, at Orono, Me., has during the past season conducted a comparative study of red clover obtained from different parts of the world. The object of this

study is to determine, if possible, the best source from which to obtain seed for general farm purposes. To this end the questions considered were: rate and per cent of germination; date of blooming and consequent earliness of crop; date of cutting; yield per acre; general condition of the stand.

Some striking differences were noted, but of course no general conclusions can be drawn from one season's work. Seed was sown May 19 on 58 plots of two square rods each. The first bloom was noted August 2, on plots with the seed from England, Russia, Nebraska, Tennessee, Iowa and Missouri. The first plots ready for harvest (cut just in bloom) were those from Indiana and one lot from Bohemia. The largest yields were obtained, in the order given, from plots with seed from Bohemia, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Brittany, Ohio. Plants from American seed were invariably very hairy, while those from European seed were almost as invariably smooth.

The experiment will be continued through another growing season and the results will be given in detail in a station bulletin.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF MAUSOLEUMS.

We frequently note the extensive repairs required in numbers of mausoleums erected a few years ago, and wonder how it is possible that structures built of such permanent materials, and in so solid a manner, so quickly need overhauling; and this condition is very liable to occur in a few years to many of the vaults constructed at the present time. No one knows better than the practical granite contractor, who attempts to carry out the designs of many architects, how thoroughly impracticable many such designs are, and in fact thousands of dollars have been expended in tearing down imperfectly constructed mausoleums. Some of the essential features of design are: appropriate and durable material, solidity, a minimum of unprotected vertical joints, no superfluous members in mouldings, thorough ventilation and drainage. Too many mausoleums are not only defective in design, but also in construction for which the manufacturers are largely responsible. None but competent workmen should be engaged on this class of work and every detail during the erection of the structure should be carefully attended to. The cements and mortars should be of the best materials and mixed and used under specifications as exacting as for the highest class of structural work, and the jointing, bedding and setting of the stones should be as perfect as modern tools, methods and qualified inspection can secure. An examination of old vaults will generally show wherein construction is defective, and designers and manufacturers of this class of buildings should study these tombs so as to profit by their failures and avoid such like mistakes in the future.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

The Franklin (Pa.) Cemetery.

As the accompanying views indicate, the Franklin (Pa.) Cemetery is an unusually attractive example of the smaller burial grounds of the United States. It contains thirty acres, and some 2,000 interments have been made since the first, which occurred Nov. 22, 1871. It occupies a naturally pleasing site, and year by year is coming to be conducted more nearly in accordance with advanced ideas concerning what is seemly, appropriate and beautiful in cemeteries as exemplified by the so-called lawn-plan treatment of such grounds.

There are about 850 lot owners, who control its

appreciated and adopted by a management which has already realized the necessity for and has established a perpetual care fund.

The Franklin company contemplates building a new entrance and chapel during the coming year, and contracts are understood to have been let for quite extensive improvements by two prominent lot owners, Gen. Charles Miller and Hon. Joseph C. Sibley.

Referring to the photographs that have been kindly made and sent by Mr. C. D. Phipps, who has recently been elected superintendent for the nineteenth consecutive time, one shows a general view in Franklin Cem-

SUPERINTENDENT'S
RESIDENCE.



FRANKLIN
CEMETERY.



A Group of Hydrangeas.

A View of the Lawn.

VIEWS IN FRANKLIN CEMETERY, FRANKLIN, PA.

management through a board of directors elected annually. Mounds are not yet abolished, and there are no restrictions regarding planting on lots, the height, character and artistic merit of monuments, or of other stone work, but probably the grounds and methods will be brought down to date in these particulars as the more progressive and cultivated lot owners realize the beauty, practical advantage and economy of a smooth, lawn-like expanse; well placed instead of indiscriminately scattered plantations of trees, shrubs and perennials; markers and corner posts flush with the ground; a total absence of foot stones, and other stone work as simple, low and unobtrusive as possible unless it is so good artistically that it adds to the beauty and the interest of the entire inclosure. These features are quite certain to be

etery with an extensive and effective display of hardy Hydrangeas (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*) in flower. The specimen plant in the middle of the foreground proves how much better it is to let this shrub branch low than it is to lop off its graceful lower branches. It may be noted that the lowest branches bear blossoms, and if, as is greatly to be preferred, the plants are allowed to branch quite to the ground, the effect is still better at flowering time when the entire shrub assumes the pleasant guise of a mound of bloom from the top to the grass line—indeed, it often trails its sweeping branches like a billowy gown freighted with gracious bloom. When rightly placed and properly grown, the Hydrangea makes one of the best cemetery shrubs where water is available.

Another scene presents a very homelike view of the

superintendent's house, with a large bed of Caladiums and Petunias in the foreground. This is a combination of bedding plants that we never chanced upon before, and seems decidedly pleasing—the informal habit of the Petunias softening the outline of the bed and tending to redeem the stiffness of the Caladium foliage. With all of the magenta shaded flowers eliminated, this should be an attractive bed and is one that has the merit of continuing in good form for a very long season—a desirable feature anywhere, but especially so where work is plentiful and hands are few.

A third view indicates the gently rolling character of the cemetery site, an agreeable grouping of shrubbery, and a comparative scarcity of stonework that is as unusual as it is desirable on small grounds.

No doubt this is at least partly due to the fact that Mr. Phipps is a progressive man, who keeps up with the procession by attending the conventions of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, and by reading all that is best in the current literature

of cemetery matters, and who is doing all that he can to gradually introduce the leading features of the lawn plan into the grounds under his charge. In this he expresses himself as being ably seconded by many influential lot owners, and considers himself especially fortunate in that he has the hearty backing and efficient co-operation of the ladies of the community in all of his efforts. In fact, he frankly admits that the beauty of the little cemetery is directly due to their friendly and unflagging interest and active assistance. This is certainly to the credit of the women of Franklin, for where can be found a better outlet for a love of outdoor art than in making the home burial ground beautiful! Some few small places have parks, but every community has a cemetery. Let us hope and believe that they will all be made as park-like as possible and that means will be adopted to keep them so as long as the present era of civilization shall endure.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—LXXXIV.

(Coniferales, Continued.)

Pinus—The "pines" are in seventy species and a large number of varieties. They are natives of the sub-tropical mountains and the warm and cold tem-

with species often of great beauty, it is by no means the most common in American gardens. Pines, on account of their long bare roots, are often difficult to transplant, and their frequent loss when moved in some size has discouraged planters. This ought not to be. The best way to handle all but the commonest kinds is as one year seedlings in say three or four inch pots. These planted in the center of a round bed are sure to grow, be protected from the mower and



PINUS MONTANA.

perate regions of the northern hemisphere, and range in size from trees of about 200 feet high to mere shrubs. In some botanical books they are in two sections called "Pinaster" with two or three leaves in a sheath. Other sub-divisions are also made with charsheath, and "Strobus" with generally five leaves in a sheath which might well be confined to brief generic or specific descriptions.

Although this is the most extensive genus of conifers,



PINUS STROBUS.

make rapid progress when once established. They may be surrounded with dwarf bulbous or other monocotyledonous plants to lend a temporary interest to



PINUS SYLVESTRIS.

the ground, and in this way it would not be long before a good collection would be secured. As it is nurserymen are often paid for growing black Austrian and other pines to a size which they ought not to sell at all but throw on the burning pile. Puddling of the roots is some sort of safeguard against drying, and exposure is further prevented by matting up, but both are unavailing with pines of a large size, especially in regions where "siroccas" prevail. Pot grown conifers should not be of great age, because their roots become coiled in the unnatural manner so difficult or impossible for them to break away from. They do not root well beyond the coil and are liable to be blown over at the very time when they are most valuable. There are a number of variegated and rare varieties which are propagated by grafting upon their normal species, but these also should be bought small, for if their roots are crippled their purchase will be a waste of money.

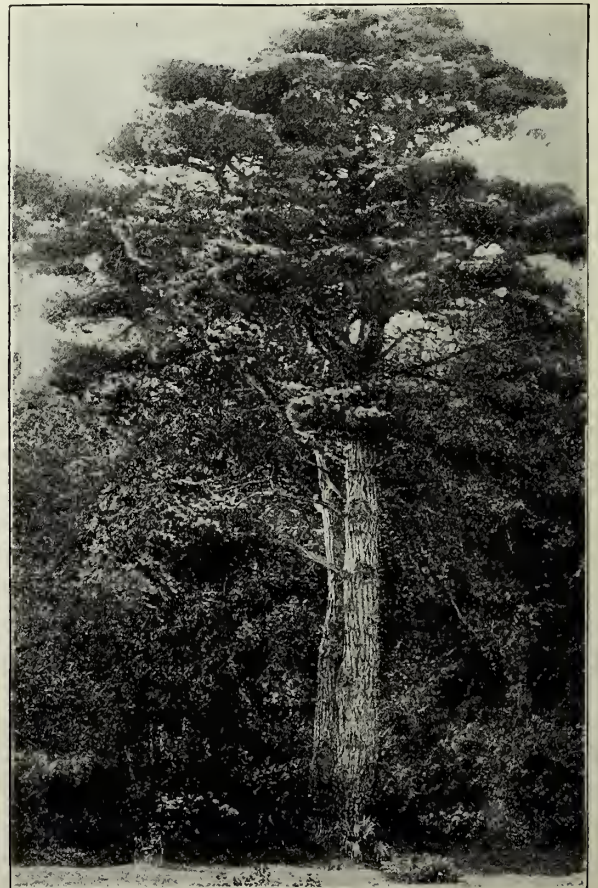
The common nursery kinds can be planted in quantity for quick effect, and a decent patience will secure the rarities on a sound foundation. The common kinds are the white, black Austrian, Scotch and dwarf mughus pines for the middle and northern states, and the natives for their various sections. Many pines form useful shelter belts.

At Ottawa the planting is recent and the catalogue

liable to revision, still they mention as having survived a few winters the foregoing common kinds and also *P. Banksiana*, *P. cembra* in both its European and Siberian forms, *P. contorta* in two varieties, *P. Laricio* in its Austrian and dwarf forms, *P. densiflora*, *P. koraiensis* in two varieties, *P. Montana*, *P. Peuke*, *P. rigida*, *P. ponderosa*, *P. strobus* in two or three of its forms, *P. Thunbergii*, and a variegated form of *P. sylvestris*.

In parts of New York, New England, the middle Atlantic states and southward the following additional may be tried. Sometimes they do well. The Californian, *P. Jeffreyi*, and *P. Lambertiana* seem best near the Lakes. So also does *P. monticola* from Vancouver. Then *P. Laricio* in its hardier forms, *P. Bungeana*, *P. parviflora*, *P. excelsa*, and such kinds as *P. mitis*, *P. inops* and *P. pungens*.

The conifers of the Pacific coast are but rarely well adapted to the coast regions of the Atlantic states. In Great Britain and some other portions of western Europe, however, they are admirable. The "Monterey" Pine, *P. insignis*, as shown by the illustration of a British grown specimen, is often found in better shape than in its native woods. It is remarkable that this species has been known to endure along the southern shores of the lower lakes, while farther south it is tender. Much the same may be said of some others.



Gardener's Chronicle.

PINUS INSIGNIS.

The Mexican Pines, too, are generally too tender for the East. *P. Ayacahuite* was planted at Washington by Saunders and stood for some years, and I think I have heard of specimens at Rochester, but have not met with it of any size. Some of its forms are noble trees 100 feet high with pendulous branchlets.

There are a number of fine Pines native to the southern states too tender north of Washington. *P. palustris* is only exceeded in beauty by the tender Himalayan, *P. longifolia* and some of the Mexicans. *P. palustris* stands for awhile at Philadelphia if well sheltered, and better at Washington. It generally grows on dry sandy soils, while the "old field" Pine takes to much moister soils as well as dry. Peculiarities of this kind can but rarely be accommodated on a sufficient scale in the pinetum however, and where the conditions don't suit the trees, trees must be found to suit the conditions.

P. Pinaster from the Mediterranean sea coast has been recommended by New York catalogue makers for wind breaks on Coney Island and elsewhere, and is still recommended under one name and another. It would be far better tried on the California coast or similar climate, while *P. rigida* would better suit Coney Island. The Canadian government has recently planted 10,000 *Pinasters*, and sown 50 lb. of seed on Sable Island off the east of Nova Scotia. I am not sure of the particular form of "maritima" in this case but will be greatly surprised if it succeeds. *P. Pinaster* was tried on the west coast of Scotland many years ago, "with the result that scarcely a plant survived the first year. The failure could not have been greater

with a tropical plant." (Trans. Roy. Scot. Arb. Soc. 12. part 2.) Plants have stood at Philadelphia for some years but although it has undoubtedly often been planted, I don't know of any seaside success north. It has been a success on the Atlantic coast of France, but it was not entrusted to amateurs to do the planting. There are specimens of 70 feet in the south of England, and in Scotland of 45 feet.

The Central American, the lower Himalayan and the Philippine mountain Pine, *P. insularis*, would be unlikely to stand any but the lightest frosts. On the other hand, such Mediterranean Pines as *P. Pinaster*, *P. Pinea*, *P. halepensis* will stand considerable, but both they and *P. ponderosa*, *P. sabiniana* and others stand more in one place than another.

It is evident that the degree of frost is not the only determining factor in the well being of conifers. Hygrometrical conditions are equally important. It may reasonably be expected however that a large proportion of the world's Pines may be grown in the various regions of the United States. It is easy to obtain seed in the cones nowadays, and it is easy to handle in the manner indicated. It is always best fresh, but if sowing is somehow delayed, a good steeping will often secure a fair crop.

Outdoors some kinds grow more readily than others but it is uncertain whether tardy vegetation is more the fault of the collector or the species. The air is as apt to be too wet or too dry for the germinating seed of conifers as other plants, and the constants of heat necessary for the different species are not always understood.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Seasonable Suggestions.

Apply a heavy coat of manure to all herbaceous plants now. The vigorous shoots and large flowers produced by well fed plants, amply repay for mulching.

There are several species of deciduous holly about the country, and the berry-bearing ones should be marked now for propagation by dividing or grafting. When raised from seed one has to take chances on getting seed bearing plants.

The Kudzu vine is quite hardy so far as its roots are concerned, but though sustaining its tops in winter about Philadelphia, the farther north it is planted the less inclined it is to exist above ground. But when spring comes, the growth that springs from the ground is amazing.

There are a few large trees of the Cedar of Lebanon about Philadelphia, showing its entire hardiness. *Cedrus Atlantica glauca* is also hardy as can be, and *Cedrus Deodara* gets through the winter, though with the loss of some foliage at times.

Provide shade in some way for evergreens known

to suffer in winter. *Photinia serrulata*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, rhododendrons, as well as coniferous trees, will be thankful for shade during the winter months.

This is the season of the year to notice the beauty of the weeping trees. Some are more interesting at this time than when in leaf, the weeping dogwood for one. Large specimens of the weeping beech are quite ornamental in winter.

It is often practicable to carry out plans for drainage of wet grounds in winter. Trees standing still in situations needing draining will make wonderful growth in a year or two after underdraining has been accomplished.

The old red, or scarlet, *Pyrus Japonica* is still desired by all planters. There are many desirable varieties of it; two good ones are *rosea*, a flesh colored one, and *nivalis*, pure white.

The red twigged dogwood has a companion now in the yellow twigged one, a variety of the red, I understand. The red is *Cornus alba*, named for its white flowers and white seed. In late fall

the shoots are blood red. Grown in bush shape it is most attractive all winter. The yellow twigged variety, though a good grower, is hardly as strong a one as the red.

Many of the Japanese chrysanthemums winter safely out doors, even in cold climates, when ensconced under a lot of forest leaves. In Pennsylvania some of the hardier sorts are wintered without any covering at all, just as pompones are.

What a lot of rubbish many of the new lilacs are. Nurserymen import them time and again to find that rarely is one better than what they have. The old purple, old white, with *rubra insignis*, L. spath and a few of the new doubles, with the Persian, make an assortment all sufficient.

Many of our public parks have of late taken to the planting of low branched deciduous trees instead of the trimmed up kind which were once so common. Beautiful oaks, maples and other trees, clothed to the ground with branches, are now to be seen.

When the trees are bare of leaves the opportunity is afforded of seeing where a little pruning will help. A little cut away every year on rank growth such as the poplar and silver maple, will give handsome specimens. Let them go for a few years, and trouble begins.

The Japanese double flowered cherry, *Cerasus Sieboldi*, besides having the handsome double light pink flowers in spring, has lovely autumn foliage, its leaves changing from yellow to bronze. In this respect it's the counterpart of the double forms of the European type, which keep their green leaves unchanged to the last.

It is a good thing to place boards on the north side of rhododendron beds, as gardeners sometimes do, to break the wind in winter, but as good or better work would be to erect a structure on the southern side, to keep the plants from the sun. Both wind and sun are injurious, the latter, perhaps, more so than the first.

Hydrangea quercifolia, a native of the Southwest and South, is much valued for its handsome bronze foliage in autumn. It holds its leaves quite late, until

it freezes, making a handsome display when very many other shrubs are bereft of leaves.

Among Andromedas of our own country, *Mariana*, is ahead of all in general usefulness. In spring, and often in autumn, it displays its beautiful large white flowers, and in autumn its foliage changes from bright green to a rich crimson. And it transplants with but few failures.

A correspondent has sent me a sprig of Kudzu vine which has been attacked with the scale from a fern growing near it. There is nothing to do but wash it frequently with kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap. Why not cut the vine down to near the ground, be sure the scale is cleaned from the small portion left, and then let it grow afresh. It would be an easy way of destroying the scale.

What a beautiful soft red color the two shrubs, *Itea Virginica* and *Vaccinium corymbosum* assume when fall comes! Plant them freely, singly or in clumps, for besides the fall effect, their white flowers in the spring are beautiful.

The sour gum, *Nyssa multiflora*, is famed for the brilliant coloring of its foliage in autumn. Young, vigorous trees always display more color than old ones. Mr. Ravenel, of Georgia, tells me that the *N. capitata* and *N. uniflora*, two southern species, color hardly at all, another one, *N. aquatica*, does to some extent. He thinks, on the whole, there is less color in a southern forest than in a northern one. The species he mentions are not hardy here; seedlings from Georgia seeds invariably get winter killed their first season.

It is always seasonable in December to suggest the covering of tender roses for winter. We hardly need it here, our everbloomers rarely getting killed to the ground. When killing down may be looked for there is nothing better than to throw a spadefull or two of soil around each plant, enough that about six inches of the plant is covered. This can be removed in the spring, and the wood it has covered will be found to be sound. These six inches of live wood will make strong growth and give lots of flowers. JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Cemetery Legal Decisions.

Entering into possession of a portion of a cemetery lot which is inclosed by a fence, by one claiming to be the owner of such portion, and erecting a substantial iron fence, so as to divide the part so claimed from the remaining part of the lot, the supreme court of Georgia holds, in the case of *Roumillot* against *Gardner*, 38 *Southeastern Reporter*, 362, is, as to this particular character of property, an act showing adverse possession, of a public nature, totally irreconcilable with co-tenancy, and amounts to an actual ouster of others claiming to be tenants in common with the possessor. The erection and maintenance of such a fence in a cemetery lot, it says, cannot make any other impression upon the passer-by than that the lot is owned by two persons or sets of persons, and that the fence marks the dividing line. But the burial of his child in the portion of the lot claimed by such party, the

court holds, would not amount to an actual ouster, for the reason that such an act is not at all inconsistent with co-tenancy in a cemetery lot. Nor does the court consider that the placing of a stone at the gate of the section, with the name of such party thereon, would amount to an actual ouster, it appearing that the stone was placed at the gate to the section, and was not placed in any such peculiar position as to indicate a claim to ownership to any designated portion of the section.

In the case of the state against *Peter Hopf*, at *Jasper, Ind.*, the court recently imposed a fine of \$500 against the defendant for removing a tombstone from the grave of *Reuben Mathes*, in a little family burying ground 60 x 84 feet on a farm owned by Mr. Hopf. The defendant piled the tombstones in a fence corner, plowed up the burial plot and sowed it in wheat.



COMBINATION CLOCK AND FOUNTAIN, BROCKTON, MASS.

MONUMENTAL NOTES.

The combination fountain and clock shown in the illustration was presented to the city of Brockton, Mass., by George L. Snow, of that city. The fountain is of Quincy granite, twelve feet in diameter and twenty feet high. In a cellar beneath it is an ice-box fitted with a coil of pipe to keep the the water cool. The clock is of bronze, and was designed and built by the Howard Clock Co., of Boston. The first sketches for the stone work were made by George J. Tilden, of Boston, the final design and detailed models for bronze plates and carving being the work of Milne & Chalmers, of Quincy, Mass., who also erected the work. The cost of the fountain was about \$10,000.

* * *

The trustees of the McKinley National Memorial at a recent meeting in Canton, Ohio, selected a site in Westlawn Cemetery for the monument to the late President. It is in a spot of great natural beauty, and commands a wide view of Canton and the surrounding country, including the McKinley home. Reports submitted to the trustees show that about \$100,000 is lacking of the \$650,000 necessary to carry out the plans. Earnest and prompt efforts will be made to raise \$150,000, of which \$50,000 will be used to endow the association.

* * *

Leading archaeologists of France are reported to have recently met to devise some effective method of preserving the

Egyptian Sphinx, and have advised the erection of a huge canopy or cover for it. The violent sandstorms of the past quarter of a century are said to have worn away portions of the stone which supports the sculptured figure.

* * *

A monument to Abraham Lincoln, presented to the town of Clermont, Ia., by Ex-Governor Larrabee, of that state, was recently erected by Searles & Baxter, of Cedar Rapids, Ia. The monument consists of a bronze statue of Lincoln surmounting a pedestal bearing four bronze tablets depicting scenes connected with the life of the great President. The tablets were modeled by George E. Bissell. One of them shows the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, another, "Leaving for the War," another a scene in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and the fourth a naval scene, showing Admiral Farragut lashed to the rigging, while in the foreground is the then Lieutenant Dewey. The memorial cost about \$5,000.

* * *

The memorial shown below was erected at Choisy, France, in memory of Rouget de L'Isle, the composer of the French national hymn, the Marseillaise. It bears a bronze portrait medallion of the composer, and the words and music of the refrain are inscribed on it. The monument is of dark, polished granite. The Marseillaise takes its name from the city of Marseilles, where it was first sung.



MONUMENT TO AUTHOR OF THE MARSEILLAISE.

Park Notes

Park Commissioner Young, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will ask the Board of Estimate, of Greater New York, to purchase one and a quarter miles of ocean front, from Seaside Park to Sea Gate, with the view of creating a great metropolitan seaside pleasure ground.

* * *

Through the efforts of the City Parks Association of Philadelphia, thirty-one ordinances and petitions asking for the appropriation of land in various parts of the city for park purposes are now pending before the City Council or the Park Commission of that city. The association has been especially active in stimulating interest in the outlying neighborhoods in beautifying the city and in establishing small parks and playgrounds.

* * *

A memorial from the Municipal Art Society of New York City making recommendations for the improvement of City Hall Park is being considered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The report recommends that all the buildings in the park except the City Hall and the County Court House be removed, and that the ground area of the County Court House be not extended. It is also proposed to condemn the property extending from the New Hall of Records, between Chambers and Reade Sts., up to Broadway, that plot to be used for a large municipal building.

* * *

The Board of Park Commissioners of Seattle, Wash., filed with the City Council of that city its recommendations for a system of parks and boulevards. It advised that a surveying party be put in the field to prepare preliminary surveys; that an expert landscape architect be consulted; that co-operation be had with the regents of the university; and with the United States government regarding connecting Fort Lawton with the boulevard system. The commissioners also advised that a bill be prepared to be introduced into the legislature authorizing cities of the first class to provide for parking strips and for their proper maintenance by the adjoining property owners.

* * *

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Vermont creating a Board of Park Commissioners for the city of Burlington, and authorizing them to issue bonds for \$50,000 to acquire and improve lands for public parks. Two of the provisions of the bill, governing trees are as follows: The board shall have authority to direct and regulate planting of shade and ornamental trees in the streets and public grounds of said city and to appoint a city forester to superintend and regulate the planting and culture for same. The board may cause suitable shade trees to be planted along any street, and may cause to be assessed upon the land abutting benefitted, the cost of purchasing and planting such trees.

* * *

Superintendent Nussbaumer, of the St. Paul park system, has submitted to the board of that city a statement of the improvements needed at the parks for the coming year. The expenses for the various improvements are estimated as follows: Phalen Park improvements and dredging, \$20,000; Indian Mounds Park, \$5,500; Mississippi River Parkway, from Summit to St. Clair, \$5,000; Lexington Avenue parkway, \$3,500; Como parkway, \$3,000; general park maintenance, \$36,000. The total amount is \$78,000 and exceeds the amount the board will receive. Among the improvements for Phalen

Park is a new pavilion designed by Mr. Nussbaumer, which will be erected during the winter or spring at a cost of \$13,000. The superintendent was recently given a thirty-days' leave of absence to inspect the park systems of other cities.

* * *

The Park Board of Memphis, Tenn., is preparing for an extensive system of park improvements under the direction of Mr. George E. Kessler, of Kansas City, Mo. Plans for Forest Park have already been adopted. The entrance will be from Union Avenue, which will be lowered three and a half feet, and a sloping lawn will lead up to the Forrest monument, now being modeled by Sculptor Charles H. Niehaus, which is to stand near the entrance. This monument will occupy a conspicuous position in the park, similar to that of the Logan monument in the Lake Front Park in Chicago. A lily pond and a large playground are other features of the park. Overton and Riverside Parks, comprising about 800 acres, were purchased at an expense of \$210,000 from a former bond issue of \$250,000. The rest of this fund is to be used for their improvement. Chairman Robert Galloway, of the Park Commission, estimates that an expenditure of \$50,000 a year for ten years will be necessary for improving the parks. He is to ask the County Court to permit the utilization of the turnpike tax for the improvement of the park boulevards outside of the city limits.

* * *

NEW PARKS.

The City Council of Rochester, Minn., has voted to purchase "Mayo Park," a tract of land lying on the Zumbro river. * * * The late William G. Kelley has bequeathed to the town of Bristol, R. I., a part of his estate for the purchase of a public park. * * * Stephen Bull, a millionaire manufacturer of Racine, Wis., has presented that town with 53 acres of grove and meadow land for a public park. Mr. Bull is to purchase land surrounding this tract, and, it is said, will ultimately present about 100 acres to the city. * * * The Special Parks Commission for the South Side of Chicago, has recommended fourteen sites for small parks and playgrounds to the South Park Board. As many of these as possible are to be acquired and developed with the proceeds of the \$1,000,000 bond issue recently authorized for this purpose. * * At a special election held in Pekin, Ill., it was voted to establish a park district and to elect five park commissioners. * * The Illinois Central Railroad is to establish a park at Normal, Ill., on land lying between Ash and North streets. The trees and plants are to be furnished by Mr. Henry Augustine. * * The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is parking its station grounds at Wausau, Wis., under the direction of a landscape gardener. * * Competitive plans for two new parks have been submitted to the city of Pasadena, Cal., by the following landscape gardeners: R. Mackay Fripp, Thomas Chisholm, of Pasadena; A. Campbell-Johnston, of Garvanza; W. O. D. Ballerstedt, of Los Angeles; Geo. Hansen, of Berkeley; James Jensen, of Chicago, and Caleb Shoebridge. * * J. W. Osborne, of Spokane, Wash., is to present to that city a five-acre tract for a public park. * * A popular movement is on foot in Rochester, N. Y., to acquire 40 acres of land advertised for sale under foreclosure and use it as a public park. * * A mill-pond is to be filled in and converted into a park by H. H. Rogers of Fairhaven, Mass. It is estimated that it will require from 50,000 to 60,000 cubic yards of filling. * * The Grand Trunk Railway will surround its new station at Lansing, Mich., with a park. Plans for improvement have been prepared, and the work will include grading, planting of trees and shrubbery, laying out walks, etc.

Cemetery Notes.

The ministers of Minneapolis, Minn., have taken decided stand against Sunday funerals, and have the support of the majority of the undertakers and liverymen. * * * The Ministerial Association of Springfield, Ohio, has also gone on record as opposed to Sunday funerals, but has adopted no definite plan of action.

* * *

Jesse Hodgins, of Westfield, Ind., is reported to have placed an effectual safeguard against ghouls in the grave of his wife. The device consists of an ordinary gaspipe filled with nitroglycerine which is placed immediately above the coffin. About a foot above the pipe are several dozen percussion caps, which will explode on being touched with a spade, and set off the nitro-glycerine.

* * *

Elm Leaf Cemetery, Birmingham, Ala., has installed a waterworks system connecting with the city main, and laid about 4,000 feet of pipe in the grounds. Hydrants are located at intervals of about 200 feet, and every lot can be reached with 75 feet of hose. The system cost about \$700. The cemetery is less than two years old and has had about 300 interments, which would indicate that it is meeting with public favor.

* * *

Trouble between the lot owners and trustees of the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, San Francisco, Cal., has been carried into the courts. The lot owners complain that the trustees have unprofitably expended large sums in maintaining a crematorium, columbarium, and an undertaking business which they had no power to do. They maintain that the statutes only give the trustees power to conduct a cemetery, and not to engage in a profitable business. In the demurrer filed by the trustees it was contended that the lot owners had lost their right to protest through lapse of time.

* * *

The Lakewood Cemetery Association, of Minneapolis, recently held its annual meeting. The reports of treasurer and superintendent showed as the receipt for the entire year \$76,421; from the sale of lots, \$37,599. The expenditures for labor were \$19,244; miscellaneous expenditures, \$42,544. The permanent fund of the association is \$99,111. The following officers were elected: President, W. D. Washburn; vice-president, R. J. Mendenhall; treasurer, C. M. Loring, secretary and superintendent, Arthur W. Hobart.

* * *

Burton J. Ashley, city engineer of John Alexander Dowie's Zion City Colony, has laid out Mt. Olivet Cemetery for Zion City. The cemetery contains 60 acres, one-half of which will be put to immediate use. A broad park will extend along the front, and at the rear of this on the highest point in the cemetery will be the mortuary chapel. Small lakes or lagoons are also planned. The drives are to be 20 and 25 feet in width, a border of five feet on either side for tree planting or water mains. Family lots contain 300 square feet, have 20 feet frontage and 15 feet depth all fronting on these foot paths. In designing the cemetery a topographical survey of the entire tract was made by taking readings at the corners of 50-foot rectangles, and then interpolating the contours on the map, enabling the designer to accurately locate all drives, avenues, blocks, lakes, etc.

At the annual meeting of the lot owners of Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 24, the treasurer's report showed net ordinary receipts of \$28,470.78; balance at beginning of year, \$455.94; gross receipts, \$30,226.72. The chief items are seventy-five lot sales, \$10,632.50; single grave sales, \$1,407.00; interment fees, \$1,939.00; tomb fees, \$574.00; miscellaneous labor and foundations, \$2,509.18; perpetual care on nine old lots, \$587.37; income of perpetual care, \$4,749.57; greenhouse sales, \$5,649.45. The net ordinary expenditures were \$21,086.56; investments for the perpetual care funds premiums and accrued interest, \$5,870.45. The chief item was the pay roll, amounting to \$14,822.58. The perpetual care fund has increased during the year \$4,102.77, amounting to \$17,805.57, besides accumulated income of \$5,499.58. Invested funds \$114,000.00. * * * The superintendent's report shows 14,380 square feet new ground graded and seeded; 15,930 square feet old ground regraded and seeded; 698 square feet cement walk built; 4,160 square feet stone gutters built; 205 foundations built; 57 monuments and 148 grave marks placed; 230 trees, shrubs and evergreens planted; 16,291 square feet of ground sold in lots and graves; Interments, 333; total to October 31, 14,510. One hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-five plants were grown. The greenhouse furnished plants for decoration of the chapel and lawns valued at \$1,394.00, making the total value of the greenhouse work \$7,043.45.

* * *

NEW CEMETERIES.

Miss Frances Smith, of Pine Plains, N. Y., recently purchased Evergreen Cemetery in that town for \$3,200 at a foreclosure sale. It is reported that she will form an association and incorporate it. * * * Ashland, Ore., has purchased sixteen acres of land for \$1,600 to be used as a cemetery. * * * The Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway Company has an option on a tract of land between Herkimer and Little Falls, N. Y., and is said to be planning to open a cemetery there. * * * Augustus Aucutt and others of Aurora, Ill., are organizing a company to lay out a cemetery near that city, and have purchased 160 acres of farm land from the Sullivan estate. * * * The town of Dike, Ia., has passed an ordinance, providing for laying out a new cemetery within the corporate limits of the town. * * * Thomas Jackson, of Kenosha, Wis., has been given permission to plot a private cemetery of 5½ acres adjoining the city cemetery. * * * Ten acres of land at Burnside, near Hartford, Conn., have been purchased by St. Mary's Corporation for a new Catholic cemetery. * * * The Bohemian National Cemetery Association, of Chicago, has bought 60 acres of land for a cemetery from W. S. Peterson. It is at the north end of the city and cost \$1,000 an acre. * * * Ten acres of land at New Kensington near Pittsburg, Pa., has been purchased to be laid out as East Lawn Cemetery. * * * The new cemetery for Cleveland, O., comprising 442 acres of land in Warrensville township, has been formally transferred to the city for \$86,141. * * * A number of Lithuanian societies have bought 13 acres of land at Meriden, Conn., for a cemetery. * * * The Evergreen Cemetery Association, of Oakland, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000. The cemetery comprises 60 acres of land on the San Leandro road, and extensive improvements have already begun. The association is financed by the Alameda Realty Co. * * * The Montrose Cemetery Association, of Chicago, has bought 79 acres of land for \$75,000 at Bryn Mawr Ave. and N. 40th St. * * * A new cemetery occupying 18 acres, known as the Mount Peace Cemetery of Camden County, is being laid out near Barrington, N. J.

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Seventeenth Annual Convention, Rochester, N. Y., 1903.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Seventh Annual Meeting, Buffalo, 1903.

Publisher's Notes.

Mr. Charles Nichols, formerly advisory superintendent of Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J., and the oldest member of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, resigned his position with that cemetery July 1, 1902, and has retired from active service. He desires his friends to address him at 46 Milford Ave., Newark, N. J., instead of at the cemetery, 489 S. Orange Ave.

Mr. Charles M. Loring, of Minneapolis, recently delivered a stereopticon address in that city at an entertainment given by the American Federation of Labor. The subject was street and park improvement, and a number of interesting views taken by Jacob Riis, illustrating outdoor improvements among the working classes, were shown. Mr. Loring also spoke at the exercises in presentation of prizes to the Adams School in that city for the best kept school grounds. The prizes consisted of a number of handsome pictures offered by the Commercial Club.

The second annual meeting of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association was held in Des Moines, December 8 and 9, and a number of interesting papers were read and discussed. Among the subjects discussed were the following: The Farmer's Wood Lot, Street and Shade Trees, Evergreens and Cedars, Civic Improvements and City Planting of Trees, Shrubs and Other Wild Plants for Decorative Purposes, School Gardens and Forestry in Europe,

Iowa Parks and Natural Scenery, etc.

The Christmas double number of *Country Life in America* is a magnificent picture of winter out of doors, and merely a glance at the illustrations is sufficient to drive the nature lover into the country whether he will or no. It contains 96 pages of beautiful pictures and special articles on many phases of out-door life, and should be a part of every Christmas library. The opening article is a poem by Rudyard Kipling on "Pan in Vermont," depicting in a humorous vein the wiles of the traveling nursery agent. Some of the other special features are: Nancy's Country House Party, by Eleanor Hoyt; Winter Sports,—a Symposium; Poems of Winter; A Cabin Christmas; The Winter Fireside; A Florida Home at Christmas Time, and three beautiful supplements—Winter, a series of four photographs, by Rudolf Eickenmeyer, Jr., The Old Fireplace on Christmas Morning, and Old Mammy's Christmas Lesson: Doubleday, Page & Co., New York; price, 50c; \$3.00 a year.

The October number of the *Fern Bulletin*, published quarterly by Willard N. Clute & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., celebrates the tenth anniversary of that journal and contains a number of special articles that will be of interest to all lovers of ferns. Among them is "A Ten Years' Retrospect," by Willard N. Clute, giving an interesting history of fern literature in America.

Obituary.

Mr. Henry Probasco, president of the board of directors of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, O., died October 26, after a service of 37 years in that capacity. The following tribute to his memory by Jos. C. Spear, secretary of the association, was recently published in the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*: "In the fifty-eight years of its corporate existence the cemetery of Spring Grove has had but two presidents of its board of directors, the last of these being Mr. Henry Probasco. Elected a director in 1865, he at once took a leading part in the management of the cemetery. Always enthusiastic and energetic in whatever he undertook, he gave to it his best thought and much of his time. The lot owners generally can have but a faint idea of how well he served them, and only to those who have been behind the scenes, as it were, are known the efforts he put forth for everything that would in any way forward the interests of his beloved Spring Grove. In his personal relations and dealings with his fellow-men Mr. Probasco was always kind and considerate, and while quick to condemn a wrong, his generous heart more quick-

ly prompted him to praise the right. His greatest pleasure was in bringing happiness to others. Many are the instances in support of this of which the public knows, but almost innumerable are those not so generally known. Always of a bright and happy temperament, it was a pleasure to meet him, and the adversities of his late years, instead of souring, seemed but to make sweeter his lovable disposition. His host of friends will miss him sadly, but be comforted with the knowledge that "all is well with him."

Charles H. Miller, formerly consulting landscape gardener of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, died at his home in that city, November 2, at the age of 73 years. Mr. Miller was born in England and received his professional training at the Royal Gardens at Kew. He came to America in 1858 and settled in North Carolina, but soon after removed to Philadelphia. Mr. Miller stood high in his profession, and planned many handsome private estates in addition to his public work. He was chief of the bureau of horticulture for the Centennial Exposition, and was one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society at the time of his death. He founded the nursery business of Yates & Co., under the name of Miller & Hayes, but in 1887 withdrew from the firm to give his whole time to landscape gardening. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED

Annual report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1901, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1902: This popular volume contains fifty articles, many of them illustrated, nearly all prepared by masters of the respective subjects, telling in clear and interesting language of the latest progress in all the principal branches of knowledge. Among the interesting features is a short sketch of the history and the work of the institution, which begins with a paragraph from President Roosevelt's first message to Congress, in which he calls attention to the institution's functions and its present needs. The report contains an appendix giving a summary of the most interesting events of the scientific year, prepared for that large body of the public which does not care for professional memoirs, but has a general interest in such matters. Some of the other contributions are papers on utilization of the sun's energy, the Bogosloff volcanoes of Alaska, forest destruction, irrigation, the Children's

Books, Reports, Etc. Continued.

Room at the Smithsonian, the terrible lizards that once lived in America, and Mr. Thompson Seton's paper on the National Zoological Park at Washington. The whole volume has been called "the best popular scientific annual published in the world." The Smithsonian Reports may be had by purchase at cost from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington City, and may also generally be obtained free of charge from the applicant's member of Congress.

American Park and Outdoor Art Association, proceedings of the sixth annual meeting held at Boston, August 5, 6 and 7, 1902: This report, which constitutes Vol. VI., Part 1, of the association's publications, is an attractively bound book of 86 pages, and contains much valuable data and literature. A complete list of members and of officers of affiliated societies is given, and shows evidence of encouraging growth in the fact that both the association and the auxiliary have doubled in the last six months. The constitution and by-laws, the proceedings of the society are given and a number of the papers are published in full. Others, such as those by President Eliot and John DeWitt Warner, are to appear in additional pamphlets soon to be published. The president's address, the report of the Park Census Committee, and the addresses of the representatives of co-operating societies are among those found in the report.

The Fairmount Park Art Association, a society organized to purchase works of art for the adornment of Fairmount Park and the city of Philadelphia, has issued its thirtieth annual report. The organization was formed in 1871 and now has 1,300 members, and a permanent fund of about \$100,000. About 35 works by well-known sculptors have been added to Fairmount Park by the society, and the Smith Memorial, now in process of erection at a cost of \$500,000, is being constructed under its direction.

Proceedings of the convention held by the Appalachian, National Park Association at Asheville, N. C., October 25, 1902: This little book contains the addresses delivered at the convention, and the reports of officers of the association. The report of Dr. C. P. Ambler, the secretary, gives a history of the Appalachian National Park movement from its inception. The bill for the establishment of the park has been passed by the Senate, been favorably reported in the House by the Committee on Agriculture and is expected to come up for passage

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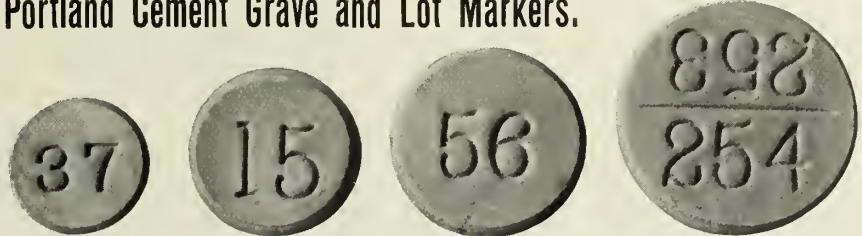
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Program of the 36th annual meeting of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, held in Minneapolis, December 2, 3, 4 and 5. Among the papers read were the following: Home Planting for Ornament, by F. E. Pease; The English Sparrow, by Mrs. G. F. Benson; The Country School House Adorned and Beautified, by Frank H. Nutter; Planting and Care of a New Park or Cemetery, by F. M. Dolan.

Program of the 45th annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, held at Springfield, Mo., December 2, 3 and 4. A number of interesting papers were read, among which were the following: Growing and Planting of Trees, by A. L. Zimmerman; Elements of Horticulture in the Public Schools, by Hon. W. T. Carrington, State Superintendent of Schools; A Study of the Codling Moth, by L. O. Cole; Ornamentation of Country Homes, by G. P. Turner.

Program of the 47th annual convention of the Illinois State Horticultural Society to be held at Champaign, Ill., December 17, 18 and 19, 1902. A program of unusual interest will be presented, and many prominent horticulturists will be present from other states. One of the features will be an illustrated lecture by O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, on "Parks and Public Grounds for Villages and Small Towns." Some of the other papers of especial interest are: Wild Flowers for Home Decoration, by Mrs. E. B. Freeman; The San Jose and Other Scale Insects, by S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist, and Practical Results of Spraying, by A. V. Schermerhorn.

Rules and Regulations of Missoula Cemetery, Missoula, Mont., contains a historical sketch, city ordinances, rules and information concerning the cemetery.

Bulletin No. 206, of the Cornell University agricultural experiment station, Ithaca, N. Y., Sixth Report of Extension Work, a brief symposium of the work of the last two years.

The third quarterly number of *Woodland and Roadside*, Boston, Mass., the official bulletin of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, contains much interesting matter pertaining to forestry, among which are the following articles: Tree Guards, The Spruce and the Newspaper, Spraying in Practice, The Carlisle Pines, etc.

Schedule of prizes and tickets for the exhibit of the American Institute of New York, comprising a display of

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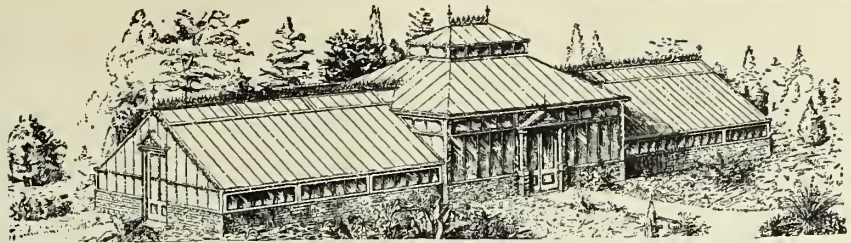
Bulletin No. 85, Maine agricultural experiment station, Orono, Me. Fertilizer inspection, containing the analyses of samples collected by the station of the brands of fertilizers licensed in 1902.

Trade Literature, Etc. Received.

Klehm's Nurseries, Arlington Heights, Ill., How to Plan and What to Plant; a profusely illustrated catalog of nursery stock, of 48 pages.

F. Von Hoffmann, landscape architect and forest engineer, Broadway and 26th St., New York, a neatly printed and illustrated booklet showing examples of successful landscape work and giving directions for outdoor improvements.

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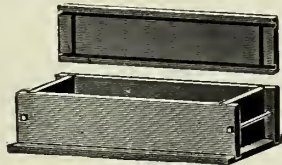


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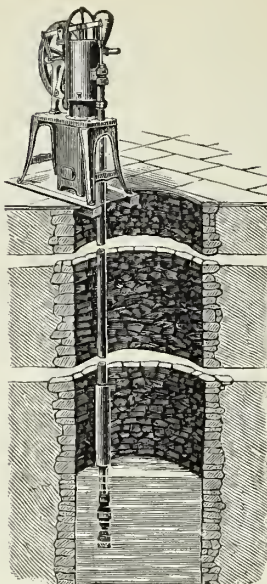
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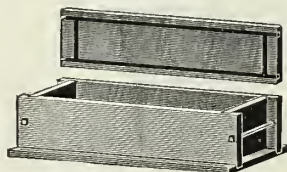
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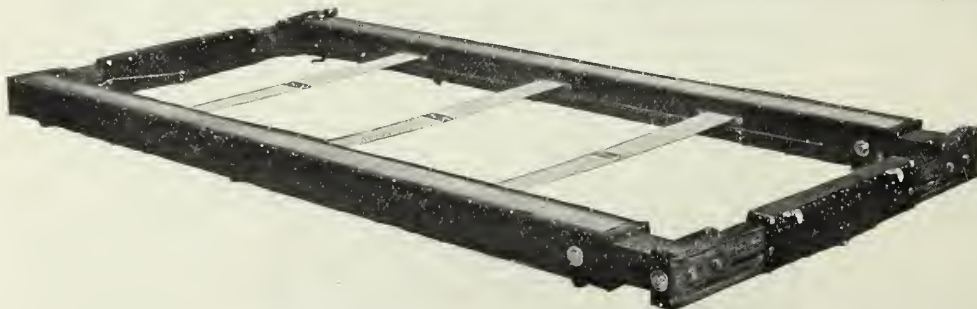
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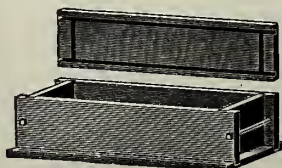
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All correspondence should be addressed here. The office of the Retail Department remains at Germantown as heretofore.

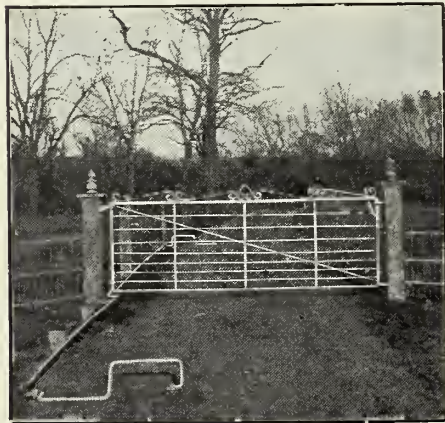
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and Landscape Gardening.

Vol. XII CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1903. No. 11

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ESSEX COUNTY The illustrated article on the Essex **PARK SYSTEM** County, N. J., parks, given in this issue, prompts another reference to this well considered project for a county park system. The methods adopted by the men who originated the scheme and controlled it have been highly commendable, and it stands out prominently as illustrating what can be done for the people in the direction of providing parks, when political influence is successfully debarred from interference, and the work is in the hands of cultured and efficient business men. While Essex county possesses more than the average share of wealthy citizenship, and the financing of such a project therefore becomes, comparatively, a less complex matter, the history and establishment of its park system is an object lesson for all communities, and the various details involved in the work from first to last afford profitable study for all interested in the subject of promoting, designing and establishing public parks. In a large measure, parks, which are now considered of vital importance to a community, have been a neglected question, and in this day of forceful effort to regain lost ground, it is imperative that the best information should be readily at hand, so that the accumulated experience of other communities may be drawn upon to solve the problems constantly presenting themselves.

FARM JOURNALS On the first page of the January *AND IMPROVMENT Farm Journal* the following paragraph appears: "The man in the country who improves his home surroundings not only benefits himself but the entire community in which he dwells. Good examples are catching, like the measles, and when such a man forces the contrast between the looks of a place well cared for and his neighbor's uncared for, it becomes a great and effective object lesson. Try it and see." The cause of the improvement of home surroundings is to be congratulated that the agricultural press takes such a practical view of this great question; and lends its powerful voice to promoting its objects. It is mainly through this class of journalism that the farming communities can be reached, and it should be a constant effort of the improvement associations to keep the farm journals posted on the progress of the movement, and to supply them with interesting and instructive practical matter for their columns. It should be an easy matter to impress upon the farmer the advisability of improving his home and its surroundings. The very appearance of the house and grounds of any farm affects the value of the farm in a far greater degree than is realized, and the towns or villages which nestle in the midst of the agricultural districts would also be materially benefited by the interest which would be aroused from the surrounding beauty spots which improved farm houses would provide. There is such an uplifting tendency in beautiful environment that, given a hearty effort to impart and encourage the educational influences necessary to bring about reform, we shall soon witness the effects.

STEREOPTICON LECTURES Foremost among the many means of disseminating practical knowledge in horticultural and improvement work is the stereopticon lecture. It is impressive and lasting in its educational effect and when conducted by a lecturer of ability and resources, its use as a factor in the campaign of public beauty can scarcely be overestimated, and it is being recognized as such in the centers of activity in this line of work. As an incentive to similar effort elsewhere, the proposition of the Massachusetts society for promoting agriculture is worthy of trial by similar associations; indeed the application of such a method of educating the people is of universal adaptability. Massachusetts has been for many years sorely troubled by a sort of plague of leaf-eating insects, and

the state has expended large sums annually in certain localities to preserve its beautiful trees. Large numbers of trees have been destroyed and others seriously injured by the ravages of these pests, and many resources have been exploited in the persistent work of destroying the baneful insects. Now is a very opportune time for energetic work in this direction, the insects being in a dormant state, and to take advantage of the time and opportunity the Massachusetts society, above mentioned, has arranged for the delivery of fifty lectures, illustrated by stereopticon, the services of a lecturer and lantern operator having been secured for the purpose. Any town or city of the state can have the free services of the lecturer and outfit upon payment of traveling and hotel expenses, and in each place the insects peculiarly injurious in the locality will be described and illustrated, and the means and methods of extermination explained. The offer is open during the months of January, February and March, and the association is to be congratulated for offering such an opportunity of practical education, and for the suggestions it conveys to all organized effort in the country.

AN EX-HORTATION

The months pass so comparatively rapidly, that it is quite essential, immediately after the dawn of the New Year, to study the situation for the spring. Especially is this required of the cemetery superintendent who is, in the majority of cases, held responsible for the care and beauty of the grounds under his charge. In the highly developed cemeteries of our large communities, where everything is conducted on more or less strict business lines, the year's duties arrange themselves in order and the superintendent takes up his work in a certain sense, successively as the seasons progress, and all is ready as occasion demands. In the country cemeteries, widely different conditions exist, and the cemetery is either well cared for, or attended to in such a perfunctory manner as to clearly indicate the character of the contributing community. It is such varying conditions that always make the country cemetery a fruitful subject of discussion and comparison, and compel the advocate of outdoor improvement to seize every opportunity to encourage a different order of things. It is well within the power of every community, great or small, as it is its duty, to maintain its burial place in a becoming and decorous condition, and the time of good resolutions offers just the opportunity to make another appeal for the better care of such public grounds. It would only require one enthusiast in each locality to assure results. The influence of one lover of nature persistently exerted would create marvelous changes in the little country cemetery, and we would like to move that a committee of one, at least, appoint himself, if necessary, to the duty of exhorting and assisting his fellow citizens in the

work of promoting the welfare and beauty of the local burial ground. Spring will soon be here, the time for active work; but now is the time to enlist support and arrange the campaign.

BEGIN WITH THE CHILDREN

In the course of some remarks, made at the last convention of the American League for Civic Improvement, by Prof. Weitbrecht, he said: "What we want to do is to teach the children taste; get taste into the child; get taste into the household and then finally taste into the community, and when we have done this we need not fear the results." The professor struck a keynote in this suggestion. The lack of taste in the community generally is an unfortunate fact, notwithstanding our grand school system, and may be attributed, in large degree, to the failure to appreciate its necessity by our educators. Reform in many branches of public improvement would be far easier of accomplishment now had the children of the previous generation been trained in the fundamental principles of taste, the power of perceiving, appreciating and discovering beauty and excellence. The arts and crafts movement which is now exercising considerable influence in our larger cities, in the matter of educating the young, promises to develop taste in the pupil through its methods of imparting practical knowledge. The more we consider the curriculum of our public schools, the more we perceive how it could be improved to meet the changing conditions of our American life. Our children need far more than the three R's to fit them for citizenship as it is dawning upon us. They need to be grounded in the principles of a higher life and while struggling with the rudiments, the atmosphere and appurtenances of the school room should tend to impart culture and taste, which in turn is transferred to the home, and thus it ministers to the general upbuilding.

PHOTOGRAPHY AT ST. LOUIS

The authorities of the forthcoming exposition at St. Louis have come to the wise decision of permitting the use of the camera to the trade press, without the annoying and senseless restrictions imposed by the directors of the World's Fair of 1893. Of course certain limits must be maintained, otherwise the rights of exhibitors and others might be infringed upon; but for all legitimate uses of the press the camera may be employed. This will permit a broader and better scheme of illustration for representative journals, of which undoubtedly ample use will be made to the better enlightenment of the public. The site of this great exposition, while ungraced by the magnificent and turbulent Lake Michigan, possesses magnificent opportunities for landscape work, which in comparison with the model city and the model farm will form an array of the possibilities of public beauty never before attempted.

The Historic Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.



THE Sleepy Hollow Cemetery is situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., fourteen miles north of the boundary of New York city. It is easily accessible, but it is hoped and believed that its rural surroundings will protect it for centuries to come from the

fate which, earlier or later, overtakes all burial places that interfere with the growth of cities.

This favored cemetery enjoys the distinction of having been christened by Washington Irving, who,

main, but they bear inscriptions in a language unknown in the locality in this day.

The site, so beautiful and so well adapted to its purpose, is without a rival in grandeur and in beauty of location, and its undulating surface presents every variety of landscape. So there is small wonder that it has been accepted by succeeding generations, who have gradually increased its area until it now comprises nearly one hundred and fifty acres and extends from the Pocantico to the Hudson River. Charming views over long sweeps of that historic stream are obtained from the commanding knolls of the modern cemetery that has replaced the simple burying ground of the sturdy burghers who lived and died steeped in



THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH OF SLEEPY HOLLOW.

having stolen away "from the world and its distractions," has himself slept there for many years. It is opulent in natural beauty and historic interest, and the store of legendary and poetic lore that clusters around the locality makes it classic ground.

The early Dutch pioneers selected a spot on the Pocantico (described by Irving as "a large brook which raves among the broken rocks and trunks of fallen trees"), near its junction with the Hudson, for the site of "The Dutch Church of the Manor of Philipsburg, which still stands, and established on the ground surrounding it what was long known as "The Old Dutch Grave Yard," which they began to use as early as 1685. Many of the ancient headstones re-

the superstitious mystery that centered in this secluded spot.

Irving says that "the sequestered situation of the old church seems to have made it a favorite haunt of troubled spirits. It stands on a knoll, surrounded by locust trees and lofty elms, from among which its decent white-washed walls shine modestly forth like Christian purity, beaming through the shades of retirement. To look upon its grass-grown yard, where the sunbeams seem to sleep so quietly, one would think that here, at least, the dead might rest in peace. The immediate cause of the prevalence of supernatural stories in these parts was doubtless owing to the vicinity of Sleepy Hollow. There was a



VIEWS IN SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.



LISTER MONUMENT, SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY.

contagion in the very air that blew from that haunted region; it breathed forth an atmosphere of dreams and fancies infecting all the land." He goes on to say that tales were told of dismal scenes and sounds seen and heard around the great tree where Andre

was taken, which stands in the neighborhood; and mention was made of the woman in white who haunted the dark glen at Raven Rock near the point where she is said to have perished long ago during a terrific snowstorm. But the chief part of the strange tales related to the favorite spectre of Sleepy Hollow, the headless horseman who patrolled the country and even went so far as to tether his steed nightly among the graves in the churchyard.

That Irving counted all these thrilling narratives as merely legitimate "material" is proven by subsequent events.

The present cemetery was incorporated in 1848 as the "Tarrytown Cemetery," and it was not until 1864 that the republication of a letter written by Irving in 1849 to Lewis Gaylord Clark, then editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine, suggested to the trustees their exceptional but long-neglected opportunity to honor their highly favored ground with a name worthy of the site, its surroundings and its history, and of the distinguished author who suggested it, and whose remains rest within its classic confines.

In that letter Irving speaks of the projected "rural cemetery" to be established "on the woody hills adjacent to Sleepy Hollow Church," and "hopes it may succeed, as it will keep that beautiful and umbrageous neighborhood sacred from the anti-poetical and all-leveling axe. Besides, I trust that I shall one day lay my bones there." He also says: "They are already, I believe, aware of the blunder that has been made in naming it the 'Tarrytown' instead of the 'Sleepy Hollow' Cemetery." The latter name would have been enough in itself to secure the patronage of all desirous of sleeping quietly in their graves."

These grounds contain what is known as Battle Hill, showing a redoubt thrown up by American



A GENERAL VIEW OF SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.



"A LARGE BROOK WHICH RAVES AMONG THE BROKEN ROCKS AND TRUNKS OF FALLEN TREES."



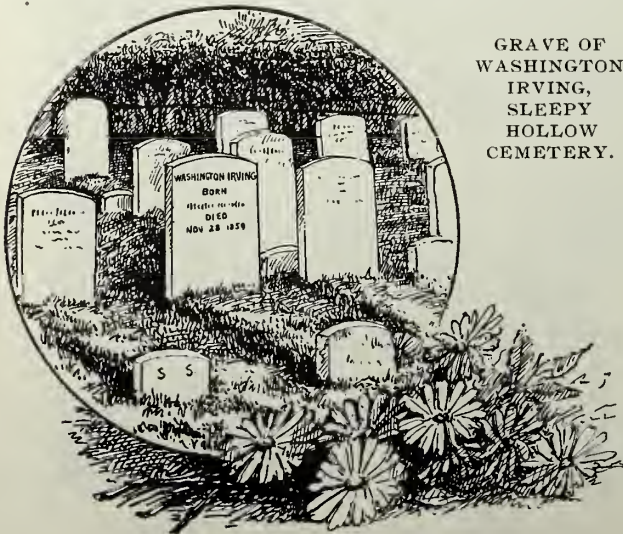
THE ARCHBOLD MAUSOLEUM, SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY.

patriots during the War of the Revolution, which old and honorable landmark has most appropriately been preserved in its natural condition.

The board of trustees, which finally recognized and seized this opportunity to honor their ground by bestowing the present title on it, honored themselves no less than the memory of Irving.

Sleepy Hollow should be made the ideal "rural cemetery" as outlined by Strauch—nothing less is in keeping with the origin, the natural beauty and the history of this spot so steeped in memories, in poetry and in dreams.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

GRAVE OF
WASHINGTON
IRVING,
SLEEPY
HOLLOW
CEMETERY.

SIMPLICITY IN MONUMENTAL DESIGN.

Although many of our manufacturers continue to produce monuments by the haphazard assembling of various members rather than by any rules of artistic grace, there is a growing sentiment against such productions by the people who appreciate and demand a line of work that few dealers are prepared to supply.

The manufacturers, as a rule, are making monuments like the manufacturer of boxes or barrels, having as a sole object the desire to get all they can out of it without regard to the question of art in the design.

This can, however, be combated to a large extent by the local dealer giving some study to the art of designing, or by calling on a professional designer for special designs and executing them as in the good old days by the skill of his local help.

It is all nonsense to say a local shop cannot compete with the large manufacturers. It is possible the local dealer cannot execute a large order as cheaply as the well equipped power establishment; but by buying rough stock by the car load and executing the work as suggested above, it can be done, and each move along this line will aid in checking the growth of the much berated trusts that threaten individuality in every line of business. The local dealer, being in touch with the taste and sentiment of his customer, can readily determine what character of design will

be acceptable, and should be able, of course, to consider and advise as to choice of design in relation to the location and surroundings. Nothing is in poorer taste than a row of similar monuments, for it at once conveys the impression that some manufacturer's agent has jumped the track and run in an order for a job lot of overstock designs to a few unsuspecting families, whom he had beguiled into the belief that they were getting big bargains in buying direct from the manufacturer. As was suggested, the local man can compete with the manufacturer by working out designs from the rough, and his strong hold in so doing will often be in the simplicity of the design. Not necessarily a plain slab, cube or shaft, but a design of few pieces—a base and die. Second bases under small jobs are as objectionable as the overgrown rough bases that are used to bolster Smith's job up two inches higher than Brown's—for the same price. The dealer who continues to resort to this old practice should be starved out by any self-respecting community. If a halt is not soon called we shall have no cemeteries—parks for the repose of the dead—but rather stoneyards of rubble stone and dilapidated, unreadable markers, to be measured by the perch and cord.

Modest designs of a few graceful lines and simple inscriptions, deeply and neatly cut, are desirable, and by all means only one monument to a lot. This monument should in every part, from the base up, be of the same material—that is, all granite, all marble, all lime or sandstone, if needs be, but by no means should either of the latter, as is so commonly done, be put under marble or granite. Bronze tablets on any of the above materials are quite proper, if well secured; but above everything to be avoided is tracing on marble. If well defined carving cannot be afforded it is better to be content with the plain stone, even if rock-faced. A rough boulder of proper proportions and setting, with a polished face set in or out, and a little carving, or a metal tablet as above mentioned, are infinitely better in appearance than traced jobs. In suggesting these simple forms it is, of course, not intended to discourage as large and artistically wrought jobs as can be afforded, but rather to reduce to a minimum the number of conspicuously ill-designed jobs that occupy the greater portion of all country cemeteries. Local improvement societies should take hold of and persistently follow up these matters.

F. L. KNIGHT.

Iowa Park and Forestry Association.

The second annual meeting of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association was held in the State House at Des Moines December 8 and 9, 1902.

The reports of the various officers and committees showed the association to be in a flourishing condition. The committee on legislation was continued to frame a bill for the protection of forest and fruit trees, as the bill which was presented at the last session of the legislature was not satisfactory to all, and failed to pass at the last moment. Prof. T. H. MacBride of Iowa City was re-elected President of the association. He presented a report on the "Present Status of Parks in Iowa," illustrated by lantern slides. Wesley Greene of Des Moines was elected Vice-President, and Prof. L. H. Pammel and Silas Wilson were re-elected respectively Secretary and Treasurer.

"Our Wild Plants for Parks and Gardens" was the subject of a paper by Wesley Greene, Secretary of the Iowa State Horticultural Society. Mr. Greene took up the question from the standpoint of the commercial grower. Many of our wild plants are very desirable and should be used, but they need to be improved. The Golden Globe *Rudbeckia* is a most desirable plant, and shows what can be done.

Mr. De La Sheldon spoke on "Civic Improvements for Small Cities." The question of civic improvement is abroad everywhere in the land and all progressive

citizens are alive to the importance of the subject. It adds to cities' real worth and adds not only aesthetic pleasure but a self-satisfaction.

Prof. A. T. Erwin of the Iowa State College spoke on evergreens for wind-breaks. It is important at this time to plant evergreens which are longer lived and more enduring. The Austrian pine is most valuable. Its life is double that of the Scotch. The *Pinus scopulorum* of the natives gives evidence of being a strong and hardy tree. The white pine is monarch of all of the pines. It is nowhere more exacting and requires a soil which is neither too dry nor too wet.

The other papers presented were as follows: "Dendro-Chemistry," Dr. J. B. Weems, Iowa State College; "Government Forest Planting in the Sandhills of Nebraska," J. C. Blumer, Halsey, Neb.; "The Farmer's Woodlot," E. R. Hodson, Washington, D. C.; "Beautifying and Utilizing Railroad Grounds," E. E. Little, Ames; "City Parks," J. T. D. Fulmer, Des Moines; "Elms and Other Shade Trees," A. Duebendorfer, Ames; "Street Trees and Parking," W. A. Burnap, Clear Lake; "Trees," Cyrus A. Mosier, Des Moines; "Iowa Oaks," Prof. B. Shimek, Iowa City; "Some Diseases of Forest Trees in Iowa," G. M. Lummis; "Progress of Forestry and the Work of the Bureau of Forestry in Iowa," T. W. Mast, Washington, D. C.



AVENUE OF SALISBURIA (GINKGO TRILOBA) U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., LOOKING TOWARD AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

An Avenue of Salisburias.

The Salisburia, known as the "Maiden-Hair Tree" and Ginkgo, is much more abundant in nurseries and collections of trees than it was a few years ago. This arises from the fact that a large number of trees are now producing seeds from which seedlings are easily raised. Formerly our nurserymen relied on seeds or plants imported from Japan or Europe, but for ten years at least seeds have been procurable from large trees near Philadelphia, as no doubt they have been as well from near other large cities.

The illustration represents a famous avenue of the tree leading to the Agricultural Building at Washington, D. C. The beauty of the avenue has made it and the trees famous. These trees are of a seed-bearing age, and many of them have been fruiting for years; but all trees are not seed-bearing.

The name, Maiden Hair Tree, comes from the leaves, which are shaped exactly like those of the Maiden Hair fern. The foliage is exceedingly pretty, and it has the merit of keeping its bright green color to very late in Autumn. On a recent visit to Washington in mid-October the writer noticed the trees were looking as fresh and green as at any time of the year. When the change does come, which is in November at Washington, the color changes from green to a pretty deep yellow.

The outline of the trees are naturally much as the photograph shows them. These trees may have been pruned, but I do not think they have; at any rate, they correspond in appearance to those near home, which have been permitted to grow as they will.

In Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, there is a tree of it which lost its top in some way many years ago. It evinced no disposition to form a new leader, but has been content to produce lengthy horizontal shoots presenting a most curious arboricultural object.

Mention has been made of the seeds of this tree. When ripe they resemble in appearance a small plum of a dull yellow appearance. They are round, and hang on a stem as a cherry does. And, like the plum or cherry, there is a hard shelled seed within. When crushed, the odor is offensive. On asphalt avenues, such as the one in the picture, these seeds, when on the pavement, are considered something of a nuisance, requiring sweeping up to prevent their crushing under the feet of the pedestrians. Mr. Quinn, of the Department of Agriculture, informed me that experiments had been made looking to the propagation of the male tree by budding to have avenues of trees that would not bear fruit, and it had been found they could be increased in that way. As single specimens on lawns they make grand trees, and in such situations

the seed-bearing trees could be as well planted as the other.

It is curious to record of this deciduous tree that it is classed as a conifer; and it may be further said that botanical authorities of to-day make what was its common name, Ginkgo, its true botanical one, calling it *Ginkgo biloba* instead of *Salisburia adiantifolia*, under which name it has been so long known.

It seems strange to add that it will not live outdoors in the North of England, though less cold than here, probably because its wood does not properly ripen there.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

A PARIS CEMETERY FOR DOGS.

The bridge over the Seine between Clichy and Asnieres just outside the walls of Paris rests on a narrow island. On one side of this island which rises about forty feet above the river is erected a monumental gateway, rather imposing in its architectural effect, that bears the inscription "*Cimetiere des Chiens.*" Attracted by the novelty of a burial place for dogs, you pay the guardian the equivalent of ten cents and are privileged to make the tour of the not very extensive grounds. They stretch away three or four hundred feet up the stream and have a width of eighty feet. Surrounded as they are by the willows growing on the sharply sloping banks, the place has a retired, park-like effect which suggests the ordinary cemetery.

At first the idea of a cemetery for dogs and other domestic animals strikes one as being merely a freak of a people given to queer experiments, but after consideration there appears a reason for this, as everything else here which seems odd to the visitor. The dog is a very popular animal in Paris and it is estimated that eighteen thousand of them die annually. By law the bodies of these dogs must be disposed of by their owners and by law they must be buried under forty inches of earth and at a distance of three hundred feet from any habitation. In a city of apartment houses this burial becomes in most cases an impossibility, and the dead animal is disposed of by being surreptitiously thrown into the river or dropped over the city wall. The projectors, then, were moved by practical as well as sentimental reasons when they provided a place for the burial of these animals.

The cemetery consists of a terrace carried back from the entrance about one hundred and fifty feet, ornamented with some bronze casts of animals on low pedestals, and a large limestone monument to a celebrated St. Bernard dog that saved in its time the lives of forty persons. Along one side are models of monuments designed by the official monument maker of the company, who seems to have a monopoly of sup-

plying the memorials, all orders being taken by the administration. There is a real cemetery effect of lawn, paths and flower-beds. Beyond the terrace on a little lower level is the burial ground, with its sections, paths, large lots and single graves. There is a dog quarter, a cat quarter, a bird quarter. The burial lots regularly laid out in rows are about four feet by four feet, with paths between each row. Monuments of varied designs and price mark the graves and some of the lots are fenced with low wire borders, within which are flowers carefully cultivated.

The monuments are all the work of the official monument man, and have, necessarily, a certain poverty of ideas, as copying the forms of monuments erected to human beings is forbidden. Crosses are especially rigorously prohibited, and no names of personages can be inscribed upon the tombs as being those of the buried animals. The most successful tombs have for a motive a dog kennel. In some cases they are ornamented with photographs, under glass, of the animal buried beneath. The inscriptions show the great place the dog occupied in the affections of these people. "To the memory of my dear Emma, April, 1889, August, 1900. Faithful companion and only friend of my life wandering and desolate" is cut on the monument erected to her dog by the Princess de Cerchiarì Picnatelli. On a prominent stone is the quotation from Pascal, "The more I see of men, the better I like my dog."

The following extracts from the rules will give one a hint of some things the management wished to avoid:

No ceremony is permitted at burials.

No decorations having the appearance of copying human burial rites will be allowed.

Boxes enclosing the remains will be opened for verification when brought to the cemetery.

The lowest price for burial is one dollar. This sum merely pays for the disposing of the body with quicklime in a trench and the remains of the animal must be brought to the cemetery without any expense to the management. For three dollars the animal will be buried for three years without being disturbed; for five dollars it will be placed in a coffin ornamented with an enameled name plate, transported to the cemetery in the company's tricycle-hearse, propelled by a man in uniform and buried for five years. The lots are reserved for those who buy a long concession and agree to erect a monument. A concession for more than fifty years costs forty dollars.

The cemetery is provided with a "receiving vault" which costs, to use, three francs per day.

The material of the monuments is the fine cream colored limestone used so much here in buildings. There was one piece of gray granite with a polished top.

ORA COLTMAN.

Park Development in Essex County, N. J.

The recent act passed by the New Jersey Legislature, and approved by the people at the last election, providing for the raising of an additional \$1,000,000 for the improving of the magnificent park system of Essex County, N. J., marks the practical completion of one of the largest undertakings in scientific park



BRANCH BROOK PARK, SOUTHERN DIVISION. SITE OF SUBWAY BEFORE IMPROVEMENT.

making ever accomplished in this country. In 1894 a preliminary commission, composed of Messrs. Cyrus Peck, Frederick W. Kelsey, Stephen J. Meeker, George W. Bramhall, and Edward W. Jackson, was appointed to elaborate a system of county parks, and in 1895 an appropriation of about \$4,000,000 was secured for the work. There were then only 25 acres of park land in Essex County. The system now embraces 3,548.36 acres of parks and reservations, and the total expenditure for land and improvements amounts to \$3,859,465.76. The plans for development were prepared by Olmsted Brothers, and the views shown here of the before and after aspects of some of the tracts will give a faint idea of the transformation that has been effected.

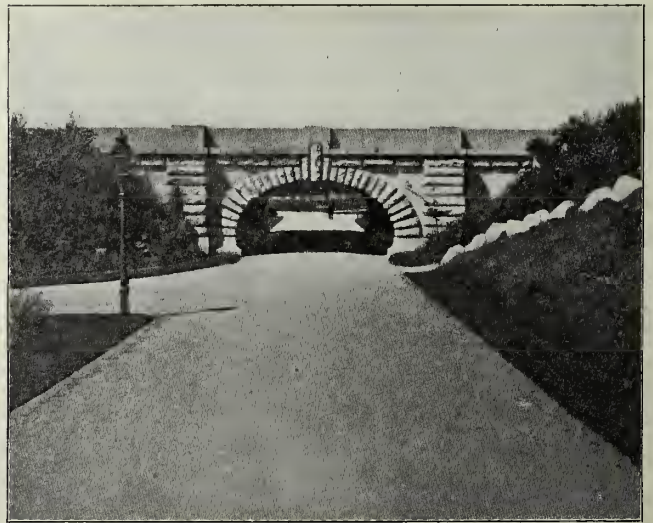
The different tracts included in the system and their areas are as follows: Branch Brook Park, 277 acres; Eastside Park, 12.5; Westside, 23; Orange, 47.5; Watessing, 10; Weequahic Reservation, 265.08; Eagle Rock Reservation, 413.28; South Mountain Reservation, 2,500.

Branch Brook, the largest of the parks (a plan and views of which are shown here), is a long, narrow strip of land near the center of the city of Newark. It is 11,115 feet long and varies in width from 685 to 1,755 feet. The land has cost \$680,115.36, the buildings, \$538,580, and the park improvements, \$938,573.93. There are 4.25 miles of roads and 11 miles of paths. A large part of the southern division, about 80

acres, belonged to the City of Newark, which transferred its care to the commission for park purposes in 1895.

The site was in a valley, where a lake had been artificially formed, in low, swampy land, for water works purposes. With this as a nucleus, the park was extended southward to Sussex avenue on one side of the valley to afford a safer and handsomer approach over the railroad, and on the other side to Eighth avenue to do away with a row of unsightly houses and rear premises which can be seen in one of our illustrations. Olmsted Brothers, in their report, accompanying the sixth annual report of the Commission, speak as follows concerning some of the problems of design and construction in this park:

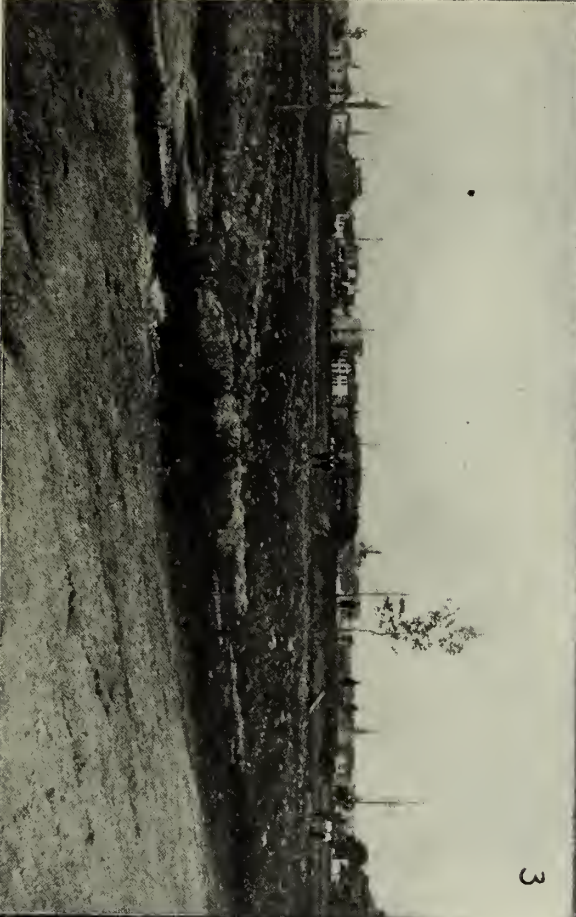
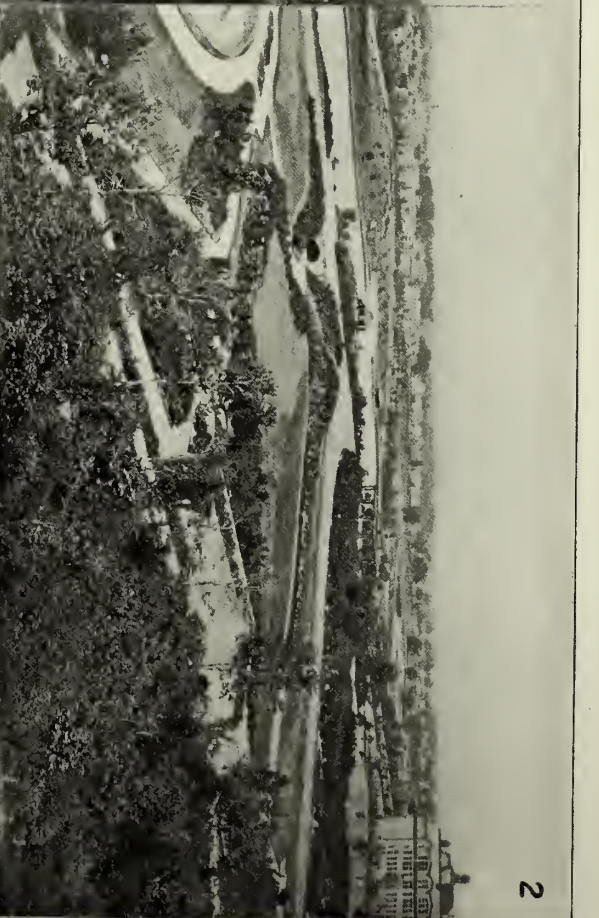
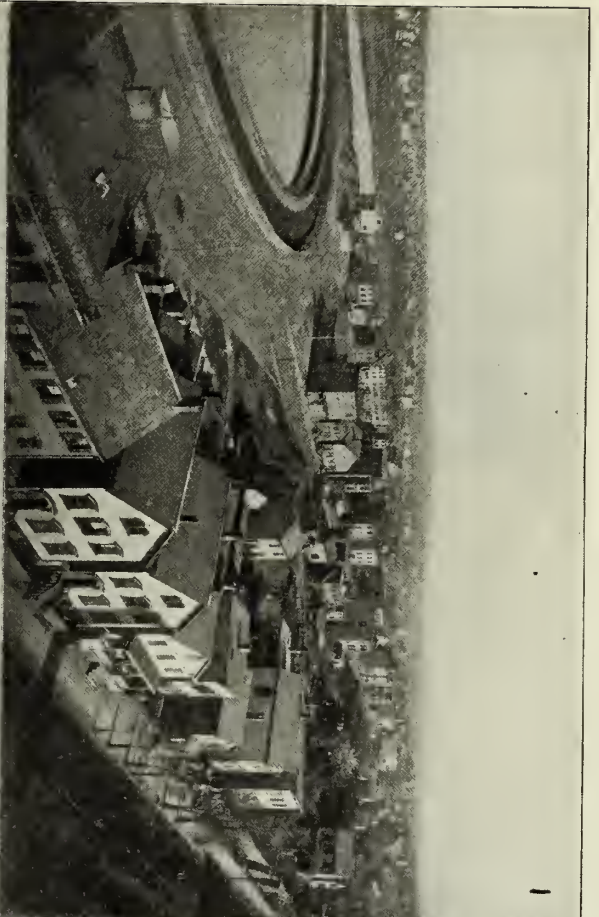
"From the point of view of design, Branch Brook Park is broken by crossing streets into six sections, of which four are grouped as Southern Division, another is called Middle Division and the remaining one Northern Division. It is made a unit in design by the fact that it occupies a continuous valley, and also by the continuity of the waterway, the drives and the walks. The lawns and plantations also have throughout such a consistent treatment, that the thought would scarcely occur to anyone in passing from one division to another that there was more than one park. Yet the Southern Division has been given a decided character of its own by the marked formality of its treatment and the garden-like features and ornamentation of portions of it. It is de-



BRANCH BROOK PARK, SOUTHERN DIVISION. SITE OF SUBWAY AFTER IMPROVEMENT.

signed to be comparatively ornate and full of very obvious and tangible special constructions and plantations, which are likely to be particularly attractive to the majority of visitors rather than to the smaller number who have a much higher satisfaction and enjoyment of simple naturalistic scenery. Much of the special beauty of this type of park gardening depends upon expensive architectural stone constructions. Only a few of these have been executed, namely three open shelters and a toilet house, and two arches of cut granite, carrying walks under the drives.

"The Middle Division is designed to have a character intermediate between the distinctly artificial style of the South-



1. Southern Division, Branch Brook Park. Before Improvement.
3. Eastside Park Before Improvement.

2. Southern Division, Branch Brook Park. After Improvement.
4. Eastside Park. After Improvement.

VIEWS SHOWING DEVELOPMENT OF ESSEX COUNTY, N. J. PARKS.

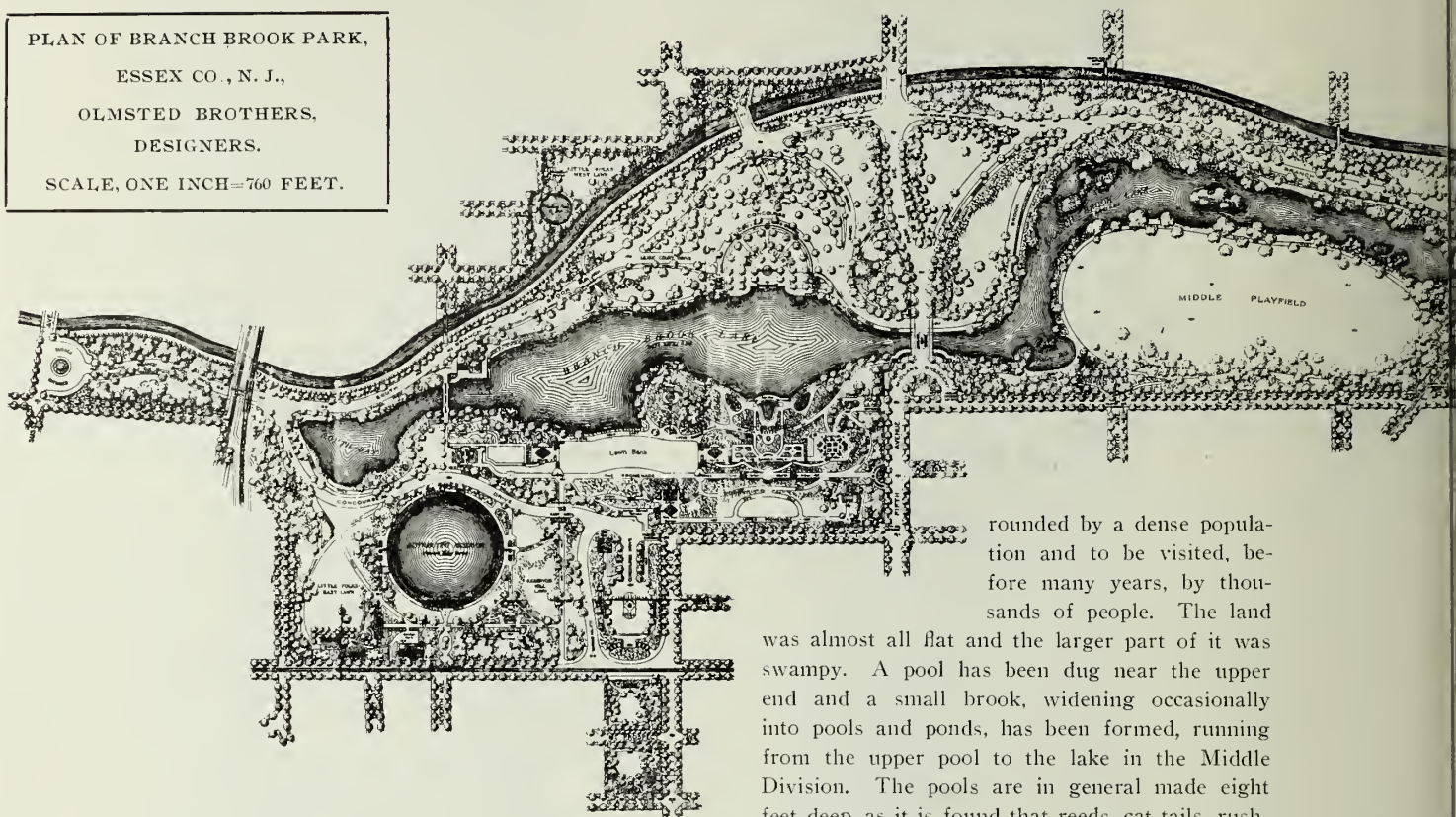
PLAN OF BRANCH BROOK PARK,

ESSEX CO., N. J.,

OLMSTED BROTHERS,

DESIGNERS.

SCALE, ONE INCH=760 FEET.



rounded by a dense population and to be visited, before many years, by thousands of people. The land

was almost all flat and the larger part of it was swampy. A pool has been dug near the upper end and a small brook, widening occasionally into pools and ponds, has been formed, running from the upper pool to the lake in the Middle Division. The pools are in general made eight feet deep, as it is found that reeds, cat-tails, rushes, water grasses and other water plants cannot

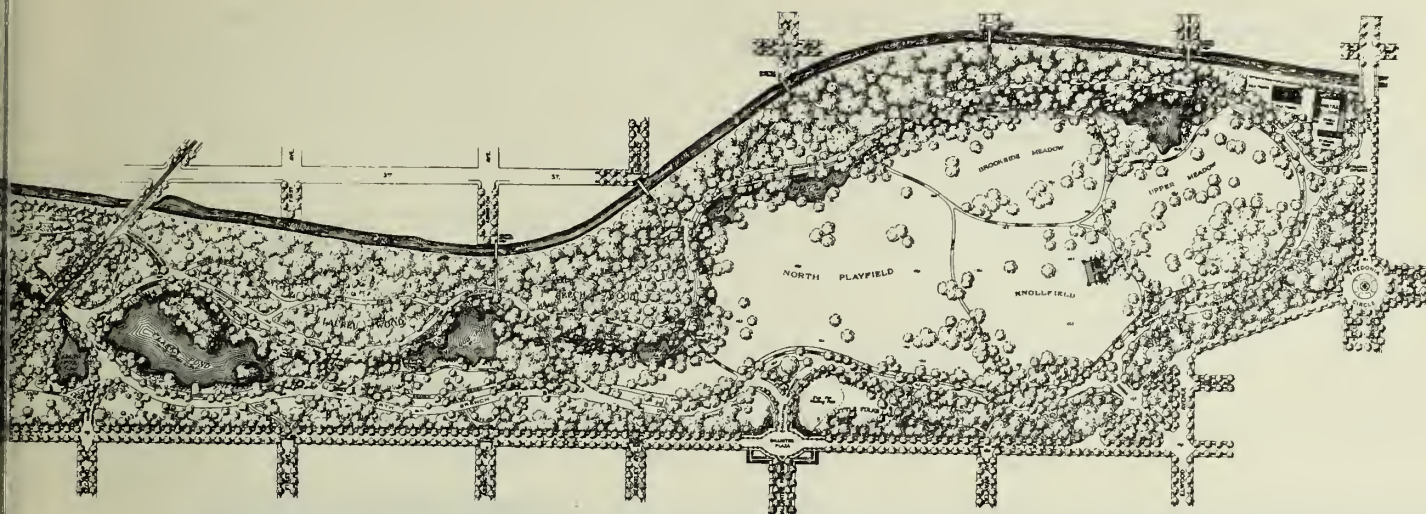
ern Division and the tolerably natural style of the Northern Division. While its constructive details are on curving lines and its plantations irregular, yet in choice of trees and shrubs the idea has been to use somewhat extensively, yet in a naturalistic way, some varieties which have been more or less artificially produced, as for instance, the purple foliaged or golden or silvery foliaged trees and shrubs. It has not been the intention to make a collection of such curious freaks of nature, but to create a local landscape in imitation of a conceivable landscape, but exaggerated and accentuated beyond what one would have experience of in nature. The landscape design consists of a meadow with a broad, wandering placid brook or small river along one side of it and the two surrounded with high banks clothed with trees and undergrowth, thus forming an inclosed scene, complete in itself. As one would expect the bank facing to the north to be shady and therefore rather dark in tone, the choice of trees and shrubs for that part of the border included not only those like the hemlock and rhododendron, whose foliage naturally becomes dark in partial shade, but also various purple foliaged trees and shrubs like the purple beech and purple-leaved barberry and rose and those having large heavy leaves. This style of planting occupies the south end and is carried partly along the east and west sides, gradually merging toward the north end into plantations having light green and rather light feathery foliage, which again merges into gray and silvery tones of foliage on the bright sunny southern exposure of the steep bank at the north end. Such a scene is, in a sense, unnatural, yet it is based on a study of the methods of nature. The local conditions of topography are simply made to enforce certain logical results in the vegetation.

"The Northern Division has been planned in a style of landscape gardening as naturalistic as it is feasible to have for a comparatively limited area, which is expected to be sur-

grow in water so deep as this, as the sun does not penetrate sufficiently to the bottom. The brook being narrower, is shallow. To prevent an undue growth of water plants in the brook, it is planned to have it everywhere densely shaded by overhanging trees, as it is well known that few water plants can grow in dense shade so abundantly as to choke up a running brook. South of Ballentine entrance this division is intended to be practically continuous woods, while north of that entrance and east of the borders of the brook, the land has been nearly stripped of woods to provide open meadows, both for their beauty, and as a contrast to the woods, and for their great utility for field sports and strolling upon. The northwest corner of the park being apparently the part least useful to the public, has been occupied by the usual park administration buildings, as yet mostly of a temporary construction and lacking in architectural beauty. Hence they are designed to be hidden by border mounds and plantations."

Eastside Park is situated in a thickly populated part of Newark, and has the character of a small park or large city square. The land cost \$117,792.64, the buildings \$6,800, and the improvements \$41,740.92. There are 1.5 miles of paths and no roads. The landscape architects have on file plans for boys' and girls' playgrounds for this park, but are of the opinion that the expense of maintenance will be greater than the commission's funds provide for. About 3,000 shrubs, obtained by thinning out older plantations in other parks, have been planted.

Westside Park is in a part of Newark where there is a large population of Germans, and many formal features have been introduced in deference to their



tastes. One side of it was a swamp, which has been turned into a pretty little lake. The middle promenade is wide and will be shaded by lindens, suggested by the promenade called "Unter den Linden," in Berlin. The cost of the land was \$145,740.22, of the buildings \$27,592.90, and improvements, \$88,403.75.

Orange Park was, before improvement, a low marsh in the cities of Orange and East Orange. It cost: land, \$149,418.56; buildings, \$35,794.47; improvements, \$113,135.01. The citizens living in the vicinity contributed \$17,275 for its improvement. It is characterized by Olmsted Brothers as "the gem of the smaller parks of the county." A little lake has been excavated beside a grove of trees, where it is intended to have swings, see-saws, and other simple apparatus for children's amusements.

Weequahic Reservation lies within the city limits of Newark, and has as its chief topographical features a lake-like marsh, surrounded, except at the northeast end, by more or less wooded banks. Southeast and southwest of these the land is rolling and mostly open and has been and is still in part used for farming. A railroad, on an unusually high embankment, bounds this reservation along the whole length of its northwest side, and the designers recommend that this be screened by raising a border mound with a varying profile along its summit. The circuit drive from the playground section to the Waverly avenue entrance, the Speedway Oval, the Speedway, and a narrow earth drive around the southwest end of the lake have also been graded. This reservation cost: for land, \$198,053.51; buildings, \$28,050; improvements, \$67,258.98.

Eagle Rock Reservation occupies the northeast corner of West Orange and a little strip of Montclair. The beautiful residence district of West Orange touches its southern extremity, and it is said that from Eagle Rock can be seen the homes and workshops of more people than from any other natural elevation in the world. The cost of this tract was \$221,063.33; of

the buildings on it, \$22,500, and of the improvements, \$24,066.65. The trees in the reservation have been trimmed and thinned under the direction of the forestry department of Olmsted Brothers. The sale of the cut wood has paid for the work and netted a small profit beside. The trees have been very carefully protected from too reckless cutting, and only the timber which interfered with the healthy growth of the more vigorous trees has been removed. During the past year the general plan for the improvement of this reservation was completed.

South Mountain is the largest of the reservations. It is about four miles long and one mile wide, and lies partly in West Orange, South Orange and Millburn. The cost of the land was \$187,289.01, the buildings, \$31,977, and improvements, \$24,619.28. It has about 12 miles of roads. Studies have been completed for the plan and future improvement of this tract, and extensive improvements have been made. Numbers of old houses and barns and many old fences and hedge rows of bushes and trees were removed so as to unify the former farm fields into extensive meadows. A number of important views were opened up and large areas of woods had a preliminary thinning. Concerning future work in this reservation, the landscape architects offer this advice: "It is of the utmost importance, in order to secure the highest value for the investment made in this great woodland reservation, that a well-considered scheme of gradual improvement of the woods should be consistently and steadily pursued. However small the sum may be which can be spared annually for this reservation, the greater part of it ought to be spent in æsthetic forestry work and but little of it should be frittered away in making or maintaining roads and the other ordinary routine work of a reservation."

Watssessing Park was presented to the commission by the city of East Orange, so that there was no cost for land. The improvements cost \$6,256.49.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

IMPROVEMENT WORK IN THE SOUTH.

It is with the utmost satisfaction that we note every indication of the spread of improvement work in the southern states, for the opportunities to beautify that part of the earth are great and, to a northerner, the means seem easy. No doubt when the practical side is considered in detail the evils to be overcome are found to be entirely sufficient for each day. However,

to emphasize the home-making qualities of their glorious vegetation.

They have a wealth of creepers known to us,—if known at all, as hot house plants. These should be utilized to the limit. Their characteristic shrubs should be in equal evidence. These include such things as Crepe Myrtle, Cape Jasmine (*Gardenia*), cream and scarlet Pomegranates, and the rich opulence of white and rose Oleanders which grow to good-sized trees in the gulf states. Then the superb southern roses, both bush and climbing! Do not let them fail to delight and amaze northern visitors with their bewildering variety and abundance. Those northerners who, happily, may escape the fiercest rigors of winter,



ASHLAND, THE HOME OF HENRY CLAY, LEXINGTON, KY., AS IT APPEARED IN CLAY'S TIME. FROM A PAINTING.

The present dwelling is almost a replica of the original building, and the grand old ash trees, from which it derives its name, are even finer than in the old days. The general appearance of the place as it stands to-day is almost exactly as shown here.

there can be no question about the wider range of available planting material; and it is casting no reflection on the sturdy and picturesque beauty of hardy northern vegetation to say that many of the plants common to southern gardens have a peculiar charm that is as unfamiliar as it is agreeable to northern eyes. To develop to the highest point the characteristic beauty of vegetation either native or, by consanguinity or similarity of requirements, suitable to any given region, is one of the secrets of horticultural success, and also involves one of the basic principles of garden esthetics. Our southern friends can do nothing more certain to enhance the beauty of their lovely land than

will be only too glad to drift like the butterflies of a season, from garden to garden, if the gardens are what they might and should be.

One of the chief advantages the southern planter has over those who plan and plant for colder climates is the abundance of broad-leaved evergreens ranging in size from small shrubs to immensely tall trees, such as the splendid *Magnolia grandiflora*. One shrub of this character, a variety of *Pittosporum*, is in almost universal use in New Orleans and other southern cities for clipped hedges along street frontages, but invariably behind the safe protection of tall (six or more feet) iron fences. This shrub stands close and re-

peated pruning and is always sheared into formal shape, usually low and broad except at corners and at gateways. At the former it usually sweeps upward in graceful, hollow curves to nearly the height of the fence, and at the gates it is quite common to see it cut in the form of an open arch overtopping the gate itself, and so thick that one enters through a shallow green tunnel,—if one is so happy as to be welcomed as a guest in those dream-like homes down toward the gulf that warms so much of the world.

There has long been an efficient improvement association at Thomasville, Ga.,—one remembers that easily because they have planted sweet violets in such numbers on the grounds of the courthouse that children are allowed to gather the blooms; the Mobile people have accomplished wonders in Civics by im-

Wadhams are respectively first and second vice presidents. The membership, it is said, is to include every live man and woman in the place. The rules adopted are spoken of as being "along the lines of the northern and western societies that have done so much to build up the towns of those live sections." (Thanks, Sewanee, the workers in those parts rise up en masse in acknowledgment of that kindly compliment.) There is an active and enthusiastic executive committee which proposes to show next summer's visitors to this mountain resort what man can do in adding to the beauty of a place which nature has endowed with beauty of the first order.

The dues of this organization are on a somewhat different plan from any that we are familiar with. A life membership costs \$25.00; annual dues are \$10.00



GARDEN ON PYRTANIA ST., NEW ORLEANS,

showing delightful effect of the practice, general in that city, of lining solid division fences with vines.

GROUPS, ON ST. CHARLES AVE., NEW ORLEANS.

with clipped hedge and archway of Pittosporum. These two views illustrate good garden designs of broad open lawns and massed borders in vogue in New Orleans.

provement methods, and only last spring the women of New Orleans organized a branch of the Women's Auxiliary, A. P. and O. A. A., and of course there are other improvement organizations, but they are not as common as in the east and west. Then, too, it is the small towns that need them most, so it is a pleasure to note that the Sewanee (Tenn.) Village Improvement Society, formally organized in September, 1902, promises to furnish an object lesson in Civics in a new and interesting locality, being one of the few points of contact between town life and the "mountain people."

The "University domain" at Sewanee covers 10,000 acres of land, and includes the village of that name as well as the University of the South, with its imposing stone buildings. The University is the main dependence of the village which has less than 1,000 inhabitants. The President of this young organization is Vice Chancellor Wiggins, of the University, and the Rev. Arthur Romeyn Gray and Miss Lizzie

a year for three years, or \$5.00 annually for seven successive years of membership. It is good to record the receipt of a donation of \$1,000 at the first meeting of the society.

A local chronicler of this southern enterprise drops into wintry northern metaphor by saying that since the progenitors of the movement "set the ball rolling it has grown like one of snow, but its only melting will be into action." The Sewanee society is being favorably commented on by the press of two adjoining states, Georgia and Alabama, and we are happy to add our mite of hearty, fraternal applause, and are certain that our readers will join us in three cheers and a tiger for Sewanee and her charming mountain home.

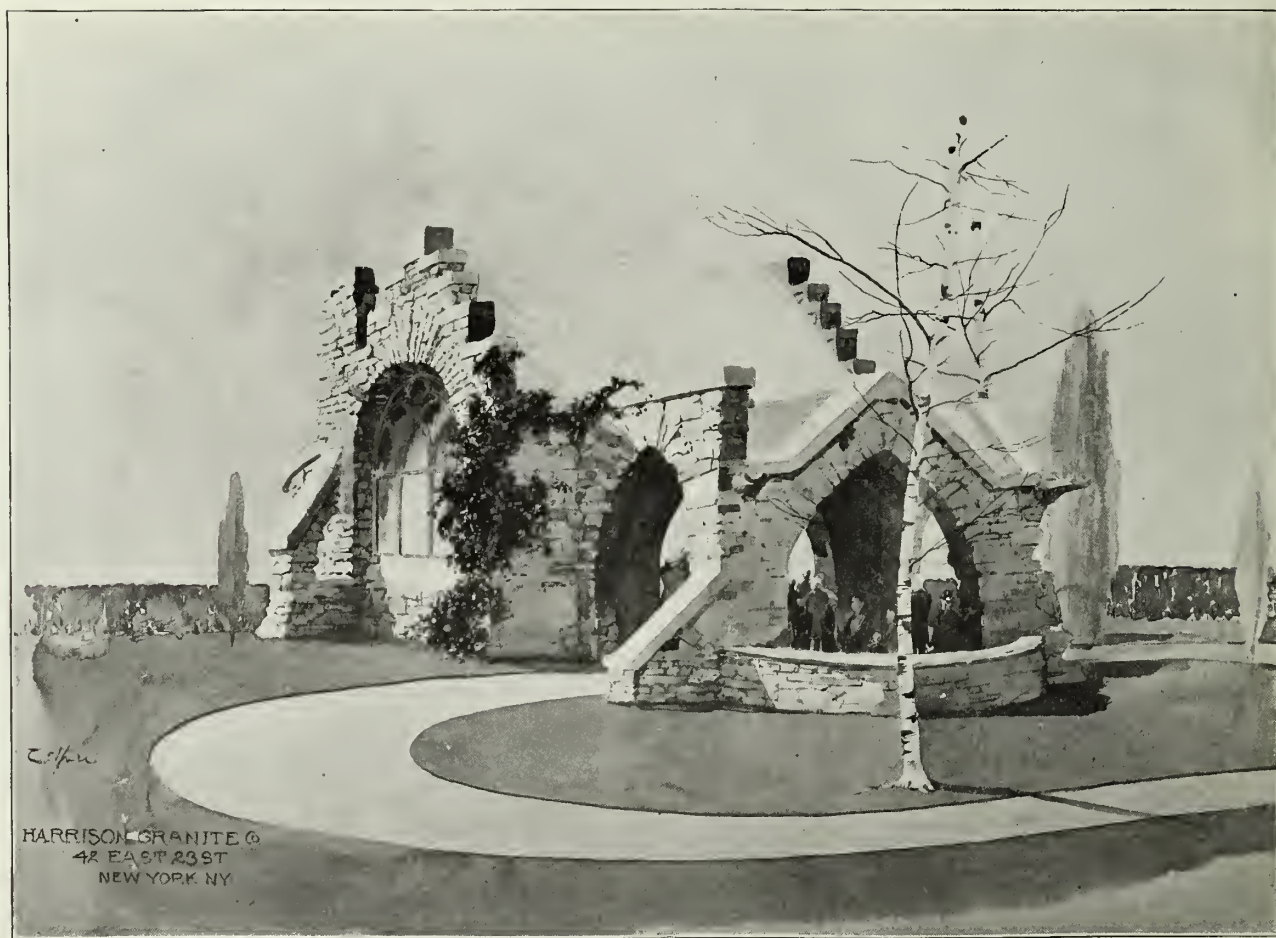
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The fall report of the village committee of the Bar Harbor, Maine, Improvement Society should be helpful to every organization of the same character, especially in small places or in definite districts of larger towns. In early spring the "graveyard" was put in

order by raking up the leaves, mowing the grass and spreading fertilizer on the lawns. Later, the posts at the gateways and corners were filled with plants. The regular work was started on June 9th, and from that time on the principal street was cleaned weekly, and other streets gone over from once to three times during the season. One of the men employed has gone over the "Shore path" every morning, beginning early in July, and picked loose paper and other rubbish. Another path leading to the shore was also cleaned daily. A horse and cart was steadily employed last season for the first time to haul away dirt and rubbish collected from the streets, and has gone

over the entire village early every morning to gather up loose papers. "This arrangement proved a perfectly successful solution of the paper nuisance problem." (Improvement workers, please make a note of that.) The grass was cut regularly around the High School building; seats were placed in Glen Mary park; the park kept cleared of loose paper and other trash throughout the season, and the graveyard kept in order, the grass mowed and watered. Up to September 9th, 213 days' work had been paid for and 76 days' work for a one-horse team. The work as outlined was done at an expense of \$685.79.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.



CHAPEL AND RECEIVING VAULT, ELM LAWN CEMETERY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The chapel and receiving vault for Elm Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y., shown on this page, was erected under the supervision of the Harrison Granite Co. It is of granite, laid in irregular courses, and has a seating capacity of 100 people. The doors open into the chapel from under the port-cochere, and directly opposite is a raised chancel with rail and lecturn, in front of which is a bronze lowering device to the crypt floor, which is also accessible by a stairway back of the chancel. Hot air is used for heating the chapel.

The interior finish is of marble with white enamel-

led dado and buff brick wainscot. The chancel floor, rail and stairs are of oak with dull finish.

The construction and finish of the ceiling is open timber, natural finish, and the roof is of red slate.

The vault contains 30 catacombs, with ample provision for future additions. The crypts are arranged so that they may be flushed with water, and are ventilated by copper tubes.

The designs were made by W. L. Cottrell, architect for the Harrison Granite Company of New York and Barre, Vt., and the chapel cost about \$35,000.

Evolution in the Improvement of Towns and Cities.

In the November number of *Park and Cemetery* there appeared an article by Mr. George Hansen, of Berkeley, Cal., on "Park Systems of Towns and Cities," which must have afforded food for thought to a great many readers.

The older European cities have been built too compactly, with most of the streets so narrow that there was no room for ornamental trees for beauty and shade. Many cities were surrounded by fortification walls and trenches. In the warlike times of the past the growing population was huddled closer and closer together, and the only beauty spots within the city limits were mostly the residence grounds of a few noblemen or princes. Many citizens cultivated vegetable and fruit gardens of small size near the outside of the fortifications, and here they could enjoy, behind closely clipped hedges, the advantages of an invigorating country life. Here the children received their highly valued lessons of floriculture and horticulture, and the family raised on very limited grounds their fruits and vegetables. On Sundays and holidays the family, with its neighbors and friends, would stroll among the near-by farms and enjoy the meadow scenery and woodlands, or would go to the city forest, generally situated on the nearest hills. In times of peace this was an enjoyable and civilized condition.

But the times have changed and cities have grown to enormous size. The walls and ditches of the former fortifications have been converted into circles of beauty in many cities where the citizens can promenade on spacious, clean walks, bordered by well-kept lawns, with beautiful trees, shrubs and flowers, and with spaces for monuments.

In our United States certain conditions have led to the much more rapid growth of small cities and towns into large cities, with the great disadvantage, except in rare cases, of having secured no land-holdings of any extent for the rural enjoyment of those of its citizens who have to depend on such for their families, and who should thus be provided for.

Park lands are bought apparently cheap, but they often consume enormous sums for development as a pleasure park, whereas a forest park might be equally desirable. Enough acreage for a number of pleasure-parks is often bought in one plot, affording great advantages to the section of a city contiguous to it, but to the disadvantage of other parts; although the neglected section may lie just as near to as desirable a piece of property for park purposes.

Boulevards and walks, connecting links between the different pleasure-parks, of moderate size, are not provided for until the land to be obtained for it has a value out of all proportion. When the pleasure parks are included in one large area, instead of a

number of smaller ones on different sides of the city, connected by a boulevard, they generally assemble a jumble of many different incongruous features, and no unity of purpose prevails.

What has a music-stand to do in a landscape park? Only to disturb the quietness of nature. A sufficiently large enough space set apart on the boulevard would be all that is needed for this purpose. What has a museum to do in a landscape park for all the people? It belongs with the library more to the centre of a city, built on a beautiful square, easily accessible for research and study. What have monuments to do in a park, when the right place is on a boulevard or on the corners or in the center of a city square? Aviaries, aquariums and deer parks should be in a zoological garden. Conservatories, greenhouses, nurseries, geometric or formal gardens, should be in a Botanic garden. The Botanic garden should show the floras of different continents in geographical distribution.

The park for landscape effect only should show the possibility of this art in its highest perfection by the simplicity of its material, the great variety of expressive pictures, and the infinity of natural form of the local or country's flora.

City squares as well as children's play-grounds should be bought in time before property rises to exorbitant prices. All school yards should be large, with plenty of playground.

A forest park would be the greatest blessing to the population of a city. I choose this term in preference to that of forest or reservation, because it should have much artistic natural park-like scenery instead of scientific forest plantings alone. A forest park well managed would be no expense to a city after a certain number of years; it might even be profitable in some cases. It could contain wild berry-patches, such as gooseberries, blackberries, dewberries, huckleberries, etc., and wild strawberries; also wild tree fruits like cherries and plums, and all for children to pasture on at their own will. The many wild flowers could be picked, but no plants unnecessarily destroyed. Birds and harmless small animals should here find a home without fear of molestation. Drives and walks should be very few and only the most necessary, but plenty of paths must be provided. All pleasure vehicles should be left on the outside, but should be cared for in appropriate buildings, free of charge. Laws and rules should be very few, but such as are necessary should be strictly enforced. The city should have its own street car lines to such a park, and many a town or city might afford a forest park when it would be, for the time being, out of the question to create and develop one of the other parks of a park system.

W. VORTRIEDE.

Garden Plants—Their Geography. LXXXV.

Cedrus, "the true cedars," have three species, or forms, according to Sir J. D. Hooker, who visited many of their natural stations of growth in the Hima-



Garden and Forest.

CEDRUS LIBANI, NEAR MOUNT LEBANON.

layas, Syria and North Africa. A short-leaved, small-coned form is found in a restricted station on the mountains of Cyprus. Years ago, too, a gentleman who directed a survey through the Euphrates valley assured me "cedars" were growing along the snowy passes of the mountains between Teheran and the Persian Gulf, but I cannot find any verification. *C. Deodara*, "The tree of God" of the Hindoos, stretches over eighteen or more degrees of longitude in the Himalayan regions, or from the mountains of S. E. Assam to those bordering upon N. Beluchistan and Afghanistan northward to beyond Cashmere, where it occurs in a belt whose elevation varies from 4,000 to 10,000 feet. At the southeast parts of the range the humidity and rainfall is much greater, and the elevations vary from 6,000 to 13,000 feet or thereabouts. *Pinus longifolia* accompanies the cedars in the lower zones. I fancy most of the cones introduced by H. M. Commissioners of Woods and Forests and others were obtained from the southern, eastern and central parts of the range, but it might be well to try them from Afghanistan, for it is in the interior and northern parts of these immense mountains (which form a series of back fences to India some three or four miles high) with snow lying upon them for five months of winter, that the Deodars upon comparatively bare rocks attain their greatest size of 20 to 35 feet girth

at 3 feet from the ground, and a height of 150 feet or more. The best timber is produced on the northern slopes where the thin soil is a detritus of clay—slate, gneiss or granite. Here the boles reach up to 50 or 80 feet without a branch, probably growing more slowly than on a richer soil, but producing a wood which is redder, more solid and enduring. This northern snowy range of the trees would lead us to expect their hardihood over much of the United States, where, however, such as we have are not hardy, for the growing seasons of the regions are quite different. On the Eastern Himalayas the cloudiness and rains are incessant from April—or especially from June to September, during which periods falls of from 80 to 200 inches or more are not uncommon. During October the rains diminish, and from November to March there is fine, dry, clear weather, with maybe 1 or 2 inches of rain per month to none at all. This ripens the growth perfectly. On the lowlands of the southern states the rainfall is much less and quite different in distribution, with a distinct tendency to produce two growing seasons, the best of which is apt to be the autumn one. The growth remains soft until overtaken by a zero norther, which kills even 30 foot trees. I have a photo of a Deodar of that size killed in Georgia in just such a way. But the tree is so graceful and beautiful when young through nearly all the region



Gardening.

PSEUDOLARIX KAEMPFERI IN A LONG ISLAND GARDEN.

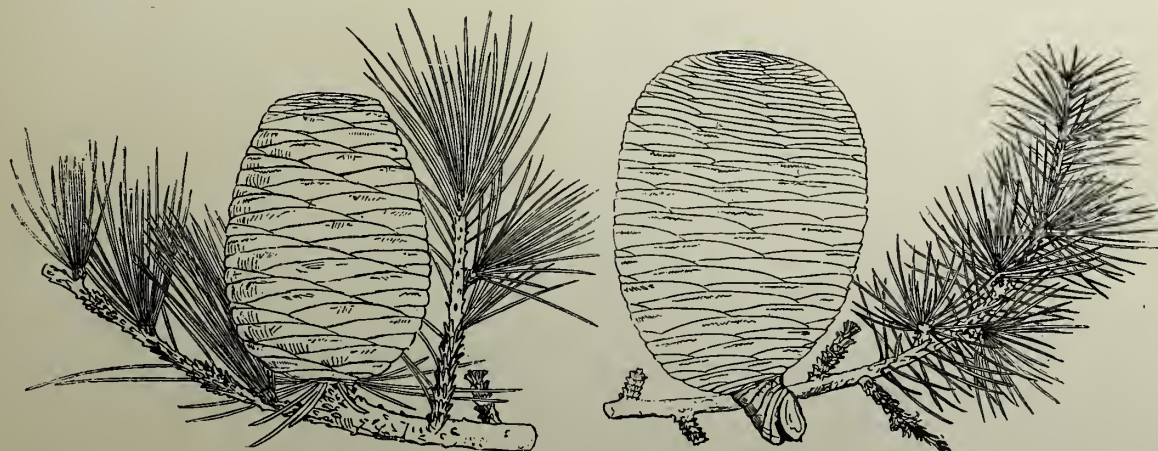
from Washington southward that it should always be given a place, especially where it can be grouped. There are fair specimens in the Washington parks. At Philadelphia, where the late Robert Buist had the

best one years ago, it was decidedly starved and unhappy, and had often had its foliage completely browned off by winter. Such are not Deodars at all. I wouldn't wonder but the so-called thermal belts of the Southern Alleghanies and the Northwest Pacific coast would mature the trees best, for these regions with warmer summers, correspond most nearly in climates with those of Britain where the trees are known to grow well. The English formed great expectations for the Deodar during the years from 1822 to 1831, and onwards to the early fifties. It was much of a failure at Kew for all that, but northward from Yorkshire to Perth there are now many fine trees of 70 or 80 feet or more. The first cones in cultivation were produced during 1858 at Bicton, Derbyshire. J. D. Hooker has called the Deodar "Libani var. Deodara," but it would probably be nearer the natural facts to consider Libani a form of Deodara. There are numerous varieties, such as *C. D. erecta*, *robusta*, *crassifolia* and *compacta*, as forms of growth, and *viridis*, *argentea*, *aurea*, *variegata* and *albo-spica* as forms of colouring. The cones of all are identical as to structure and even the extreme so-called specific shapes may be connected by intermediates.

C. Libani, "The Cedar of Lebanon," is the form longest known to cultivation. There is a tree at Bretby, Derbyshire, which was planted in 1676. It is not so certain that Solomon built his temple of these trees for the ancient Hebrews and Greeks called Junipers "cedars," just as people do yet. The varied habit of the Lebanon group is well shown in the illustration. They grow in a valley of about 6,000 feet elevation, four miles south of the summit of Mount Lebanon, where they are now the only kind of timber. There are a few other groups northward, but no young seedlings. The wood is harder and altogether better than when grown in Britain. The tree has been in cultivation in the states for at least 100 years. There is one at Flushing, L. I., of just that age. There is also a good tree or two in the Philadelphia cemeteries. These are tabular forms. There is a pyramidal tree at

Princeton, N. J., which was figured by Downing in 1859, when 36 feet high. It is now about 60 feet; and has borne cones. I have heard of old trees in the upper south, but can't learn definitely about them. Many of the plants imported nowadays seem soft and unsatisfactory and nurserymen should try to do better, for cedar cones travel well and are produced in many places. *C. Atlantica* was introduced from Algeria about 1842. It differs but little from the Lebanon form when old, in fact both are said to grow together on the mountains at elevation of 3,500 feet and more. Both have lots of varieties. There is a splendid *C. Libani argentea* at Dropmore of more than 80 feet high. Frost used to say it differed from *C. Atlantica* scarcely at all except in the more drooping branchlets. *C. Atlantica glauca* is its counterpart. Then there is an *Atlantica pendula* and another called *pyramidalis*. *Libani* has varieties called *pyramidata*, *pendula*, *stricta* and the Cyprian form called *brevifolia*. *Larix*, "the larch," has 8 species, natives of Northern Europe, Asia and America. The European kind has several varieties and is best known in cultivation. It is deciduous, as are all the larches, and very useful as a nurse tree, where it does well. The American "Tamarack," *L. pendula*, prefers moist places, but like *L. occidentalis*, is sometimes exceedingly pretty, and distinct from the pendulous European larch. *L. Davurica*, a Siberian kind, extends northward until it stunts to a mere shrub. *L. leptolepis*, which some say is the true Kaempfer larch, has the brightest of yellow foliage in autumn. It also becomes shrubby on the higher mountains of Japan and retains its terminal cones for two or three years. The larch from the Bhootan Himalaya, *L. Griffithii*, has not proven of ornamental value in Britain. *Pseudolarix Kaempferi*, "the golden larch of China," is monotypic. It is bright green and pretty in its spring dress and should be planted before the buds swell, like all larches. It is said to attain to 100 feet and more in China, but seed is difficult to import, and grafted plants often seem to stunt.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



Gardener's Chronicle.

CONES OF CEDRUS DEODARA AND *C. ATLANTICA*.

Seasonable Suggestions.

—Silk worm culture is claiming a great deal of attention of late. *Morus alba* is the chief mulberry used for feeding the worms. Seeds sown early in spring will give seedlings one foot high by fall.

—If *Clematis paniculata* seed has not been gathered yet it should be done at once, sowing the seed in greenhouse in boxes. It will germinate in spring. If deferred later it will often remain in the ground a year before growing.

—This is the time to fight the San Jose and other scale on trees that are bare of foliage. Common whitewash is just as good as anything that can be used, put on thick enough. Even for spraying it is very good. This baneful scale, the San Jose, is spreading very fast.

—A note should be made of such trees and shrubs that push into leaf early, that their planting may be among the very first. There comes to mind larch, weeping willow, bush honeysuckles, *Pyrus Japonica*, Japanese Snowball, *Ribes floridum* and other species. As soon as frost is out of the ground the buds start.

—The spreading apart of evergreens by snow causes injury which often proves irreparable. Pass a string around such as are likely to require it. After a snowstorm it is a profitable operation to shake off the snow from evergreens. Weighted down branches often never recover their proper position.

—Keep in mind the desirability of the Douglas Spruce for ornamental planting. The Colorado form is entirely hardy. It is also a fast grower, and of handsome habit.

—In the South *Viburnum Sieboldi* ought to be a valuable evergreen. In the North there is no sign of change in the leaves when frosts come. They are as green as at any time in summer. And it is not a shrub, as many nurserymen class it, but a good-sized tree, when trained to a single stem.

—*Quercus aquatica*, the southern water oak, lives out doors as far north as Philadelphia, and it is nearly evergreen. Further south it holds its leaves almost till spring. The *laurifolia* is quite evergreen in North Carolina. This one is on trial here. So far little plants raised from seed have lived through the winter, but have been a little hurt by cold.

—One of the sights in the gardens about Philadelphia in November last was the free blooming of a variety of *Pyrus Japonica*, the rosy, flesh-colored one known as *rosea*. Many bushes were as full of bloom as they ordinarily are in May. The common scarlet one showed no sign of flowering as this one did.

—The common red cedar when nursery grown transplants very well and makes as pretty a lawn specimen as could be desired. Especially is this the case where it is grown in good soil. The variation in char-

acter in a lot of seedlings is very marked, a dozen plants showing almost as many distinct appearing kinds.

—When practicable a forking up of the ground, exposing it to the winter's changes, is an excellent preparation of it for spring planting. Where herbaceous plants are to go it aids their growth very much.

—Very many shrubs can be propagated from cuttings; and many cuttings can be had from bushes in the winter season without lessening too much the flowering shoots. Make one foot lengths of them, tie in bundles and bury up in earth in a cool cellar until time to plant in spring.

—*Cypripedium insigne*, the flowers of which are so noticeable in the large florists' establishments at Christmas and Easter, is not nearly so difficult to raise as many suppose. Plant it in a pot and give it charcoal and moss to grow in. Set it outdoors in a half shady warm place in summer. House it before the weather gets cold, and it will flower as a rule.

—Where *Abelia rupestris* is hardy it is a good shrub to have, being almost a perpetual bloomer from mid-summer till frost. It stands well as far north as New York City. It is common in the parks of Washington. What a lot of nice things there are almost unknown in collections which are hardy in many a place where not known!

—The Red Berried Snowberry carries its bright colored berries in good shape quite to New Year's with us, no matter how great the cold. Florists are recommended to try it as a pot shrub for selling as a decorative plant for the holidays. The white berried one as well makes a good pot plant, but is not so lasting outdoors.

—Among late flowering fall shrubs *Elæagnus Simonii* ranks high. It is in flower the very last thing in autumn, is sweet scented, and almost evergreen. The flowers are white. It is scarcely hardy enough for the far North.

—Very many Californian privet hedges get too tall, making the trimming of them a difficult matter. As soon as winter is over cut them down to about six inches above ground. Such strong plants cut down in this way make a growth of five to six feet by fall, and will then be green from base to summit.

—It is true that cow manure brings a good many weeds to a lawn on which it is used, but it is not the case with horse manure, or to but a limited extent. The applications of bone dust, wood ashes, etc., are often all that are needed, but there comes a time when nothing does like manure. Put it on towards spring, in time that it gets into the ground before growth starts.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Three New Garden Books.

Henderson's *Picturesque Gardens and Ornamental Gardening Illustrated*, by Charles Henderson; New York, Peter Henderson & Co., 1901; price, \$2.50:

This beautifully illustrated book shows some of the finest examples of artistic landscape and lawn effects that can be found in this country, and includes every variety of garden and lawn decoration. Each page contains large half-tone views, accompanied by terse and entertaining descriptions, and expert advice for successful ornamental planting. Some of the subjects treated of are: Gateways and Entrances, Lawns and Their Embellishment, City Gardens and Lawns, Hardy Herbaceous Plants and Borders, Hardy Shrubs and Shrubberies, Aquatics and Water Gardens, Bog or Marsh Gardens, Rockeries and Rock Gardens, Hardy Ferns and Ferneries, Wild Gardens and Naturalizing, Vines and Their Picturesque Use, Piazza and Balcony Decorations, etc.

Sun Dials and Roses of Yesterday, by Alice Morse Earle; The MacMillan Company, New York, 1902; price, \$2.50 net:

This quaintly charming volume of garden delights is a companion book to the same author's "Old Time Gardens," which has been reviewed in these columns, and is, in fact, a result of that work, which contained a chapter on sun-dials. Since its publication, Mrs. Earle received so many inquiries about sun-dials, their history, construction, etc., that she was induced to write this book. She says in her preface: "I found that many of my friends were placing sun-dials upon pedestals in their gardens, or upon the walls of their houses, or wished to erect them as memorials, and were eager to learn of all dials. A general interest in them seemed to have risen in America, as it has ever existed in Scotland and England. * * * The union of the subject of roses with that of sun-dials has not been through any relation of one to the other, but simply a placing together of two 'garden delights'—to use Bacon's term—and with somewhat of the thought that as a dial standing alone in a garden was a bit bare without flowers, so it was likewise in a book." The book is permeated with the same charm and sentiment that characterized "Old Time Gardens," and should meet with the same warm welcome from lovers of sun-dials and garden lore. The book contains 461 pages, and is handsomely bound

and profusely illustrated from photographs and drawings. Some of the chapters are: Classification of Sun-Dials, Construction of Sun-Dials, Portable Dials, Symbolic Designs for Sun-Dials, Pedestals and Gnomons, The Setting of Sun-Dials, The Sun-Dial as a Memorial, Concerning Roses and Garlands, The Emblem of the Rose in English History, etc.

English Pleasure Gardens, by Rose Standish Nichols; Macmillan & Company, New York, 1902; price, \$4.00 net:

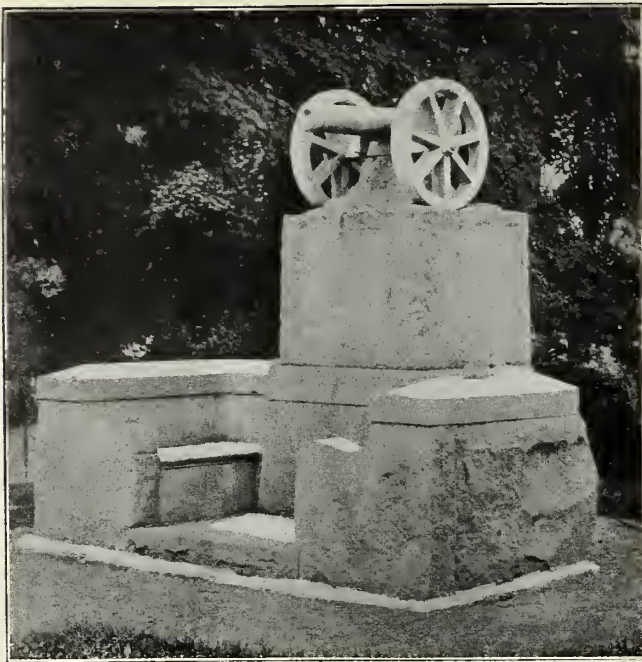
This handsome garden book is a history of European gardens and gardening, broad in scope and systematically planned to trace the effect of the different styles of the gardening of the past on the modern English garden. It is illustrated with eleven plans drawn by Allen H. Cox, and nearly 300 reproductions of original photographs and drawings by the author. European gardens, and those of all countries and all ages, are graphically portrayed and given life and human interest with the aid of history and literature. The author takes the point of view that modern garden design has not kept pace with horticulture and botany. She says: "Theories have been advanced to raise its standard, but in such a partisan spirit and from such a one-sided standpoint that they have accomplished little. Each Englishman who attempts to explain how a garden should be planned seems to have agreed to differ from every other expert who has previously expounded his theory on the subject." There is little of the critical in the book, however, and the author does not appear as a partisan of any school. The characteristics of the different schools are considered and the development of the garden traced through its successive stages from the time of the Norman Conquest, when it developed certain distinctive features, through the Italian Renaissance, French, Dutch, and Chinese styles, down to the modern garden. The table of contents shows very accurately the scope of the book, and is as follows: Classic Pleasure Grounds, Monastic Gardens, The Mediæval Pleasaunce, Tudor Gardens, The Elizabethan Flower-Garden, Gardens of the Stuarts, French Fashions, Italian Villa Gardens, Eighteenth Century Extremes, Modern Gardens. An Appendix giving a sketch of Anglo-Saxon horticulture and a bibliography of garden literature, are also valuable features of the book.

Some Recent Legal Decisions.

The constitution and statutes of Kentucky exempt from taxation places of burial, not held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity. Under these provisions, the Court of Appeals of Kentucky hold, in *Commonwealth vs. Lexington Cemetery Co.*, (70 Southwestern Reporter, 280), that whilst this company's place of burial is expressly exempted, money and notes held and owned by it are liable to taxation. The court says that whilst it fully appreciates and approves the well-nigh universal sentiment that the graves of the dead should be decently and tenderly cared for, there can be no escape from the conclusion that the company is not an institution of public charity, as contemplated by the constitution and statute. That all persons who are willing and able to pay the prices charged may have lots in its burying grounds and become stockholders, certainly does not bring it within the scope of institutions of public charity.

By the verbal permission of a lot owner his brother-in-law buried his deceased wife on the lot. Her grave was never marked with a headstone. Some seven years afterwards, the cemetery authorities needing the lot to enlarge a building that was upon the grounds, directed their superintendent to get the lot if he could. The original owner of the lot having also died, the superintendent saw his son, and arranged with

him for the lot, and under his direction removed the bodies that were buried thereon, the graves of the original owner and his wife and children all being marked with headstones. Then, some months later the brother-in-law of the original owner learned what had been done, and sued the cemetery commissioners for damages. He claimed that, where a body is removed from its burial place without notice to the relatives, the latter have a cause of action against the person causing the removal. But the supreme court of Michigan is of the opinion that the record did not disclose such a state of facts as to call for the discussion of any legal questions. So far as it disclosed anything, it showed, as before stated, the title of the lot was in the party above referred to as the lot owner; that all the graves that were marked were the graves of his family. It did not show that either the commissioners or the superintendent had any knowledge, prior to the removal of the body, of the burial upon this lot of any persons except the lot owner and the members of his family. It was not the purpose of the trustees to arbitrarily take possession of this lot, but only to do so by the consent of those having an interest therein. The consent of the person who had the apparent right to give consent was obtained, and the removals were made under his direction.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, SHARON, PA.

Park Notes

It is reported that the Rio Grande Railroad is to park nearly all of its stations in Colorado and Utah. John P. Brown, secretary of the International Society of Arboriculture has the work in charge and has 65,000 catalpa trees under cultivation at Provo, Utah.

* * *

Effort is being made to get Congress to establish a national park in Camden county, near Lebanon, Mo. The tract comprises about 3,000 acres, and contains a number of natural curiosities among which are a cave, a natural bridge, an ice-cold spring which is said to rival that of Carlsbad, a whispering dell and natural coliseum.

* * *

The State Municipal Park Association of Iowa, was recently formed at a meeting of park officials held at the State House in Des Moines. The organization has for its object the co-ordination and promotion of park work in the different cities of Iowa and in the state at large. It is intended to be a means by which men prominent in park work and landscape architecture, can be brought together for mutual education and benefit. A permanent organization was effected, and the following officers elected: President, Sid. A. Foster, Des Moines; vice-president, A. C. Graham, Council Bluffs; secretary, W. M. Krebs, Cedar Rapids; treasurer, M. P. Schmidt, Council Bluffs; executive committee, Philip M. Crapo of Burlington, and members from Davenport, Dubuque, Iowa City and Sioux City who are recommended by members of the park boards of those cities.

* * *

A tree and park commission was recently created by the City Council of Augusta, Ga., and its first membership appointed by the mayor. Twelve hundred trees will be planted this winter as a new experiment. Those planted last winter proved almost a total failure, only a few hundred surviving the transplanting out of 4,000. The varieties to be planted are principally elm and hackberry.

The project of constructing a boulevard along Lake Michigan between Chicago and Milwaukee has again been revived by the donation of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of roadway north of Chicago by H. S. Van Ingen. Contracts have been let for the completion of the road through the government reservation at Fort Sheridan and the town of Lake Forest and it is expected that 30 miles of the boulevard will be completed in a few months. Officers of the Sheridan Road Association predict the completion of the roadway in five years and are urging favorable legislation from the Illinois and Wisconsin Legislatures.

* * *

The Park Commissioners of Louisville, Ky., will donate 2,000 or more plants for distribution among the school children of that city to be used in making window gardens and for botanical study. The collection will include ageratum, scarlet sage, verbenas, chrysanthemums, geraniums, coleus and others and a prize may be offered for the most successful window box. The distribution is under the direction of Superintendent Ernest Kettig, of Western Park.

* * *

The South Park Board of Chicago has expended during the past year \$451,699 for improvements, and \$366,299 for maintenance. In Jackson Park 70 acres of additional territory has been brought to grade, of which two-thirds has been surfaced with black earth, and ten acres of plantation has been completed this fall. In the grading the sand-filling required has been dredged from the artificial lakes, about ten acres of the lake area having been excavated for this purpose. In the center of the park a bridge of seventy feet span has been constructed to replace the temporary structure which has been in use since the World's Fair. It has a concrete arch faced with Minnesota red granite, cost \$49,000, and it is expected that early next summer all of Jackson park will be surfaced and the planting completed with the exception of twenty-five or thirty acres in the southeast corner of the park. The new McKinley Park, embracing 35 acres, has been completed. This park has no driveways, as it is intended chiefly for a playground. It has a fifteen-acre meadow for ball games, a five-acre area for tennis, an outdoor gymnasium for men and women, with a quarter-mile running track, a pool half an acre in extent for children, and a swimming pool 350 feet in length and 150 feet wide, surrounded with a plantation.

* * *

The following improvements and additions to parks are reported this month: A miniature lake and rustic bridge have been constructed in Lincoln Park, Tacoma, Wash., and nursery grounds, established for propagating hardy trees, shrubs, and plants. * * * Seattle, Wash., has appropriated \$8,500 for purchasing an addition to Volunteer Park. * * * Land valued at \$94,692.50 has been condemned for an addition to Spring Valley Park, Kansas City, Mo. * * * Plans have been adopted for the improvement of Ruggles Park, Fall River, Mass. * * * Proceedings are to be instituted to acquire two blocks of additional land for Sunset Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. * * * The contract has been let for the clearing of a 20-acre tract of land for an addition to Mesker Park, Evansville, Ind. * * * The city of Pittsburg has acquired by condemnation proceedings 15 acres of land as an addition to Schenley Park. The tract was valued at \$25,375. * * * Plans are being prepared for a Moorish Pavilion to be erected in Eden Park, Cincinnati. It will be erected over the spring from which the water will issue through a marble fountain. * * * San Diego, Cal., will expend about \$16,000 in improving its city park. Mr. Samuel Parsons will furnish the plans. * * * Pasadena, Cal., has voted a municipal bond issue of \$300,000, a large part of which will be devoted to parks.

Cemetery Notes.

In the annual report of the Oakland Cemetery Association, St. Paul, Minn., given in our cemetery notes of last month, the perpetual care fund was, through a typographical error, given as \$17,805.57, when it should have read \$107,805.57.

* * *

The Supreme Court of New Jersey has recently rendered a decision sustaining the action of the State Board of Health in granting permission to the Lutheran Cemetery Association to locate a cemetery in Bloomfield, N. J. This is the second time that the case has been before the Supreme Court. When the Bloomfield Board of Health refused to give its consent to the establishment of the cemetery after the Town Council had approved the project, an appeal was made to the state board, with the result that the latter body decided in favor of the cemetery promoters. An appeal was then made to the Supreme Court, which set aside the state board's permit on the ground that the objectors had not been given an opportunity to be heard. In May last argument was again heard by the state board, and it passed a resolution permitting the location of the cemetery in Bloomfield. The matter was taken to the Supreme Court on certiorari proceedings, the right of the State Board of Health to confirm the action of the municipal authorities being attacked.

* * *

In the report of President J. M. Curtiss, of the Riverside Cemetery Association, Cleveland, O., presented at the recent annual meeting, the following facts concerning the cemetery's affairs are given: "The association has sufficient funds on hand to warrant it in placing the amount reported by your committee (\$50,000) in a permanent fund for the perpetual care and maintenance of the cemetery when the sale of lots no longer yields an adequate income. The report also shows that we are nearing the point when the income from sources other than sale of lots will provide for the running expenses. * * * The benefit of this large and growing fund accrues alone to the lot owners. Every penny of that fund belongs to them, to be sacredly kept to beautify their cemetery. The income from this fund is to be used in keeping the general grounds in order and giving your lot and mine such ordinary care and attention as that it can never become a blot, even should a family permanently remove, or become scattered or extinct. * * * The clerk's report shows the total receipts for the year to have been \$26,082.90. This, with the balance, \$43,992.64, on hand at the beginning of the year, makes a total of \$70,075.54. The total disbursements for current expenses and permanent improvements were \$8,990.43, leaving the splendid balance of \$61,085.11 in the treasury November 30. This with the \$12,096.39 in good book accounts gives a total asset of \$73,181.50. The sales of lots were \$17,305.50. J. C. Dix was re-elected secretary and superintendent.

* * *

Improvements and additions to cemeteries are reported as follows this month: An extension is to be added to the cemetery at Wrightsville, Pa., which will double its area. * * * A committee is raising \$4,000 to be invested as a perpetual care fund for the Odd Fellows Cemetery at Frankfort, Ind. * * * Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Harvard, Ill., has recently installed a waterworks system, including 2,000 feet of pipe, a windmill, and an elevated steel tank with a capacity of 140 barrels. * * * The cemetery at Ithaca, Mich., has added territory sufficient for 418 lots, and is to proceed at once with the work of improvement. * * * An addi-

tional plot of land is to be annexed by Prospect Hill Cemetery, Sidney, N. Y., and a landscape gardener engaged to care for the grounds. * * * Hillside Cemetery, Farmington, N. H., has laid 2,679 feet of water pipe, placing every lot in the cemetery within 50 feet of a faucet. * * * Col. C. E. Bolter, assistant quartermaster-general of the war department, is to carry out the plans in regard to preserving and beautifying old Fort Crawford cemetery at Prairie du Chien, Wis. Congress made an appropriation of \$3,500 to carry out the work. * * * The city of Colorado Springs, Colo., is to establish a perpetual endowment fund for Evergreen Cemetery. * * * The city council of Medford, Mass., is considering the purchase of about 14 acres of land as an addition to Oak Grove Cemetery. * * * Maple Grove, Findlay, O., is to build a new mortuary chapel after plans prepared by Kramer & Harpster, architects, of that city. * * * The cemetery commission, of Waltham, Mass., has let the contract for new entrance gates to the city cemetery, to cost \$1,600. * * * The Lakeside Cemetery Association, Pekin, Ill., will plot ten acres of additional territory. * * * Springfield Cemetery, Springfield, Mass., is constructing new entrance gates of Maynard red sandstone and wrought iron grill work. It is 40 feet wide, with a drive of 12 feet, and pathways 4½ feet wide. * * * The I. O. O. F. Cemetery, Alexandria, Ind., has added a plot of ground embracing 26 lots. * * * Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, Me., is negotiating for the purchase of four acres of additional territory at an expense of about \$10,000. * * * An additional plot including 228 lots will be laid out in Victoria Lawn Cemetery, St. Catharines, Ont. * * * Fairview, Wrightville, Pa., is erecting a new fence around a recent addition of six acres, and will make other improvements to cost \$2,000. * * * The City Council of Zanesville, O., has purchased an addition to Woodlawn Cemetery for \$2,259.11. * * * Pasadena Cemetery Association, Pasadena, Cal., has improved its water works system by building a 267-foot well and installing a gasoline engine and pump. * * * The new mortuary chapel at Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, O., which was illustrated in Park & Cemetery in June, 1901, was recently dedicated. * * * A new receiving vault costing \$7,000 has been dedicated at Forest Lawn Cemetery, Omaha, Neb. * * * Extensive plans for beautifying Hope Cemetery, Galesburg, Ill., have been prepared by Dr. J. V. N. Standish, president of the Board. The work includes re-grading, planting and laying out walks. * * * A new receiving tomb is to be built at the North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I., after plans prepared by Martin & Hall, architects, Providence. * * * Competitive designs are soon to be submitted for an entrance gate and lodge for the Pueblo Cemetery Association, Pueblo, Col.

* * *

NEW CEMETERIES.

The Hickory Grove Cemetery Association has finally secured permission to lay out a 300-acre cemetery near Mamaronck, N. Y., after litigation brought by the wealthy property owners. * * * Lone Mountain Cemetery, Carson, Nev., embracing 130 acres, has been purchased by W. J. Downey, an undertaker, who will make many improvements. * * * The City Council of Ephraim, Utah, has voted to purchase ten acres of land for a city cemetery. * * * The Monessen Cemetery Association has been formed at Monessen, Pa., to operate a cemetery embracing 34 acres. The association is to be incorporated and will spend \$10,000 in improvements. * * * A new Swedish cemetery, "Oak Hill," has been opened at 119th St. and Kedzie Ave., Chicago, by a stock company. The Bohemians of this neighborhood have also bought 40 acres of land to be laid out as a cemetery at 111th St.

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PHOTOGRAPHS or sketches of specimen trees, new and little known trees and shrubs, landscape effects, entrances, buildings, etc., are solicited.

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents: President, H. Wilson Ross, "Newton", Newton Center, Mass.; Vice-President, J. C. Dix, Cleveland, O.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries", Boston, Mass.

Seventeenth Annual Convention, Rochester, N. Y., 1903.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

Seventh Annual Meeting, Buffalo, 1903.

Publisher's Notes.

The third annual convention of the American League for Civic Improvement will be held at Chautauqua, N. Y., July 13-18, 1903.

The New England Society of Orange celebrated its thirty-third anniversary with a banquet at Orange, N. J., on Forefathers' day, December 21, at which a number of interesting addresses by men of national reputation were given. Among the speakers were: Governor Murphy, of New Jersey; Thomas A. Edison, President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University; ex-Attorney General Griggs, and Frederick W. Kelsey, president of the society.

The park board of Milwaukee, Wis., recently passed a resolution authorizing the secretary to advertise for a park superintendent in the various park journals of the country, and to write letters to prominent landscape gardeners asking for recommendations for the position. Warren H. Manning, of Boston, is preparing plans for additions and improvements for Washington, McKinley and Kosciusko parks in Milwaukee.

The Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company is to erect a handsome new building for the Y. M. C. A. of South Bend, Ind., in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the company. The plan is in response to a wish expressed by each of the five Studebaker brothers that the firm should give to the town of South Bend some building to be devoted to philanthropic purposes.

The second annual meeting of the Association of Horticultural Inspectors of the United States and Canada was recently held at Atlanta, Ga. Prof. S. A. Forbes, state entomologist of Illinois, was chairman; state entomologist, W. M. Scott, of Georgia, secretary. A uniform law relating to the inspection of nursery stock was advocated to take the place of the varying state laws. Two of the papers discussed were the following: "Interstate Co-operation for the Control of Horticultural Pests Whose Area of Distribution Extends Across State Lines," and "Is It Desirable That Nurserymen Should Pay Any Part, or All, of the Expense of Nursery Inspection Required by Law, Either directly or As a Fee for a Certificate?"

The thirteenth annual Shaw banquet given to the market gardeners, florists and nurserymen of St. Louis and vicinity, was held at the Mercantile Club in that city Nov. 19, and was a very successful and entertaining gathering. In the absence of Director William Trelease, of Shaw's Botanical Garden, H. C. Irish presided at the speakers' table and Dr. Green acted as toastmaster. Among the speakers were: Dr. Hermann von Schrenk, A. T. Erwin, C. L. Watrous, president of the American Pomological Society, and Dr. H. Bean, chief of the forestry department of the World's Fair.

The fifth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Forestry Association was held in Boston, December 11. Mr. Theodore F. Borst, who is in charge of the forestry work of the Metropolitan Water Commission, read an interesting paper on "Forestry Work That Has Been Done in Massachusetts," and at its close Mr. Borst gave valuable suggestions for immediate practical work to be done by the association. The following officers were elected: President, Henry P. Walcott, of Cambridge; treasurer, George N. Whipple, of Boston; secretary, Edwin A. Start, of Billerica.

Mr. Oglesby B. Paul has been appointed landscape gardener to the city of Philadelphia to succeed the late Chas. H. Miller. Mr. Paul has had ten years' experience in landscape work and received his early training at Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, and the Arnold Arboretum. He was formerly associated with Frederick Law Olmsted.

Mr. David Woods, superintendent of Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa., will have the sympathy of many of our readers in the loss of his wife, who departed this life after a brief illness Dec. 19th, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Woods had been married forty-nine years. The interment was at Homewood.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED

The Woodsman's Handbook, Part I, by Henry Solon Graves, Director of the Yale Forest School; Bulletin No. 36 of the Bureau of Forestry; Government Printing Office, Washington, 1902: This little book is a valuable addition to forest literature, and comprises a collection of tables and rules that will be of much practical use to lumbermen, foresters, and others interested in the measurement of wood and timber. The author has endeavored to collect all the rules in use in the United States and Canada, and explains as far as possible their origin and mode of use. The book is of pocket size, attractively bound and illustrated with drawings showing the instruments and processes used in forest mensuration.

The Hardy Catalpa, by William L. Hall and Hermann von Schrenk; Bulletin No. 37, Bureau of Forestry: This Bulletin is in two parts, The Hardy Catalpa in Commercial Plantations, by William L. Hall, and The Diseases of the Hardy Catalpa, by Hermann von Schrenk. These papers present the results of careful investigations made in the largest planted forests in this country and contain an account of the behavior and requirements of the hardy catalpa when grown in close stand in commercial plantations. The plantations studied were the Munger, Farlington, Hunnewell, and Yaggy plantations in Kansas. Important cultural points in all phases of the industry are discussed, amplified by tables and many fine half-tone illustrations. Dr. von Schrenk gives the soft rot as the principal fungus enemy of the tree and considers the remedies and methods of prevention to be taken.

Eucalypts Cultivated in the United States, by S. J. McClatchie, of the Arizona Experiment Station, Phoenix, Arizona; Bulletin No. 35, Bureau of Forestry, Washington, D. C.: The Eucalyptus is now extensively grown in the Southwest for ornament, windbreaks and timber, and has a phenomenally rapid growth and an adaptation to dry climates which make it of great importance in that section. This report describes and illustrates the different species, gives information as to requirements of soil and climate, the character and uses of the wood and forms a practical guide for the planter. The Eucalyptus is characterized as the most extensively grown exotic forest tree in America, and many suggestions for its propagation and culture, and for the

Books, Reports, Etc. Continued.

identification of seedlings and mature trees, are given. The illustrations show many handsome specimens of the tree, and were made from photographs by the author, who has had excellent opportunity for studying it in Arizona and the Southwest.

Ginseng. Its cultivation, harvesting, marketing and market value, with a short account of its history and botany. Revised, greatly enlarged and brought down to date. Illustrated, 144 pages, 5x7 inches. Cloth. Price, postpaid, 50 cents. Orange Judd Company, New York: The impetus given to the American ginseng industry, through the appearance of the first edition of this book, has been almost phenomenal. Ginseng growing has made such rapid strides and the demand for information has increased so greatly that a second and extended edition has become necessary. The information contained in the present volume, which is nearly three times as large as the first, has been culled from a large mass of material. Every detail bearing upon successful ginseng growing is fully and minutely elaborated.

The Parks of Sydney; Some of the Problems of Control and Management, by J. H. Maiden, Director of Botanic Gardens and Domains, Sydney, N. S. W.: This report was read before the Royal Society of New South Wales, and contains a fund of valuable information and suggestions for park management, as well as statistics of Sydney parks. Some of the subjects treated are: police and traffic regulation, roads and paths, fences, seats, planting, buildings, games, music, statuary, etc.

Proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists held at Asheville, N. C., August 19-22, 1902: Gives a detailed record of the convention, list of officers and members, etc.

Mr. C. W. Christiansen, superintendent of Mount Olive Cemetery, Chicago, sends four handsome colored views showing scenes in that cemetery. The cemetery takes as its motto the lines from "Thanatopsis":

"To him who in the love of nature
Holds communion with her various
forms,

She speaks a various language,"
and has endeavored to live up to this ideal in maintaining its grounds.

Bulletin No. 75, Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station; Feeding Experiments with Cattle and Pigs.

(Continued on page vii.)

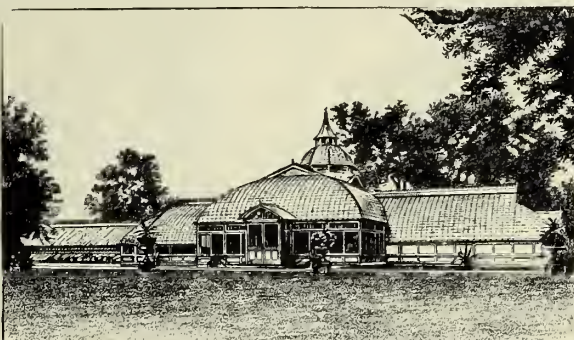
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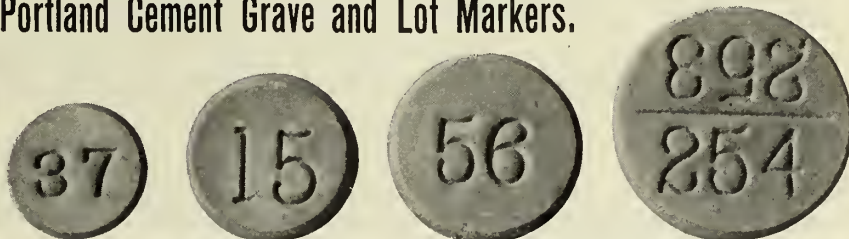
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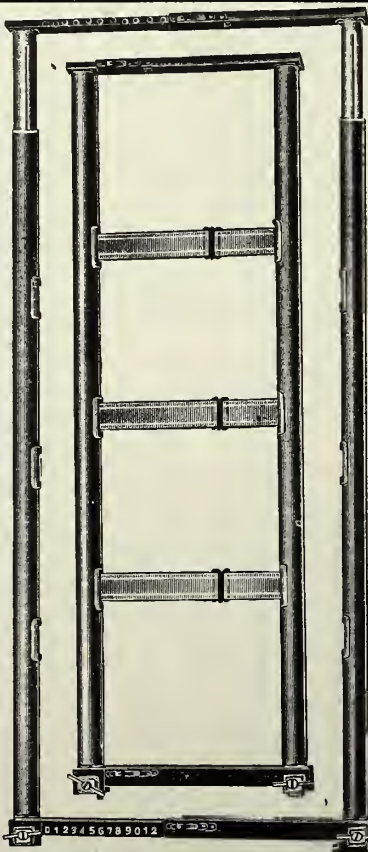


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Books, Reports, Etc., Continued,

Elmlawn; Regulations of the Buffalo Burial Park Association, Buffalo, N. Y. A neatly printed booklet of ordinary envelope size, from Bellett Lawson, Jr., secretary and manager of Elmlawn.

Missouri Botanical Garden: Twelfth announcement concerning garden pupils, December, 1902; announcement of courses offered to students of gardening, and of six scholarships to be awarded to young men between the ages of 14 and 20 years, who desire to become practical gardeners. For information and application blanks for scholarships, application should be made before March 1, to William Trelease, Director Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

University of Illinois, Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.; Bulletin No. 80, Methods and Results of Field Insecticide Work Against the San Jose Scale, 1899-1902, by S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist: Illustrated accounts of experiments, with fumigation under tents with hydrocyanic acid gas, and also with the well-known spraying solutions of whale-oil soap and kerosene emulsion.

Trade Literature, Etc. Received.

The Lord & Burnham Company, New York: Calendar for 1903, bearing a colored illustration of a greenhouse interior. A copy of this attractive calendar will be sent on application.

Henry F. Michell, 1018 Market St., Philadelphia: Order Sheet for Michell's strictly highest quality fresh tested flower seeds for early sowing.

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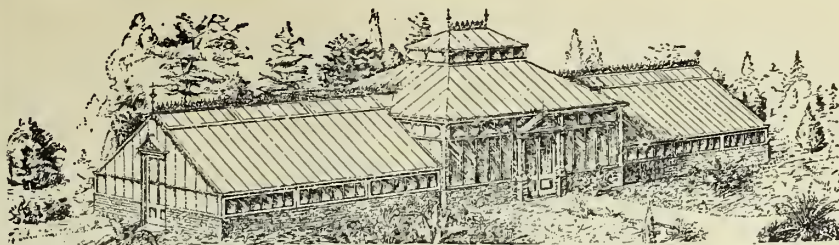
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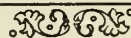
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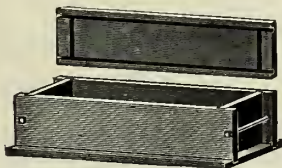


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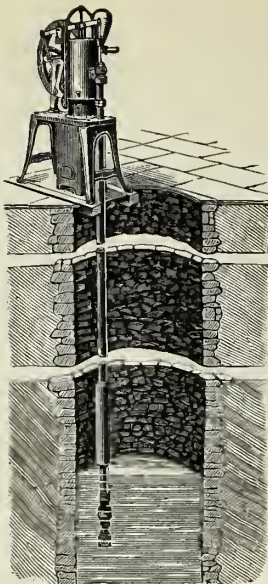
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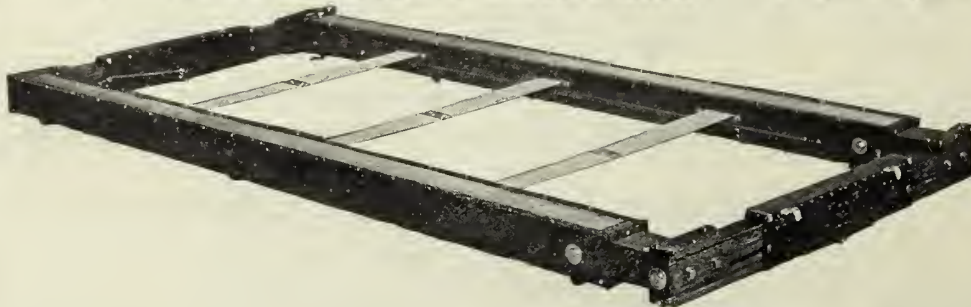
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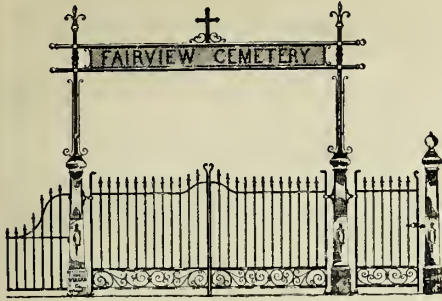


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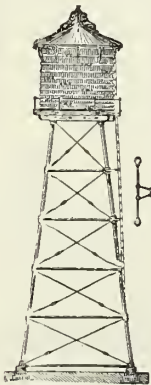
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MUNICIPAL ART ASSOCIATIONS.

The scope of the work which can be effectively compassed by a municipal art association is not always understood. Art as applied to municipal requirements is not confined to architectural or sculptural embellishment, but is far broader in its field. This may be better comprehended by a reflection on the report, recently made public, of the Municipal Art Society of New York, which at the request of the mayor has been collecting and summarizing the plans and suggestions of the various societies which have been interested in the improvement of that city. The report presents a plan for city improvement and embellishment which deals with everything affecting its beauty or topography, and discusses passenger traffic, parks, public buildings and their decoration, public monuments, and general topics, including the naming of streets and the disposition of historical tablets. The report suggests the appointment of a competent commission to include representatives from the leading lines of activity—art, landscape gardening, en-

gineering, science, law, etc. A fundamental plan of city improvement must be settled upon for a base, broad enough to include both public and private expenditures and so comprehensive as to avoid the possibility of serious changes in the near future.

NATIONAL IRRIGATION ACT.

While there was considerable opposition to the National Irrigation act by certain classes, there would now appear to be ample necessity for the utmost vigilance on the part of the government, in order to make sure that the benefits to accrue from its operation shall inure to those for whom it was enacted. A raid upon the lands to be irrigated is under rapid headway, and enormous areas are being acquired for private ownership and speculative purposes. Our government should awake to the necessity of modifying existing laws and enacting new ones at once, so as to frustrate the nefarious practices of those of our citizens who have found their government so easy in all such questions. This is an excellent opportunity for the representatives of the people at Washington to redeem themselves somewhat.

THE NEW OHIO CODE.

The new code bill recently passed by the Ohio legislature, which does away with all the park boards, has also abolished the offices of cemetery trustees. The unsavory reputation of the last Ohio legislature will require a long time to dissipate, and much that it has done will undoubtedly have to be undone in the near future. Either the new code was very loosely drawn, or it was intentionally arranged to play into the hands of the politicians. On the question of cemetery trustees the attorney-general has suggested that to cover the defects in the code, city councils in publishing ordinances prescribing the duties of the boards of public affairs, should specifically add those of trustees of cemeteries. A correspondent remarks that there will be a rush by politicians for park offices this spring, with disastrous consequences, of course.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

At the annual convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, held in Boston last August, a session was devoted to the important subject of School Gardens, and from the interest displayed by those present it is

safe to say that quite an impetus will be the result of the deliberations of that meeting. Wherever a well-considered attempt has been made to interest the pupils of the public schools in gardening in a practical way, either as a side line of study, or as an incentive to application to study, its influence has been remarkable. And yet this is hardly the term to use, for gardening seems to be the natural bent of the young, and it has been from lack of foresight in educators hitherto that means have not been afforded for this healthful and brain-inspiring tendency of childhood. The actual experience thus far recorded is that where school gardens are in operation in this country, far from interfering with the efficiency of the pupil, it is a mental refreshment and creates a more vigorous intelligence. Now that educators are becoming impressed with this idea, much study is being given to the subject and school gardens will soon become part of the educational system of the country, as it has long been in some of the older countries. Among the prominent workers in this line is Mr. H. D. Hemenway, Director of the School of Horticulture of the Handicraft Schools of Hartford, Conn., from whom we have received particulars of the courses in horticulture for both adults and the school children, and which afford a most encouraging prospect for those promoting and establishing school gardens. The zeal and assiduous attention devoted by the young people to their gardens is demonstrated in Mr. Hemenway's report. The great result of the school garden lies in its moral force. The study of nature and her wonderful operations promotes reverence and all the higher qualities of our nature—patience, hope, enthusiasm; everything works in order, and this compels a reciprocal attitude in the worker in regard both to himself and his neighbor. No movement has been started in this country of more beneficent promise to future American citizenship than the school garden.

MAINTENANCE OF OUR PARKS.

The report of a committee of experts, appointed by the Commissioner of Parks of New York City, on the condition of Central Park and with recommendations for its improvement, has recently been made public. The appointment of this committee was due practically to a public demand for an investigation into the condition of the park, the vegetation of which was stated to be in a dying condition, demanding a new topsoil. It is proper for park commissioners everywhere to take note of the suggestion contained in the above charge, for the methods of care conducted by the authorities of Central Park, New York, are undoubtedly similar in the main features to the care of parks throughout the country, and the results of such methods may make themselves equally offensively apparent in the not far distant future, if not already in evidence, in many other of the older parks. The overcrowding of trees and plants is

said to be the primary and principal cause of the trouble with lack of proper cultivation, fertilization and renewal, and among the categorical recommendations of the board of experts are the following: A thorough thinning out; the removal of short-lived trees, and those not suitable for city conditions, such as poplars, hemlocks, pines, spruces and retinosporas; careful and competent pruning and the proper protection of cut surfaces to avoid rot; a clearing out of all trees, shrubs and herbaceous plantings in open glades and recesses in foliage lines; the proper use of the fallen leaves for protection, and the creating of leaf mold; and the regular application of manures and fertilizers. The soil is recommended to be provided for certain limited areas. *American Gardening* sums up all the recommendations tersely as a command "to apply good gardening practice to the parks of the city," which will be a solution of the problem based on a common sense view of it. The recommendations may be studied with profit.

WHERE TO PLANT TREES.

It is very often the case in our human effort that enthusiasm in an espoused cause leads to excess, or, in other words, our judgment and good sense come into conflict. For instance, what criticism has been passed upon the trimming of the trees in our park forest patches! And yet such thinning accords strictly with the science of tree culture for such places, and affords the best assurance for the continued vitality and usefulness of the tract for the public benefit. This question is better understood now, and under expert advice is recognized as a necessity. And in the growing enthusiasm for the planting and care of street trees, one of the most beautiful and useful movements ever inaugurated, it is absolutely necessary that not only the laws governing the selection, growth and care of trees for the purpose should be strictly observed, but that such laws as relate to the public health should be first of all respected. This means that in streets and thoroughfares where the old-time policy of building residences close to the sidewalks prevails, shade trees should give place to some other form of improvement. A ribbon of shrubbery contiguous to the sidewalk would give a pleasing embellishment to the street. Sunlight is essential to health, and where street trees detrimentally interfere with a proper share of its beneficent influences to the adjacent buildings, the idea of the street shade tree is misunderstood. In many of the older cities, especially in the East, numbers of streets are so shaded, owing to the conditions mentioned above, that both unhealthy and uncomfortable conditions prevail, and it is quite in order to remove the trees, although to many of our enthusiasts such work may appear vandalism. We can educate enthusiasm without checking it, and at the same time cultivate it to bear upon all the requirements of art out of doors.

The Parks of San Diego, Cal.

As long ago as 1870, when city lands in San Diego, Cal., were generously sold at anywhere from seven to twenty-six cents an acre, and a "lot" comprised one hundred and sixty acres, a few far-seeing public spirited citizens took steps to have an area set aside for a public park. As rapidly as city surveys proceeded and desirable sections were blocked out these were offered at public sale on request to the Board of Trustees of the city by any one desiring to buy. Rapid inroads were thus made, and the portion of the city lands convenient to San Diego Bay soon became private property. The city comprises the original Mexican pueblo lands, amounting to 32,000 acres. This area skirts the land-locked bay which affords the best harbor in California, and extends for twenty miles northward along the coast, taking in the famed caves of La Jolla and the only station of Torrey Pines known to scientists. The park tract is in the city proper, readily accessible, and in its heretofore natural and unimproved condition has been appreciated and enjoyed by a large proportion of citizens and highly praised by visitors from other parts of the world.

The topography of the park comprises mesas, canyons and canyadas, or table-lands, hill-tops approached from their crests, and depressions and ravines in these hillsides, besides the valleys or bottom-lands of the canyons. Altogether, the contour of the park lands is unique, as are many of the landscape features involved in the making of the park. In Eastern cities the first consideration in park-making is to throw up an artificial hillside around the boundaries of the park, and shut out, by means of tree and shrub plantations, all outside view. There the object to be attained is to escape from outlying conditions of congested population, noisy traffic and other phases of urban life, and to enter at once upon a bit of beautiful landscape which shall afford something of the peace and quiet, the rest and refreshment of the country itself.

Here in San Diego a different condition exists. The large, nearly square park tract is on high ground, the uncrowded city of 20,000 inhabitants settled comfortably nearby. The park territory, with all the effects of great level stretches, magnificent hillsides such as no landscape artist has ever yet set down on any city plan as his design or as the achievement of Nature, with an interesting collection of native plants which has won praise from visiting scientists and gives unfailing pleasure to those who can follow the plants in their yearly life histories,—these phases of the park as it comes from its undisturbed and undespoiled world-life into the care and keeping of man are a part of the splendid natural foundation which it is now proposed to improve by means of the best pro-

fessional and civic knowledge, skill and reverent treatment.

Mr. Parsons was here in December for his first studies of the grounds preparatory to making the plan. Of the practical treatment of the surface Mr. Parsons said there is less artificial work to be done here than in any park he has ever known. The only section needing much grading is at one corner where man has disturbed the natural contour. If this had been unmolested there would be almost no leveling needed. The rugged, picturesque sides of the canyons, with their varied and manifold curvings, depressions and exposures, have a grandeur and impressiveness beyond that of any work of art, while the broad and far-reaching tablelands are specially esteemed for their interesting flora and the sweeping view of the outlying country they afford.

The mid-winter carpeting of the soil is delightful. Fresh green moss is now supplanting the dry, silvery sheets of last year's growth, which have persisted throughout the year, the varied tints of silver and green intermingling with charming effect. The beautiful tracery of alfilaria, *Erodium*, *cicutarium*, covers acres of the park. In shaded nooks on the sides of the canyons and in the valleys ferns and other moisture-loving plants nestle and thrive. Among the smaller flowers which now give color to patches of the surface are dainty white forget-me-nots, delicate stretches of pepper-grass with richly colored foliage that lends a new tone to the landscape, and the smallest and most beautiful of all, known by its Mexican name *Golonaria*; hundreds of tiny white blossoms form a delicate piece of lace-work close to the soil. This delightful little plant is *Euphorbia albomarginata*, a near relative of the flaming *Poinsettia* of our gardens now in bloom out of doors, single flower heads and encompassing bracts of the latter measuring fifteen to eighteen inches across.

Among many other native plants now in flower are *Rhus integrifolia*, whose dense clusters of tight little buds have held out their promise of opening for two months past. *Chilicothe*, *Megarrhiza macrocarpa*, stretches out at great length in vine habit, the sterile plants bearing sparsely white flowered racemes, and the fertile plants showing single blossoms in the axils, and, so early in the season, the immense cucumber-like spined fruits. *Dodecatheon Clevelandii* or shooting star grows thickly on the mesas and hillsides in places, the reversed petals being of the pink and white varieties. The yellow-flowered wild caper, *Isomeris arborea*, and the pink-purple Four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Californica*, are all abundant. The only trees on the park tract are perhaps five hundred Peppers, *Eucalypts*, *Cypresses*, *Pines*, *Palms* and *Grevilleas*.

The flora adapted to San Diego was carefully studied by Mr. Parsons during his visit with Miss Kate O. Sessions, a graduate of the University of California and for the past twelve years carrying on a successful nursery and cut-flower business in San Diego; Miss Sessions knows the cultivated plants of this region intimately, and understands their cultural requirements thoroughly. Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Brandegee, botanists of high standing in Europe and in this country, are also citizens of San Diego, and actively interested in advancing the interests of the park. Mr. Brandegee has collected extensively in adjoining states and in northern Mexico, and is an authority on native plants generally, Mrs. Brandegee, in addition, knowing cacti better than any one else on this coast. Both Miss Sessions and Mr. Brandegee are members of the Park Improvement Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, consisting of eight members. This committee, with the consent of the members of the Board of Public Works, who are the legal custodians of the park, have in hand the improvements now being begun. A citizens' movement has resulted in a fund of \$11,000 to be applied to first improvements. Besides this sum, which is likely to grow to \$15,000, the cost of the landscape architect's plan for the entire park and all incidental expenses involved in getting the work under way are the personal donation of one citizen, chairman of the Park Plans Committee, Mr. George W. Marston, whose interest and practical help are given to every department and institution affecting the welfare of the city. The public spirit and intelligent appreciation and regard for the park and the sense of its value to the community by the people generally promises well for its wise conduct and sound development.

The natural contour of the ground and the splendid opportunity for a collection of choice and rare semi-

tropical plants grown out of doors the year round in rampant luxuriance would be enough to distinguish the park and give it strong individual charm and value. But, in addition, the mesas provide a viewpoint for an unrivalled panorama of land and sea. On any day the eye can sweep a hundred miles in all directions, and the horizon line encircles thousands of square miles. Two great promontories, Point of Rocks in Mexico and near-by Point Loma, reach many miles out into the Pacific, like giant fingers pointing to the gigantic precipitous Coronado Islands, far out at sea. San Diego Bay with its shipping, Coronado beach and its largest seaside hotel in the world; Twin Peaks, Table Mountain and many other crests and ranges in Mexico, with successive mountain chains to east and north, from twenty to eighty miles distant, some snow-covered at this season, and miles of open country, all form not so much an offscap to the park itself, nor even a grandly beautiful frame to the actual picture; but this international area with its lavish natural beauty seems an integral part of the park, as indeed it really is. No more extended, varied, beautiful and completely satisfying and inspiring view exists anywhere in the world.

The proposed general lines of treatment and development, the plants to be introduced into the park, the uses it is purposed to serve in the field of science, the definite features for improvement already decided upon, cannot be entered into in this general sketch. It must suffice now to say that no important city park was ever begun with larger promise of sound development and true ornamentation, and the prophecy that San Diego will have one of the greatest parks of modern times carries with it the certainty of early realization.

M. B. COULSTON,
Secretary Park Improvement Committee.

Improvement of School Grounds.

The editor* of a well known magazine recently asked five hundred business men all over the country whether, in their opinion, there is any financial value in attractive surroundings to a business plant. Ninety-five per cent of those replying declare that the product of a factory or business concern is much more valuable when the factory or office is clean, attractive, and beautiful, and when the employees can come in daily contact with orderly surroundings, and see floral beauties on the grounds. Furthermore, they declare that such well-ordered business concerns are a decided commercial benefit to the community.

A question of equal significance might be asked of educators, preachers, and parents, whether, in their opinion, there is any moral, intellectual, and spiritual

value in attractive school surroundings, whether the children are happier and their work more efficient by daily contact with beautiful school grounds; whether the cultivated taste and appreciation of the beautiful would not find expression in improvement of home conditions, thus making the school a radiating center for civic improvement.

The great interest in public beauty which is manifest all over the country is largely due to the efforts of the American Park and Out-Door Art Association and the American League for Civic Improvement. They have done much public service by a process of organization and education, and there is no better place to begin than in the public schools. The most effective means of reaching the parents is through the children.

The branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the Amer-

*Mr. Louis E. VanNorman, Editor of *Home and Flowers*, Nov., 1902.

ican Park and Out-Door Art Association, recently organized in Boston, has undertaken the improvement of two schools, in order to demonstrate what may be accomplished. One building is situated in the city, with no yard. It is necessary to resort to window boxes and vine planting. The children living in tenement houses and crowded districts will be taught to love "green things growing," and shown how they can have their own window gardens. The other school is in the suburbs. It registers twenty-eight hundred children, and has a yard containing ten thousand

ing spots for the citizens during the long summer vacations and warm summer evenings, thus forming a stronger bond of sympathy and interest between the school and parents.

The greatest need and greatest opportunity is in village and rural districts. And alas! too often there is only bleakness and barrenness. The school directors seem to have set apart the poorest ground in the district for the school yard. Will nothing grow? There are no flowers, and only some weak grass and a few starved trees. By a little effort these unattract-



NOS. 1 AND 2 ARE COUNTRY SCHOOLS IN NEW ENGLAND. NOS. 3 AND 4 ARE SCHOOL GROUNDS IN CLEVELAND, O.

square feet. The problem is to use it to the best advantage.

Similar work is being undertaken by civic clubs, women's clubs in the cities, and by improvement associations in towns and villages. The time has come for action. The movement is on. In large cities property is considered too valuable to be utilized for school grounds and gardens, but as soon as citizens and municipal authorities are aroused to an appreciation of the importance of this movement better conditions will prevail. Some of the landscape architects are interested, and some excellent results have been accomplished. As was suggested in a recent number of *Park and Cemetery*, the school yards might be the breath-

ing surroundings could be made pleasant and beautiful. Children should be led to study nature's method, and to examine her manner of planting flowers beside the road, grouping trees and shrubs along the fences, in the woods, and upon the banks of the streams. The wind, the birds and squirrels,—nature's agents, have no regularity in their seed planting. The arrangement is irregular massing of her trees, shrubs and flowers, and their struggle for existence produces pleasing variety and effective results all the year round.

Some of the trees, plants and vines found in field and wood can be easily arranged to form attractive groups. Trees can easily be obtained, and the most

desirable are elm, ash, beech, birch, maple, poplar, pines and spruces; and these shrubs are surely common enough,—sumac, elder, dogwood, barberry, witch hazel, laurel, rhododendron, the ferns, golden rod, aster, daisy, milkweed, sunflower, and the attractive bittersweet, clematis, wild cucumber, and Virginia creeper. Pictures of good landscape gardening will suggest what can be accomplished in a school yard.

Two women in a New England town became interested in improvement of school grounds. They called at the High School, and invited all the students who were willing to assist in beautifying their school grounds to attend an illustrated lecture on Landscape and School Gardening, to be given at a private house for their benefit. Each student was requested to bring a plan of the school ground. The women were delighted to have every member of the school respond. After the pictures were shown the students took their plans, and suggestions were made as to the best arrangements for planting trees and shrubs. The next morning the school was organized and committees appointed for specific parts of the work,—a general committee, one to secure the trees, another the shrubs, and another the vines, etc. Native trees and shrubs were generally used, as they were easily accessible in the woods nearby. The work was well started, and the students were deeply interested.

In a village an attempt was made to improve the rather dreary school grounds. Committees were appointed from the Village Improvement Association to visit the schools and endeavor to enlist the support and co-operation of the teachers and pupils. The children responded and worked well, but the results showed they were not educated up to an appreciation of the eternal fitness of things. As is generally the case, familiarity bred contempt, and instead of being alive to their opportunities, and taking advantage of the material near at hand, they destroyed or disregarded the "wild things," and planted seeds that came in paper packages.

One school was surrounded by a field of the most fascinating moss grown and lichen covered glacial boulders. The teacher said she could not do much, as her place was "full of rocks." In nearby meadows were masses of *berberis vulgaris*, several varieties of *cornus*, wild roses, black alder, and the fences were covered with bittersweet, Virginia creeper, and wild clematis which could have been transplanted, producing artistic results. Instead, the children laboriously

carried some of the smaller boulders, put them into a pile, covered them with earth, and planted *nasturtiums*, *marigolds*, and *balsams*. The effort deserves credit, but the results might have been better and more permanent.

Another school was visited. The teacher was most enthusiastic and anxious to improve her school grounds,—a most attractive spot, surrounded by the beautiful, undulating hills so characteristic of glacial New England. She said she was ready to begin, but would like to have a man to help dig the roots out of the yard. The back yard had been "burned over" to destroy the weeds,—sweet fern, sumach, asters, and golden-rod. She had cut down a clump of white birches. Oh, the mangled trunks of the once graceful trees! She did not appreciate her blessings. In one corner a "rockery" had been, and a few weak *nasturtium* cotyledons were struggling to the light.

The school was revisited in the autumn. The roadside for several miles approaching it formed a succession of brilliant pictures. The gorgeous colors of the sumach with the deep red velvety fruit, the ringing tones of the golden-rod, the more subdued notes of the asters, the vine-covered stone fences, were glorified by the autumn haze. A bend in the road suddenly brought the school yard into view. The contrast! Once it had been part of a harmonious whole, but it had been "tidied up" in the spring ready to be improved, and all that remained were a few limp *nasturtium* vines.

Another teacher had taught the same school for twenty-two years, and very little had been done to improve the school surroundings. Within two weeks after the school had been visited, under the direction of the teacher, nineteen trees were transplanted, a fern garden made, shrubs and wild flowers planted, and a screen made. The children were industrious, and are making plans for next year's work. The school took the prize for the best work, given by one of the most beautifully illustrated papers in the country, showing examples of good gardening. Success in this work can only be secured by a process of education.

Conditions similar to those described exist the length and breadth of the land.

To think, to talk, or to write will not suffice. Who is to put the spade into the ground?

LOUISE KLEIN MILLER.

Lowthorpe, Groton, Mass.

"A love of Flowers is the natural foundation on which to build all gardens, whether formal or informal."—Rose Standish Nichols.

Regarding Landscape Design.

(Paper read by J. Wesson Phelps before the Hartford Florists' Club.)

There is a common notion that Landscape Architecture is the development of beauty out of doors. It is that; but it has so much to do with other things that to call it only a study of beauty would not be comprehensive. And then, Beauty is such a flighty spirit! One time you see it and then you don't. You may stand directly viewing the same picture—for example, a flower—and once it will seem blank and the second time it will be the same flower, but it will look alive. So there is need to search out a better foundation for a guide to Landscape Criticism. Such foundation may lead to many discussions of beauty; nevertheless Architecture and Landscape Architecture have purposes of their own and require for their development certain manly considerations which, though they include, they yet master the more flighty and delicate thoughts of pretty things and their lovers.

In current literature it is becoming popular to write concerning nature, and there is general advice to go into the woods and fields and to learn the birds, the trees, the grasses and the flowers; to distinguish the songs of the birds, and to feel the tunes of the trees which allow so many variations to the playing winds. Yes, the beauties of nature are various, and each beauty is likely to be written up sooner or later; but what I wish is to point out the real relation between nature and man. I am discussing nature as man brings it to himself.

How often is it spoken of—what man may learn from nature! And yet how often in these discourses do we fail to remind ourselves that man is a part of nature—that even outdoor nature includes man! The relation is simple, very delicate and minutely complex. Man is subject to nature's laws; yet nature is susceptible to the wishes of man. To study thoroughly nature and its phases we must also study man and his development. He who thinks of the beautiful woods or the roughness of the mountain peaks and the vastness of the sea and does not, at the same time, dream of man's needs and development ignores one of God's noblest creations and forgets the tender relationship between nature and man.

Fundamental facts are simple, often self-evident, and sometimes seemingly too axiomatic even to mention. Such is the case with one of the fundamental principles in the theory of Landscape Architecture. It seems absurd to reiterate that man is a part of nature, yet this is that sort of a fact which is always understood and still very, very often absurdly denied. The axiom must ever be kept in mind.

In order to use the axiom in Landscape Design let us consider, by way of analogy, that every species of the animal kingdom has some effect upon the land-

scape. The squirrels in gathering nuts, building nests, and in coming from their homes into the free air, make use of natural conditions and appear to delight in nature. In his work and in his play, the squirrel judges everything by its effect upon himself, and he in turn produces some effect upon his surroundings. Compare with this the way in which man seems to dally with nature and sometimes to assert that what he does is as though he had nothing to do with it. I refer to a certain abuse of the so-called naturalistic gardening. The true type of naturalistic gardening is one of the greatest and most delicately balanced styles of gardening and one much used in the United States, yet because of its delicate balance it might easily collapse through inconsistency, were the name followed haphazard. Here, moreover, is the place to supply our ever so simple axiom, that "man is a part of nature, and that whatever man does concerns himself." Whenever a naturalistic garden denies this it is false.

I have often asked myself, and occasionally have been asked, what to do with a supposed piece of land. Given a plot of ground, what can be done with it? The Yankee method of reply is useful. "Why do you want to do anything with it?" "Oh, nothing," the questioner answers, "I was thinking of an hypothetical case." One may then reply, "If there is no cause for doing anything; if, on account of location or other cause, the land is not capable of giving satisfaction to mankind sufficient to furnish a cause; if the land is good enough as it is, then better do nothing with it." That is, if your work is in no way worthy of the expense, save your money. A noble work of man, either directly or indirectly, affects mankind.

The positive use of this axiom is that it first asks for the purpose and then demands that that shall dominate everything. It also asserts that the purpose shall not deny the handiwork of man. Nature may be imitated as closely as the purpose of the plan will permit, but certain things are impossible. Man cannot build an actual wild garden, that is, a garden which grew independent of man and has always been left to itself. Man may, however, build an imaginary wild garden, but this must always serve the purpose of an imaginary or suggestive garden, and in it there might be a possibility of planting some cultivated plants or of placing a hut. The finished product must serve the purpose of man.

It is often said in a certain college, where the English language is taught with special earnestness, that the sole test of any composition,—either written or spoken,—is its effectiveness for the purpose at hand. The same applies elsewhere, and it is equally true in

Landscape Design. The sole test of Landscape Design is its effectiveness for the purpose at hand. This is a basic principle, the masonry foundation upon which we may build. It remains to consider the comprehensiveness of the purpose and then the adaptability of the various schemes which may be suggested.

Two general objects are worthy of striving for in Landscape Design. *The one is to present nature to man; the other is to present man to nature.*

If there is a portion of land for Landscape development, and if the Beauty that is in the land is sufficient, then the problem is to furnish guides so that every one may behold. If, moreover, these guides are inanimate and necessary devices, such as paths, drives, gateways, arches, and so forth, so that a man might have a guide and still be alone but for the spirit of nature which is set burning around him, then the design is likely to be good. But if in some way the beauty of nature is not made available to man's understanding then the design is certainly bad. In this connection it is to be remembered that man's moods are various, and a good design must appeal to a man who wishes to visit the landscape, even though the man is not always in the same mood; or else the design must be strong enough to bring the visitor to its own mood.

To present man to nature, that is not so easy. To do this it must be possible to keep man out of the house more of the time than is usual in the Northern United States. Man may view nature from his residence and several pictures may be obtainable from the various windows, but this is not enough; this and nothing else would lead to a sort of picture gardening and would be far inferior to the real thing. Gardens must be used to be appreciated and the problem is, get man out of doors as much as possible and keep him comfortable and happy while he is there; thus we bring man into nature or, as I have said, *introduce man to nature.*

Much can probably be accomplished by building neat and comfortable open air houses or shelters; and these, whether simple or elaborate, must be of a fine character of architecture so as to command respect increasing with acquaintance. Many people appreciate good architecture sooner than they do natural beauties, and the occasional introduction of the former, where a fitting place is offered and the building seems to be useful and necessary, may cause many to consider more kindly the softer beauties of nature. Herein is a difficult problem,—how to introduce man to nature. Often it seems to be done something like this. Mr. Nature, allow me to introduce to you Mr. Man. Please be kind enough to show him through your home. He has a fair amount of curiosity and is reasonably active, so that you may keep him moving about as much as you like. If you should see that he

is becoming tired, perhaps you will show him a place to rest; anything will do for a seat,—a log of wood or any other old thing that you don't need.

Mr. Man makes the rounds of the place and thinks it all may be very pretty to one who gets used to it, and there is very good exercise in the journey; but, to be honest, he is mighty glad to get back home into his own house. There he finds things just to his fancy, where he can be at rest and enjoy real comfort. That table at his side! It just suits his purpose, it is handsomely carved, and he does not see how it can be improved to assist his purpose! On the wall to the left hangs a fine portrait of his grandfather, painted by the noted Mr. ———. After all, the most interesting thing in the world is human kind.

Every care is taken in the building of a house to have the finest. To live in some of our really fine homes, surrounded by things comfortable, convenient and beautiful, by companions happy and congenial and discreet, to live in such a place is in itself an education. Ah, I muse as I behold, is all this denied to outdoor life?

There are many days in all seasons of the year when it is beautiful to be out of doors, if one can really be made comfortable, and not be obliged to be on the move in order to enjoy the natural surroundings. If one could be protected from the winds on certain days and from the storm on others,—and have no fear of becoming wet or uncomfortable,—and if at the same time the devices which protect him should be of a worthy kind and the best of that kind, then it would be possible to receive the same delightful feeling out of doors as in a well-built house; but as long as it is supposed that in landscape work any old thing will do, if it is natural, we must expect people to prefer the house for the greater part of the time. Make things comfortable for man and he will probably spend more time in the open air. Thus we would introduce man to nature and make real gardening more attractive than picture gardening.

A garden is a mood, it is the mood of some man, and as many variations are possible as there are possible moods in music. In fact, music offers a very good comparison. First, we have the note, then the scale, then the tune and then the symphony. In making a garden, someone makes a hit—strikes a note “do”—several copy the hit, and at times a whole section seems to be striking “do.” Yet tunes and even symphonies in garden design are possible. However, gardens are more individual than tunes, and the purpose of the Landscape specialist is not so much to play a first-class tune as to make the garden the peculiar property of the person for whom it is designed. The whims and moods of the owner are often in fact, and moreover in theory they should usually be a controlling feature in any good design.

Wade Memorial Chapel, Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.

On the edge of a small lake at the intersection of circling roads in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, rises the Wade Memorial Chapel. Visitors on their way to the shrine of Garfield on the hilltop see at the turn of an avenue a large and beautiful temple perfect in its proportions and exquisite in detail, which recalls those white walls outlined against the blue skies of Greece.

The building is the receiving vault and chapel for Lake View Cemetery, and it was built by Mr. J. H. Wade, of Cleveland, as a memorial to his grandfather of the same name. Performing these two services, Mr. Wade went farther: He raised a temple to art the like of which few communities have to show. From the beginning no pains were spared to get the best results; from foundation to roofstone, everything was the best that repeated trial and experiment could suggest. No modern building was ever constructed with more care. Special visits were made to all the quarry centers, where many kinds of building material, after the most careful consideration of their char-



REAR VIEW OF WADE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, LAKE VIEW CEMETERY, CLEVELAND, O.



FRONT VIEW, WADE MEMORIAL CHAPEL. LAKE VIEW CEMETERY, CLEVELAND, O.

acter and the requirements of the structure were accepted or rejected.

The problem was to furnish a receiving vault and chapel for the use of the cemetery and the two were separated by placing the space for the catacombs on a lower level with an entrance at the rear of the structure. The chapel is all that can be seen from three sides and consists of a portico and one large room, the floor of which is divided into a large and small space by a railing. In the larger space are seats and in the center of the smaller one the coffin slowly rises on an elevator from the vault below and rests upon a marble dais while the services are held. A drive leads to the great front door of the chapel and another descending the hill reaches the front door of the vault. All the appointments are perfect.

From the artistic point of view the structure assumes a new interest. Everything is to be commended. A reference to the photographs will show the proportion and style of the chapel. The material is a light, fine grained Barre granite and all the delicate characteristic details of the Greek Ionic order are faithfully

carried out in molding, capital and column. Over the large door opening is probably as fine a piece of carving as has yet been done in granite. A massive bronze door opens into a rectangular room lined with marble. The walls are ornamented with extraordinarily large friezes of glass mosaic representing the voyage of life, encircling the room and meeting at the great window in the end, overlooking the lake, as shown in our first illustration.

This window is one of the most wonderful specimens of the glass painter's art in the world. Of great size and surpassing beauty of color, no words can convey an idea of its overpowering impression on the mind. The subject is the "River of Life."

Much delicate exquisite work in marble inlaying can be seen in the marble and wainscoting.

Hubbell & Benes, of Cleveland, were the architects. Tiffany & Co., of New York, did the interior decorations, Norcross Bros., the marble work, and Barclay Bros., of Barre, and Joseph Carabelli, of Cleveland, the cutting and placing of the granite.

ORA COLTMAN.



INTERIOR OF WADE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, LAKE VIEW CEMETERY, CLEVELAND, O.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

The hardy hydrangea is generally understood as being the *H. paniculata grandiflora*, though there are many other hardy species. But this one is a sort everyone wants, and almost every one has, just as for tub culture in the North the *H. Hortensea* is so often grown. On every large place this hardy one *H. paniculata grandiflora* is to be met with; and the illustration is not given expecting to present something new, but to show what a fine bush it makes when well managed, and how nicely it fits certain positions, such as the one in which this plant is placed. It is evidently well situated, as the surroundings proclaim. This specimen is a good one, as its vigorous shoots and large flowers show. It is an example of good pruning. Very often bushes of it are let go unpruned. This results in a great lot of small flowers, which present a very unsatisfactory appearance. This one has been skilfully pruned. Some time before coming into leaf it was cut back to within a few inches of the old wood; that is, an inch or two of the last season's growth was left to every shoot. This is what gives the large flowers. There is such a thing as too close pruning. Should an old bush be cut back severely, leaving but few shoots of any kind, the flowers produced are so large and heavy that they drag the shoots over almost to the ground. As already stated, the specimen illustrated well shows good pruning and good placing.

Anyone possessing two bushes of the hydrangea, and desirous that one should flower later than the

other, can have success by pinching off the top of the shoots of one plant when about half grown. Side shoots are formed which bloom later, but have smaller



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

flower heads. Florists sometimes adopt this plan to give them flowers late, as they find the blossoms of much use to them in their business.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Notes on Tree Planting.

Mr. J. Woodward Manning struck a keynote when he said in one of his lectures on improvement work that "the planting, nourishment, preservation, symmetry and, on occasion, the destruction, of trees is an important part of town improvement."

The Improvement Society of Stonington, Conn., last year, through its Tree Committee, reported the planting of eighty trees, some at the expense of the society and others at the expense of residents. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company also set out ten trees at its own expense at a point where the society had solicited permission to plant trees; and two residents are reported to have set a large number without solicitation from the committee.

This reminds one to say that planting trees along country roads, while highly desirable in itself, should be done with regard to the principles of landscape gardening if the results are to be satisfactory. The current number of *Country Life in America* contains a severe and no doubt merited criticism of the celebrated Magnolia Avenue, Riverside, Cal. The writer says that driving through it is "about as cheerful as

driving through a tunnel. I wished to see the landscape, the river and the flat bottom-land, with the hills beyond; but it was all cut off. The ornamentation of the wayside should be the work of an artist." He goes on to suggest that rows of trees placed at regular intervals are suitable where they will not shut off good scenery; that groups should be used at some points, some of them extending over on to adjoining property; that some of these plantations should contain a variety of species, and that others should be all of one kind, giving the effect of a natural thicket or colony—as one invariably sees the beautiful wild crabs growing; and that open spaces at commanding points should give glimpses or wide views of the landscape. He adds that rolling country offers the best opportunities for effective grouping and for distant views.

This stricture of one of the most famous avenues in the country should cause us to readjust our thinking cap when it comes to planting trees, even if they are for the purpose of shading a drive. In fact, there is no better place to be sure you're right before going ahead than in the matter of tree planting.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

TREES AND TREE PLANTING.

The desirability of planting trees should never be overlooked by improvement workers; it is work of the highest importance, more essential than any other branch of planting, and monumental in character.

Many organizations have made it their chief labor and no one can gainsay its advantages. Planting

plant trees. Take time to consider well *where* to plant; make no greater haste in determining *what* to plant; and, again, make haste very slowly *when* you plant.

Selecting street shade trees is a subject for mature, intelligent and trained minds. There are trees that are good for the purpose and for all varieties of soil, climate and situation, but wisdom and knowledge are essential in their choice. Trees of the right shape, size and manner of growth; the proper distance apart to place various species; trees suited to clay, sand, loam, lime, etc.; trees for high and dry locations; trees for low and damp situations; trees that will not tempt



SOME GOOD TREES ABOUT LIBRARY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.
Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), American elms (*Ulmus Americana*), soft maple (*Acer dasycarpum*) and others.

trees is truly planting for posterity, and blessed will be the memories of those who plant by those who inherit. But just because they should serve as an inheritance trees must be chosen wisely and well, be properly treated from the outset, and have necessary care after they are set. Planting trees is emphatically one of the things that is worth doing well, if it is done at all. If it is not literally planting for eternity,—and I am not sure that it isn't,—it is at any rate planting for a good large slice of time, or it *may* be if taste and judgment are exercised.

So don't jump to conclusions when you elect to

the boys beyond their inability to resist temptation; these are among the points to be duly taken into account, but they by no means exhaust the list of important considerations. Expert advice is the real necessity and the surest means to success.

* * *

The Department of Agriculture sowed 16 bushels of catalpa seed in 1901, the seedlings of which are being distributed in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas, where it is found to flourish and where it is expected to furnish supplies of ties for Western railroads. Many railway companies

are growing their own plantations of catalpas for this purpose, and it is not limited to the arid regions, for there are several species, and they thrive under various conditions. The Eucalyptus is also one of the com-

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, A. P. AND O. A. A.

The semi-annual meeting of this organization was held on Feb. 2, at the home of the President, Mrs. Herman J. Hall. The attendance was large and much interest was taken in reports from ten branches, two of which, those of Wisconsin and Illinois, were given by representatives, the others being read by the Secretary of the Auxiliary, Miss Jessie S. Gardner. Members from five different states were present. The Milwaukee Branch was represented by Mrs. Pierpont Edwards Dutcher, whose report detailed the work of the Branch in the way of improving the grounds of a number of the public schools of the city, including those of the three High Schools; improvement of home grounds in the Russian district; a garden for poor children which was established through the aid of a wealthy brewer, who allowed the organization the free use of a large lot inclosed by a high fence,



ROW OF CATALPA BIGNONIODES, BOND AVE., CHICAGO.

This and *C. speciosa* grow rapidly, furnish excellent shade and are highly attractive when in flower—especially to small boys.

ing trees for the countries of scant rainfall. It makes splendid tie material, excellent fuel, and serves other purposes. Certain varieties of the Eucalyptus are admirably suited to conditions in our Southern states also, and it is asserted that the cultivation of this species will solve the fuel problem.

So plant trees! The following poem, which was written for an Arbor day celebration in 1890 by Henry Abbey of Kingston, N. Y., and is sometimes erroneously attributed to the late J. Sterling Morton, should induce a fuller realization of the value of such work and a greater enthusiasm in prosecuting it:

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the ship which will cross the sea;
We plant the mast to carry the sails;
We plant the plank to withstand the gales,
The keel, the keelson, the beam, the knee;
We plant the ship when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the houses for you and me;
We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors;
We plant the studding, the lath, the doors,
The beams, the siding, all parts that be;
We plant the house when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
A thousand things that we daily see;
We plant the spire that out-towers the crag;
We plant the staff for our country's flag;
We plant the shade from the hot sun free—
We plant all these when we plant the tree.

and who had water put in for the use of the young gardeners. This work was recently described in "Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening"



NORWAY MAPLE, TOWER GROVE PARK, ST. LOUIS.

One of the very best shade trees.

in an article by Mrs. Herman J. Hall. This garden experiment proved so good that it is to be repeated the coming season, and it is confidently expected with even better results,—although the occupation of such

children in the peaceful work of making things grow, with the information that must necessarily be absorbed during the process, would of itself be result enough. It is excellent work and cannot be too highly praised. We trust that other branches may follow the example of the Milwaukee ladies, who seem to be nothing if not energetic, thorough and practical.

Mrs. Eben Byron Smith, President of the Chicago Branch, told of the work done on the grounds of five of the public schools of the city, and of the proposed work to be done on two, and perhaps three, more the coming spring; of efforts past and prospective in the way of inducing factory owners to beautify their grounds, and of railway officials to improve their rights of way inside the city limits; and closed by mentioning the fact that steps are under way to secure control of an unimproved stretch of ground that was given to the city for a park, but is not under the care of any one of the Park Boards. If the Council will permit, the Branch proposes to lay out and develop this ground with the money that has accumulated in the city treasury for the purpose.

The report of Miss Margrethe Koefoed Christensen, Louisville, Ky., Chairman of the Press and Extension Committee, was also read. It showed that State Chairmen had been appointed for Ohio, Ken-

tucky, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Oregon, Texas, Wisconsin, New York and Massachusetts, most of whom reported progress in their respective states in the undertakings of the Auxiliary, and through whose efforts, it is hoped and believed, some new branches will soon be formed. At any rate additional publicity is given to the subject of Civic Improvement and to the various phases of Outdoor Art. Good missionary work is thus being done, if nothing more.

An illustrated talk was given at the close of the business meeting by Dr. Millspaugh, Curator of Botany, Field Columbian Museum, the subject being "How Plants Travel." The learned Doctor was listened to with the deepest interest as he made clear the selected modes of travel of the four divisions of these small "globe trotters,"—(1) propulsion, (2) flying, (3) floating, and (4) clinging. Of these the audience approved all but the last,—and felt an additional respect even for *its* members, although expressing no desire for such traveling companions.

The meeting closed with refreshments and a social hour, which furnished an opportunity for members to become acquainted, and proved an additional demonstration of Mrs. Hall's ability as a leader and graciousness as a hostess. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

Two Patented Tree-Moving Devices.

Two simple and effective patented devices for moving large trees are illustrated here. The first one,



POWERFUL MACHINE FOR MOVING LARGE TREES.

patented by an Iowa inventor, is shown handling a tree one foot in diameter and 30 feet long, but it has easily transplanted trees as large as 20 inches in diam-

eter. It is described as follows by the *Scientific American*, from which our illustration is obtained: The frame of the machine is V-shaped, the rear wheels supporting the outer ends of the frame, while the apex rests on the front truck. Thus it is possible to back the machine up to the tree so that the two arms of the frame will straddle the trunk. When the machine has been backed sufficiently to bring the hoisting drum into contact with the trunk the front truck is swung around at right angles to the rear wheels so as to give a firm anchorage for the machine when the hoisting mechanism is separated. The horses are now detached from the machine and are hitched to the hoisting gear. A connecting rod is fastened across the rear extremities of the V-shaped frame, and serves the double purpose of increasing the rigidity of the machine and of supporting the trunk when the tree is drawn out of the ground. A padded roller on this connection serves to prevent injury to the trunk. A bar-chain is now placed around

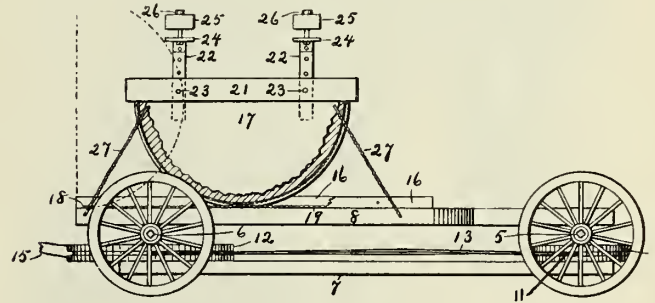
the roots of the tree, which have been previously cut loose from the surrounding earth. This chain is attached to the lifting-drum and the tree is slowly drawn up until the roots clear the ground. At the same time the trunk gradually sinks back until it is supported by the padded roller. The tree is locked in this position by a ratchet wheel and is now ready for transportation.

The frame of this tree-lifter is very strongly constructed of Washington fir, white oak and hickory with very heavy iron bracings. It has a direct lifting capacity of over 50,000 pounds, and it will, therefore, prove serviceable for moving heavy objects of all descriptions.

The other device was patented by Albert F. Street, Rockville, Conn., and is described as follows in the specifications of the patent office: The axles 5 and 6 are connected by any proper reach as 7, and the platform 8 secured on them. Underneath the respective axles are arranged the cross-wheels 11, 12, the wheel 12 being free from the reach 7 and the axle 6.

Upon the platform 8 are formed cradle-guides 16, and fitted into these is a hingeless and rolling cradle 17 of a semi-circular form in the side view shown. This cradle is grooved at each side on its circular portion for the reception of the chains 18 and 19 that govern its position on the wagon. The platform may be cut away at its wider end to make room for the roots. The upper end of the chains 19 is secured to that end

of the cradle that is nearest the wider end of the platform, and then after following the curve of the cradle downwardly to the platform the chains extend along on the top of the platform toward the narrow end, where the end of the chain is secured. This construction permits the cradle to rock or roll into any desired incline or to stand with its straight portion in a vertical position, as indicated by the broken lines, and at the same time the chains secure it against moving out of place longitudinally of the platform. The chains 18 are reversely secured in the same manner.



TREE-MOVING MACHINE.

In operating the apparatus, when the earth has been sufficiently removed from around the roots of the tree, the wider end of the wagon is presented to the standing tree, the chains or cables 27 unfastened, and the cradle rolled so as to bring its straight side vertical.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—LXXXVI.

(Coniferales, Continued.)

Picea, the "Spruce firs," have about 17 species and a vast number of varieties, natives of the temperate and Arctic regions of the Northern hemisphere, often ascending to great elevations on the mountains. The word *Picea* (Link.) seems to be a very ancient one, and is said to have been used by Pliny to designate the common spruce which he described as "*tonsili facilitate*," because it submitted so well to shearing. Nevertheless botanists, from Linnæus down to Don, Loudon and Hemsley, have made the most unspeakable hash of *Picea* and *Abies*, and their successors delight to make quote of it! Modern systematists are beginning to characterize the *Piceas* as having from seven to nine cotyledones, solitary, four-sided—pointed leaves scattered around the shoots in the *Eupicea* section, and flattish leaves having white stripes on the upper surface in the *Omorika* section. The female flowers and cones are solitary, and the latter when mature are mostly *pendulous*. It is rarely that purchasers can find cones in nursery grounds however, so catalogues can and do perpetuate the old confusion. By far the most common spruce is *P. excelsa*, which runs into endless varieties. The Kew catalogues give

about thirty, but this by no means exhausts them. They are pyramidal and pendulous, attenuated and compact, diffuse, lax, inverted, strict, gigantic, monstrous and pygmy. Besides there are of course aureas, glaucas and argenteas, with whole cohorts of commemorative varieties, some well worth knowing and planting. There is a variety called "*elata*" (I don't know why), said to have originated at Flushing, which I fail to find in European catalogues. It has curious winged branches when young, but when older and vigorous on deep soils the foot long branchlets are drooping in the manner of the funeral Cypress, and very elegant. The common spruces on good soils are rapid growers up to 80 feet or so, but on poor, sandy land they soon lose their beauty and are short-lived. They shear well, make close admirable conical hedges over a wide territory, and are splendid for woods and shelter belts. The dwarf varieties, such as *Gregoryana*, *mucronata*, *pygmæa*, *stricta* and *clanbrassiliana*, are useful for small places, rock-works and massing. Hideous jumbles are often made of massed beds, however, especially when they stand a few years without attention. *P. nigra* is a native spruce from which the

Canadian-French prepare a spruce beer. It is very variable, growing to 70 feet high in cold bleak hill regions, such as the Adirondacks, where glaucous forms are not uncommon. On the high peaks it be-



Courtesy Mr. Samuel Moon.

PICEA EXCELSA, INVERTA.

comes dwarf and very dense in growth. *P. nigra* often becomes prematurely unlovely, especially when covered with persistent cones. *P. rubra* is a better form, much like some varieties of the common spruce, but with much smaller cones. It too becomes 70 or 80 feet tall, dwarfing to a mere shrub at the extreme north and at great elevations, where glaucous forms are common.

P. alba stretches across North America from Newfoundland and Maine to British Columbia and the Western Yukon. It often seems to prefer moist or even wet places along the borders of mountain lakes or rivers, where it sometimes attains to 150 feet high. The form from the drier Black Hills region has naturally been found to stand best on the northern prairies, but this in cultivation is rarely above 50 feet high. The glaucous varieties are handsome and distinct.

P. pungens is found in California, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado, but it is only those from seeds gathered at the most high and difficult Rocky mountain elevations that are of any use eastward. Such are apt to have a good proportion of so-called blue forms, which are often handsome indeed. The Western nurseries are famous for them, and their seedlings, which are by far the most satisfactory, may now be had

cheaply and in quantity, so that good masses can be planted on large grounds. Where expense is no object the grafted silvery forms may be grouped, and some at least will retain their color to a good age. In the grime and dust of towns, however, if they live at all, they are apt to assume a green hue in a very few years. Of select glaucous forms the Engelmanni—like Waterer's argenta, and Koster's variety—are notable. Some others have been so overpropagated by the grafting of branchlets that they form leads with great difficulty.

P. Engelmanni and its glaucous forms embrace another handsome lot of spruces which grow in immense forests. They occur mostly in the mountains, and have a wide range from about 55 degrees N. in British Columbia, south along the Cascades, east to the Rockies, and south again to elevations of 8,000 or 9,000 feet in Arizona and New Mexico; elevations, by the bye, where recent travellers in those regions say a sufficiency of rain can alone exist to sustain conifers—for the drops become *vapour* lower down, and evaporate completely 2,000 feet above the desert basins! Such holes are no places for Coniferales—unless, maybe, the Welwitschia. But how civilization should cherish the spruce and pine woods of those mountain tops and try to extend them, if only for the sake of poor wretches who have to put in much of their summer-time "lying in irrigation ditches to prevent their drying up." *P. Engelmanni* grows to 80 or 100 feet high



A GROUP OF PICEA ALBA AND P. PUNGENS.

on the central Rockies up to elevations of 10,000 or 11,000 feet, becoming smaller towards its higher and northern limits.

Besides the species mentioned there are several others hardy over wide areas of the northern and middle

states, to say nothing of several superb forms which our Pacific coast friends have a monopoly of in their highest development.

P. Alcockiana, a fine green pyramidal tree, *P. polita*,



Horticulture. PICEA PUNGENS, ARGENTEA.

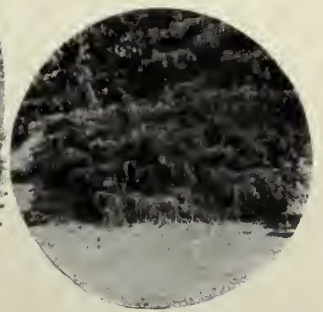
the most rigid of spruces, and the dwarf growing *P. Glehni* are from the Japanese Islands northward. Of the American spruces *P. Ajanensis*, with its often steely blue aspect, is also from Japan. *P. Omorika* itself is often slow and *P. Sitchensis* from the Northwest Pacific coast, commonly tender, but Dr. Saunders, in a revision of the Ottawa list, kindly sent me recently, leaves it standing as hardy. *P. obovata* Schrenkiana, and forms of *P. orientalis*, also seem to stand there, but the uncertain *P. Morinda* soon succumbed. It does better on the Pacific coast. There are a superb lot of these spruces for the north, but any one will lose them at times in the height of their glory. Such casualties give opportunity for rearrangement.

Tsuga, "hemlock spruces," have six species in North America, the Himalayas and Japan. They have from three to six cotyledons. The leaves are small, flat-tish, linear and somewhat silvered on the under sides, while the roundish cones are terminal, pendulous and about an inch long or longer in the lighter green. *T. Pattoniana*. *T. Canadensis* has a considerable range from Nova Scotia westward to Wisconsin, and southward through New England and the hills of New Jersey to Delaware, thence along the mountains as far

as Alabama. It is a beautiful tree at its best and grows up from 50 feet to sometimes twice that height, either in woods by itself or mixed with other kinds. It has a fondness for dry boulder covered hills, but is often found on richer soils along streams. The wood is poor, but largely used for common structural purposes. It bears the shears admirably and forms handsome hedges. There are several varieties with larger or smaller leaves, dwarf and drooping habit, and with more or less glaucous foliage. *T. Caroliniana* is an allied species from the higher elevations of the Southern Alleghenies. It has somewhat blunter leaves and larger cones, with spreading scales—not much to found a species upon—but the new botanists dearly love that sort of thing. *T. Brunoniana*, the Himalayan species, is found at elevations of from 6,500 to 10,500 feet. It is a fine tree of 100 or more feet high, rarely or never seen in the States. *T. Sieboldi* is the Japanese kind, and grows with *Pinus parviflora* at the higher elevations. *T. Pattoniana*, or *Hookeriana* as some nurseries have it, extends from British Columbia south-eastward to Northern Montana and Idaho. It has a variety called *argentea*, and several forms are thickly branched and quite distinct. They are but rarely seen, however. The stateliest of the Pacific States forms is *T. Mertensiana*. It often grows from 100 to 200 feet high, both on rocky ridges and bottom lands, forming extensive forests along the western base of the Cascades. It ranges, however, from Alaska to N. California, eastward to the Mountains of Montana and Idaho. This species is the Prince Albert's spruce of the English, and in their country it is held in some repute, having been grown



TSUGA CAROLINIANA.



TSUGA CANADENSIS PENDULA, SARGENTI.

for fencing. If it is sent east as "hemlock" it is good for nothing, but if sold as "spruce" it is capital good timber. In Perthshire, Scotland, there are trees from 65 to 75 feet high.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

Seasonable Suggestions.

Pyrus coronaria, the sweet-scented crab, leads in the strength of its fragrance, but for beauty of flower Bechtel's double flowering far excels it. It is one of the grandest of spring blooming small trees.

The weeping dogwood is far more admirable in winter than in summer, and is not this true of many weeping trees?

Those not possessing a *Pterostyrax hispidum* would never regret the having of one. It is one of the grandest of new trees, hardy wherever Japanese trees are. It has never suffered in winter near Philadelphia.

Azaleas and rhododendrons may be raised from seed by any one having a greenhouse. Rub up until like dust a lot of moss, then mix with pounded charcoal, together with a little sand. Level this mixture off nicely in box or pot, sow the seed on the surface, place glass on it and set in some shady place.

The reason so many fail with our native lilies and the Japanese sorts is that they do not plant the bulbs in deep, moist soil. Notice that our wild ones are usually found in such situations. They will flourish for years planted in a similar place.

Indoor azaleas are best potted just as flowering is over and new growth is being made. And this applies to almost all plants in pots. Azaleas love fine soil, that with a good sprinkling of sand in it suits them.

In situations where the English laurel will live outdoors, as it will about Philadelphia when in the shade and shelter of a house or fence, it will bear remembering that English nurserymen claim the var. *rotundifolium* to be even hardier than the type. *Cerasus Lauro-Cerasus* is the name old gardeners know it under. About the Capitol Buildings at Washington there are bushes fifteen feet high, or were a few years ago.

Those in charge of greenhouses for flowering plants in winter would find the *Stepotosolon Jamesoni* a most useful plant. It is a free grower, of rather loose growth, and produces clusters of large yellow flowers nearly all winter.

When purchasing rhododendrons do not select plants having very short-crowned buds, otherwise there will be but few or no flowers next year. The shoots that flower this year rarely have buds on the young shoots which follow the flower. Plants moderately budded are the most satisfactory of all.

The common white pine is a grand tree to plant for shelter. Set in clumps, they add great warmth in winter to grounds or buildings enclosed. Though a tree the branches of which will snap in storms when it is old, this rarely occurs until the trees are of large size. As the soft needles bend to the fierce gales they do not suffer as rigid needles would.

Winter pruning of trees and shrubs results in strong

shoots taking the place of those cut away. Summer pruning promotes bushiness. Trees with long, straggling branches which it is desired to make bushy may be cut back now, and then, when the shoots are growing in spring and summer nip the tops that the side buds may burst forth. When arranging for planting, add to the list the hardy and beautiful coniferous trees of Colorado, *Pinus aristata*, *P. flexilis*, *P. ponderosa*, *Picea concolor*, *Abies pungens*, *A. Engelmanni*, *A. Douglasii* and *Juniperus Occidentalis* and *J. monosperma*. It's a shame that such splendid evergreens are so little seen in our gardens.

Following English journals, it appears that root pruning of fruit trees is quite common there, to induce fruitfulness. There is no doubt it will do it; but with the abundance of trees and fruits here we generally get all the fruit we need without pruning. Still, a tree large enough and showing no signs of fruiting could be made to do so by pruning its roots.

Clematis coccinea, with its scarlet flowers, though herbaceous with us, is a most desirable kind. The flowers are tubular in shape, about an inch in length, and are freely produced in late summer and autumn. Though herbaceous, it grows vigorously from the roots when spring comes.

This is the time to make chrysanthemum plants for next autumn. The little suckers from around the old plants make good ones, as do pure cuttings rooted in sand in a greenhouse. Rooted now, stocky plants are ready when spring comes.

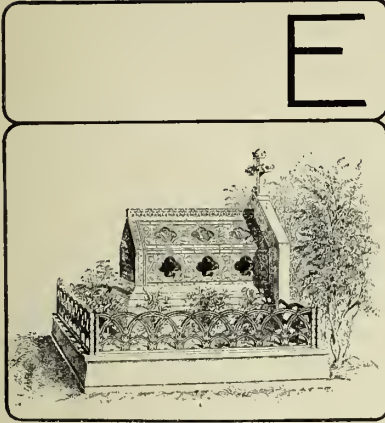
The mistake is not uncommon to use shears in the cutting of thick branches of hollies and similar evergreens. This bruises the bark, and the wound does not heal as nicely as when a clean cut is made with a knife.

Where hedges or a fairly defensive nature are required, the English use the Mirobelle plum, a thorny, quick-growing sort. Years ago this variety was used here as a stock for the plum, but its habit of bunching up from the roots unfitted it for the purpose, and one known as Myrobolan is now used by all nurserymen who import stock.

It's a wonder the grand swamp white oak, *Quercus bicolor*, is not more planted. It is a massive tree when developed, and has large, handsome leaves. A valuable point in its favor is that it transplants better than any other one, excepting the Pin Oak. Its common name, Swamp White Oak, is a misnomer. I have seen them growing in flat ground, never in swamps, nor do I believe it would grow in a swamp. This and the Pin oak outrank all other oaks in their ease of transplanting.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

The Cemeteries of Paris.



TOMB IN CEMETERY OF MONTMARTRE, PARIS.

ENCLOSED by the walls of Paris lies a little world, so individual in its features that no comparisons are possible. The people who move about within that enclosure are only satisfied when developing their own ideas and listen to no suggestion or advice from the outside world. This

individuality is nowhere more clearly shown than in their funeral rites. All their burial ceremonies are so distinctly French, there is so little of what we think important expressed in their cemetery constructions, that there is not much for the monument makers of the new world to borrow, except the lofty style and feeling for good proportions which distinguish all their architectural work.

Paris possesses twenty-two burial grounds, of which the most important are Pere-Lachaise, Montmartre and Montparnasse, in three different quarters of the town, all situated on elevated ground, giving fine views, and for this reason the scene of sanguinary conflicts at different times between opposing military forces for the possession of the city. Each of these cemeteries is the burial place of its quarter, but persons of distinction from all parts of the city are generally interred at Pere-Lachaise. This is the largest and most interesting of the three, but its aspect is as different from that of our notable cemeteries as can be imagined. A true city of the dead, with streets and avenues like that of the living, the houses in regular blocks, giving the effect of an ancient town deserted of its inhabitants. One will find it a grewsome adventure to be lost in wandering about these winding streets, with nothing but the closed doors of the houses of the myriad dead on either hand. The imagination prefers the beautiful parks of our own country and in spite of the wealth of art in statue and relief which one sees here, the landscape feature of American cemeteries embellished here and there with a decorative memorial, is much more agreeable.

All burials within the city are undertaken by the Compagnie des Pompes Funebres, with a regulated tariff of charges varying from *sixty cents* to fifteen hundred dollars, exclusive of the price of the coffin, which costs from nine to twelve dollars. A civil interment costs as low as \$1.80.

A funeral is as distinctively French as anything you see in Paris. The officials in charge have a peculiar dress and hat, and there is always a procession,—the mourners following the hearse on foot. The hearse has open sides and the coffin is seen by the passer, covered by a pall and many “*couronnes*,” or wreaths made of glass beads. It is the invariable custom for men to take off their hats as the body passes them in the street even in the busiest quarter.

The wreaths made in imitation of flowers from glass beads strung on wires, are used so extensively at funerals and for cemetery decorations, that their manufacture is a great industry. Of elaborate shapes and startling colors, composed of flowers not known by the botanist, they have only their durability to recommend them. How such an artistic people as the French can accept these cheap and tawdry substitutes for the flowers of nature is surprising.

The monument man and the seller of wreaths crowd around the entrance to the cemetery as they do with us, but in greater numbers. Most of the cemetery work is done at the instance and from the drawings of an architect, and there are none of those large companies such as we have, carrying on complete and aggressive establishments, which set the style and determine the character of monumental art. The business seems to be a lower form of the building business, and as most of the tombs are small buildings, this would be but natural. In their show-rooms they have on view some flat ledger tombs of polished Finland granite and small carved granite work, but in their “*chartiers*,” or workshops, the stone cutting is generally limestone. Their business is designated that of a “*marbrier*,” or marble cutter, as with us, but the evolution of the business has carried them into the use of another material, a limestone much like the Indiana stone, but of a finer grain and whiter and much softer, at least when freshly quarried. This limestone is set up in squared blocks in these tombs, and when in position, cut and carved and finally planed, much as a carpenter might plane wood, which leaves it with a beautiful surface. Granite seems to be imported already worked. The business of the “*marbrier*” and that of the sculptor seem to be more clearly separated than with us, and this is probably due to the fact that architects determine the character of the work and choose the different workmen to execute it. But while this plan may do away with incongruities which seem to be absent from the French cemeteries, we cannot help but feel that monumental art carried on by a body of earnest men entirely devoted to its service will develop a more satisfactory character than when left to men who consider it a trivial branch of their business to be abandoned as soon as possible for larger and more elaborate work.

ORA COLTMAN.

Park Notes

A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature and favorably reported providing that park boards in cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants may retain receipts from privileges and other sources and utilize them for park purposes. Both Duluth and Hennepin now have park boards working under a similar provision. The charter of St. Paul, however, requires all such receipts to be turned into the general fund and it was for the benefit of this city that the bill was introduced.

* * *

The park commission of five members for Fall River, Mass., established by an act of Legislature in 1902, was granted at that time a special loan of \$100,000 for park construction, and considerable work has been done under the direction of Olmsted Brothers, the board's landscape architects. Plans have been made and work begun on the South Park and upon Ruggles Park, as well as upon two small plots of land and also upon the Eastern avenue boulevard. The cemeteries are also under the control of this commission. The receipts for the past year were \$25,362.09 and the expenditures \$21,740.68.

* * *

The park board of Kansas City Mo., has estimated that it will require \$1,000,000 to improve the park land now owned by the city, and a popular movement is well under way to induce the city council to submit to the voters a proposition to issue bonds for that amount. The estimate is based on topographical surveys and plans outlined by George E. Kessler, the landscape architect of that commission. The Southeast Improvement Association and the Municipal Forestry and Artistic Improvement Association, two local organizations devoted to beautifying the city, Col. Henry J. Latshaw, the City Forester, Sid J. Hare, and other members of the latter association are actively pushing the movement.

* * *

We have received the report of the Parks Committee of the Ottawa, Ont., city council for the first year that the parks of that city have been under the control of the council. The parks and squares under the control of the committee number about 120 acres, and the cost of maintenance up to December 1, 1902, was \$2,520.97. The council appropriation for maintenance and improvement was \$5,258, from which \$1,354 was deducted for overdraft and outstanding accounts of the preceding year, leaving \$3,904 for running expenses. The accompanying report of Superintendent Luke Williams shows that considerable improvement work has been accomplished. The water works property, comprising about three acres, has been lowered and partially graded, and some grading and tree planting has also been done in Gladstone Street Square. Rockliff Park, the largest of the city parks, comprising 89 acres, has been improved by the opening of a new driveway, and 115 maples and a number of evergreens have been added to its nursery.

* * *

AMONG THE LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.

Plans for improving the grounds of the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, are being prepared by O. C. Simonds of Chicago. The campus comprises about ninety acres.

Frank H. Nutter, of Minneapolis, has been engaged to prepare plans for developing a new addition and making other

improvements at Springdale Cemetery, Clinton, Ia. The land has been secured and it is intended to develop the grounds on modern lines. * * * Joseph Earnshaw, of Earnshaw & Punshon, Cincinnati, O., has been employed to lay out and beautify a recent addition to Oak Hill Cemetery, Lebanon, Ind.

Plans for the improvement of Kosciusko and West Parks, Milwaukee, Wis., have been submitted to the commissioners by Warren H. Manning of Boston.

Extensive improvements which have been in progress at Riverside Cemetery, Pleasant Valley, Conn., on the plans prepared by J. Wesson Phelps, of Hartford, are now announced as completed. The grounds are laid out on the modern lawn plan and embrace some of the most picturesque scenery in the Farmington Valley. The work of improvement included the restoration of the old cemetery and the platting of six acres of pasture land. Three thousand shrubs and trees were planted, a complete water-works system installed, and a memorial gateway of rustic stone erected. Mr. Walter S. Carter, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was born in the village, donated \$10,000 to the work, and is to bequeath an additional \$10,000 for its perpetual care. E. N. Bunnell has been elected superintendent.

Swain Nelson & Sons, Chicago, have been retained by the trustees of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, together with Architects Patton & Miller of Chicago, to prepare plans for the arrangement of the buildings and the remodelling of the grounds of the college. The general plan locates the principal buildings on a large quadrangle 250 x 600 feet. The approach to the main building is treated on formal lines. A large grove of beautiful old shade trees now on the ground forms one of the natural attractions of the place. An arboretum is also in prospect for the future. The state legislature has made a generous appropriation for the buildings and improvements contemplated.

Samuel Parsons, Jr., landscape architect of the New York park system, has been employed by the board of public improvements of St. Louis to devise plans for the restoration of Forest Park, when the World's Fair of 1904 is over. Mr. Parsons will present a report to the board in March from which the amount of surety bond to be exacted from the Fair officials will be determined. The present bond is for \$100,000. It is not intended to restore the grounds exactly to their present condition, but to beautify the bare spaces left by the buildings according to the plans prepared. It is probable that the lagoons will be allowed to remain and that the level portion of the site will be covered with shrubbery and flowers, and driveways constructed along the sides and tops of the hills surrounding the level space. Mr. George E. Kessler, the landscape architect of the World's Fair, will collaborate with Mr. Parsons.

* * *

A DECISION FOR A LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

A recent decision of Judge Peck of the Court of Common Pleas, at Hartford, Conn., gives judgment in an appealed case to the effect that advice and plans of a landscape architect, when the same are made with the knowledge and assent of the client, have a professional value, even though the plans are not entirely followed by the client. The case was J. Wesson Phelps vs. Charles E. Sheppard, and the plaintiff sued to recover for services rendered in consultation and in preparing and executing plans. The defendant claimed that the bill was excessive, as only a portion of the plans was carried out. Landscape architecture is a comparatively new occupation in this country and the recent decision recognizes its professional standing.

Cemetery Notes.

The officers of the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery Association, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., recently passed a rule forbidding Sunday interments. Public sentiment is reported to be strongly against the action, and it is feared that the matter may be taken into the courts.

* * *

The city of Des Moines, Ia., is to plat 60 acres of land near Waveland Park for a new cemetery. * * * The Westlawn Cemetery Company, Nashville, Tenn., has purchased 136 acres of land west of that city for a new cemetery. The land cost about \$80,835, and a large sum is to be spent in improving it on the modern lawn plan. The ground will be sown with bluegrass, and a handsome receiving vault and administration buildings are planned.

* * *

Recent interments made in the tombs in the old Granary burial grounds in Boston, have brought forth a petition, signed by a number of physicians and presented to the mayor, protesting against further interments in vaults or tombs of cemeteries within the city limits. A law passed some years ago prohibits interments in graves, but none has been passed to forbid burials in tombs or vaults.

* * *

Greenwood Cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn., was incorporated in 1901, and has had a very successful first year. The tract comprises about 30 acres of ground well adapted for cemetery purposes, and is being improved along modern lines. In accordance with the law a certain per cent of the price of every lot sold is set aside as a permanent fund for beautifying the cemetery. A descriptive booklet is shortly to be issued by Secretary and Treasurer R. N. Kesterson.

* * *

The Woodlawn Cemetery Company, of Baltimore, Md., is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of 400 acres of land near Gwynn Oak Park, Baltimore, to be laid out as a modern cemetery. The land is the old Powhatan Mills property and is to cost about \$125,000. The company is a branch of the Woodlawn Cemetery Co., of New York City and is capitalized at about \$250,000. The officers are as follows: President, Charles H. Edgar, New York; Vice-president, A. M. Bowling, Baltimore; Treasurer, E. R. L. Gould, New York.

* * *

In the amicable suit brought by the board of cemetery commissioners of Grand Rapids, Mich., to determine whether the board is liable for special improvement taxes, Judge Newnam decided to make permanent the injunction issued some time ago restraining the city from collecting sewer assessments. The question has been a bone of contention for some time between the city and the cemetery board. Under the ruling of the court, if cemetery property is to be assessed for special improvements, the taxes must come from the general fund of the city.

* * *

City Attorney H. R. Pollard, of Richmond, Va., has rendered an opinion deciding that, according to the ordinances of that city, a section or portion of a section in any of the cemeteries may be re-sold if there is no interment in it for a period of 20 years, and has informed the Council committee on cemeteries that it may sell a lot formerly belonging to the

Sons of Temperance, a society which has passed out of existence. Considerable dissatisfaction with the law has developed and it is reported that an effort will be made to repeal it. The argument is made against it that the deeds for sections are in fee simple, and the city has no further rights in them in any way except that it can require them to be maintained in a proper condition.

* * *

A mandatory injunction was recently issued at Topeka, Kas., to compel the removal from a family lot of the body of a person not a member of the family. The case was that of the heirs of Henry Vesper against Mrs. Anna Kutz and the Topeka Cemetery Association. Henry Vesper's second wife's mother was buried in the family lot of Mr. Vesper by his widow after his death, and suit was brought by his heirs for the removal of the body. In rendering his decision Judge Hazen held that a cemetery lot was not to be classed as property. That it was purchased for but one purpose, that of burial, the cemetery association reserving certain rights, and therefore being unable to give a property title to it. That it was not property because the courts could stop its use for anything but a burial place. He also held that a burial lot is purchased with the intention that it should be a resting place for the family, and not for outsiders except in a case where the heirs were all agreed to the arrangement.

* * *

The following cemetery improvements and additions are reported this month: The executive committee of the Fairmount and Riverside Cemetery Associations, Denver, Col., has been given power to build a crematory, if, after thorough investigation, they deem it advisable. The structure contemplated will cost about \$15,000. * * * Calvary Cemetery, Waltham, Mass., is to be enlarged by an addition of 26 acres. * * * Designs for a new receiving vault to cost between \$3,000 and \$5,000 are being considered by the cemetery committee at Alliance, O. E. A. Beeson is chairman of the committee. * * * The crematory of the Chelton Hills Cemetery Co., in Washington Lane, near Philadelphia, which was recently damaged by an explosion, is to be rebuilt and enlarged. The present building is 40 x 40 feet and three stories high. The addition will be 25 x 40 feet, three stories high, will cost \$12,000 and will contain 100 bronze niches for urns. * * * The commissioners of the North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I., are soon to let the contract for a new receiving tomb. * * * Plans for a new receiving vault for Rome Cemetery, Rome, N. Y., have been prepared by the Leland & Hall Company of New York City.

* * *

FROM THE CEMETERY REPORTS.

The report of the directors of the Scandinavian Cemetery Association, of St. Louis, Mo., shows that improvements involving the expenditure of \$2,300 have been made during the past year. The work included the macadamizing of 1,720 feet of driveway; the laying out of two new drives; the replating of two blocks, and the erection of new gates at a cost of \$530. There were 60 lots sold, and 175 interments during the year.

The annual report of Superintendent John E. Miller of Dodge Grove Cemetery, Mattoon, Ill., shows 126 interments for the year, and 25 lots sold for which \$700 was received. The work done during the past year includes the substituting of a wire fence for an old hedge, and the opening up of a new driveway. The report emphasizes the necessity of improving the drainage system and building a public receiving vault, which, the superintendent estimates, would cost about \$2,500.

(From the Cemetery Reports, Continued.)

The Swedish Cemetery Corporation of Worcester, Mass., at its last annual meeting reported expenditures of \$2,308, with a balance of \$1,385 in the treasury January 1, and a reserve fund of \$1,781. There were 169 interments during the year, and considerable improvement work accomplished.

At the annual meeting of the Cemetery Board of Hamilton, Ont., Superintendent Pray presented his report. It showed that the receipts for the year were \$10,111, the largest in the history of the cemetery. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$9,876. The perpetual care fund was increased by \$2,708. The superintendent recommended that the price of lots be raised, and that additional ground be purchased for cemetery purposes. Many needed improvements were made during the year.

The report of the cemetery board of New Bedford, Mass., shows that three large sections in Rural Cemetery have been laid out and improved on the lawn plan, and in Oak Grove the same plan has been followed in developing a recent addition. The following statistics of the different cemeteries for the past year are given: Cost of maintenance: Rural, \$12,277.69; Oak Grove, \$7,959.57; Pine Grove, \$773.72; Griffin Street, \$62.33. Interments for 1902: Rural, 328; Oak Grove, 228; Pine Grove, 16; Friends, 8. Total interments: Rural, 10,749; Oak Grove, 10,928; Pine Grove, 488.

The seventy-first annual report of the Mount Auburn Cemetery Corporation, Boston, Mass., shows a successful financial year. The repair fund now amounts to \$1,224,404.70, an increase during the year of \$56,887.40. The permanent fund was increased during the year \$13,876.13, and now amounts to \$445,841.63. The general fund is now \$175,343.61. There were 438 interments during the year, making a total of 34,316. The treasurer's report shows \$38,300.66 on hand the first of the year, receipts during the year, \$102,688.63; total, \$140,989.29. Expenditures, \$34,930.99; balance on hand, \$38,376.59; total, \$140,989.29. The number of cremations during the year was 134 as against 119 the year before. This makes the total number of incinerations 303.

The annual report of Superintendent A. D. Smith, of Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, Cal., shows that much work has been accomplished in beautifying the grounds. A new soldier's plat, with space for five hundred graves, was dedicated last Memorial Day and a *Washingtonia gigantea* planted on it in honor of President McKinley; 1,200 feet of ground along the main avenue has been graded and prepared for planting with shrubbery, trees and flowering plants, arranged for foliage and color effect. The perpetual care fund is growing rapidly, and on January 1 amounted to \$161,745.20. No lots are now sold without provision for such care, and many lots, formerly neglected, are being brought under care by force of example. The board some years ago created a "perpetual guaranty fund," for which ten per cent from the sale of ground each month is set aside. This fund now amounts to \$34,730.83. The superintendent reports that the hay crop last year was greatly injured by the squirrels, but says that they have been exterminated by use of carbon bi-sulphide and strychnine. The weed killing mixture of arsenic and caustic soda recommended by the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents has proven a success and is recommended as more economical than the old method of hoeing. The cemetery owns its own quarries which furnish material for retaining walls, foundations and other masonry work, road construction and top dressing for the drives. The total number of interments is now 22,140, and the trust fund amounts to \$196,476.03.

CEMETERY A PUBLIC CORPORATION.

The supreme court of Kansas holds (Davis v. Coventry, 70 Pacific Reporter, 583) that an association organized and incorporated for the purpose of purchasing and holding lands, surveying, platting, and selling lots therein for sepulture, and otherwise maintaining a cemetery, is a public and not a private corporation. Public cemeteries are not authorized to issue and sell stock. The owners of the lots are members of the corporation, and are entitled to vote in the election of its officers and upon all other matters to the same extent as stockholders in other corporations. It says, after citing some of the provisions of the Kansas statutes, that it was intended that, instead of the corporation being controlled by stockholders, it should be controlled by the lot owners. There seems to be much reason for this, outside the statutory provisions. A stockholder, if there could be one, need not own a lot, or have a relative interred therein. The only incentive he would have in maintaining the ground would be to induce persons to purchase lots, and when the lots were disposed of his interest would cease, while a lot owner has a continuing and increasing interest in the property of the cemetery, in its decoration and improvement, and making it a place where his dead are to be buried, and where he expects to finally rest. It is his constant desire to have such place ornamented, and the entire ground well preserved and made inviting as a place of interment, as well as a place to which his friends may resort. If the lot owners may not participate in the election of its officers and the management of the affairs of the corporation, and it is purely a private corporation, owned and managed by stockholders for profit, the idea of perpetuity at once vanishes. Moreover, the court considers a reason for holding the corporation a public one is that property so platted and held is exempt from taxation; another is in the limitation placed upon its disposition.

* * *

THE LOCATION OF A NEW CEMETERY.

On appeal to the state board of health to reverse the determination of a municipal council and a local board of health respecting the location of a new cemetery, the state board, although acting judicially, the supreme court of New Jersey holds (State [Dodd and others, Prosecutors] vs. Francisco, 53 Atlantic Reporter, 219), is not required to examine witnesses under oath on matters in controversy before it. On such an appeal the state board may consider a report made by one of its committees on a previous hearing in regard to the same matter. On such an appeal the board is not confined to the consideration of sanitary questions. The determination of the board on such an appeal is presumed to rest upon proper grounds, and that presumption can be overcome only by the certificate of the board to the contrary, or by clear proof to the contrary in case a rule or order to obtain the board's certificate prove ineffectual. The court says that the matters to be considered by the board respecting the propriety of locating a new cemetery are of so general and public a nature that they can be decided more intelligently by observation and discussion than by testimony. In this respect the board resembles boards of assessment, whose proceedings involve the exercise of judicial functions, but whose judgment is to be founded on facts obvious to their senses, or ascertained by inquiry and examination; who, although not authorized to call witnesses and examine them upon oath, should, as do surveyors and freeholders in road cases, visit the premises in controversy, and avail themselves of every accessible means of information.

PARK AND CEMETERY AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

ESTABLISHED 1890.

OBJECT: To advance Art-out-of-Doors, with special reference to the improvement of parks, cemeteries, home grounds, and the promotion of Town and Village Improvement Associations, etc.

DISCUSSIONS of subjects pertinent to these columns by persons practically acquainted with them, are especially desired.

ANNUAL REPORTS of Parks, Cemeteries, Horticultural, Local Improvement and similar societies are solicited.

PHOTOGRAPHS or sketches of specimen trees, new and little known trees and shrubs, landscape effects, entrances, buildings, etc., are solicited.

John W. Weston, C. E., Editor.

R. J. HAIGHT, Publisher,

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1538 Am. Tract Society Bldg., New York.

Subscription \$1.00 a Year in Advance.

Foreign Subscription \$1.50.

Published Monthly.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents: President, H. Wilson Ross, "Newton," Newton Center, Mass.; Vice-President, J. C. Dix, Cleveland, O.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries," Boston, Mass.

Seventeenth Annual Convention, Rochester, N. Y., 1903.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

Seventh Annual Meeting, Buffalo, 1903.

Publisher's Notes.

This issue of Park and Cemetery closes the 13th volume of this journal and the annual index is mailed with this number. Subscribers who may need missing numbers to complete their files are requested to make known their wants soon, as we do not carry over many copies of back numbers. We would recommend the use of a binder for filing the copies of Park and Cemetery, as they are received. This insures having the file intact and clean until transferred to a permanent binding. We furnish a good cloth covered binder with patent device for holding the papers in place for 75 cents sent by mail postpaid.

Country Life in America is making extensive preparations for a "Gardening Number," which is expected to be a most important issue of this large and beautiful magazine. It will be a double number, covering every branch of plant-growing, and prizes will be offered for the best "experiences" of readers who follow out its suggestions through spring and summer for vegetable and home flower-gardening, as well as many kinds of landscape and village improvement gardening.

The eighty-sixth birthday of Mr. George Ellwanger, of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., was celebrated in December with a banquet at the Genesee Valley Club in that city. On the same day the firm also gave a banquet to the heads and sub-

heads of departments of the Ellwanger & Barry nurseries.

The annual report of the board of managers of the Wild Flower Preservation Society, organized about one year ago for the preservation of our native plants, shows gratifying progress in the dissemination of information by means of public addresses and by the circulation of literature. Arrangements are now being made for a lecture on "Vanishing Wild Flowers," by Charles L. Pollard, secretary of the society, to be delivered at Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, and at the Academy of Sciences in Philadelphia.

The Horticultural Palace at the St. Louis Exposition will contain a large display of horticulture under the following classifications: Trees, shrubs, ornamental plants and flowers; plants of the conservatory; seeds and plants for gardens and nurseries; garden appliances and methods, including landscape architecture, plans, drawings, models, books, pictures, etc. No charge will be made for space occupied, and a limited amount of power for the operation of mechanical devices will be allowed.

Indian Planting and Gardening, formerly *Indian Gardening and Planting*, published at Calcutta, India, in the interests of all forms of gardening and planting in that country, began its twelfth volume last month in greatly enlarged and improved form. This encouraging growth and progress is due to the increasing importance of the planting section of the paper, which has been placed first. The new edition is ten pages larger than the old, and is much improved in both form and matter.

Obituary.

P. S. Peterson, of the nursery firm of P. S. Peterson & Son, Chicago, died at his home in that city January 19, 1903. Mr. Peterson was 75 years old, and was the founder of the well-known Rose Hill nurseries. He was born in Sweden and acquired the groundwork of his craft in that country, but was for many years in the establishment of Louis Van Houtte in Belgium. In 1851 he came to America and after working for a number of firms in the East settled in Chicago in 1853, immediately purchasing the first acre of his nurseries, which now cover 500 acres of the northern suburbs of Chicago. He was the first nurseryman in Chicago to transplant large trees, and specimens of his work in this line were seen in Jackson Park during the World's Fair,

and elsewhere in the parks and boulevards of Chicago and other cities. Mr. Peterson was a deep and thorough student of his profession, enthusiastic, and widely read, and possessed one of the finest horticultural libraries in the country. He was held in high esteem personally by all who knew him and was a valued citizen of Chicago. Although he never sought public office, he was a trustee of the Town of Jefferson for many years and was largely instrumental in obtaining for that community many of the good roads and bridges and other public improvements. Peterson avenue, which was named for him, he opened for a distance of three miles at his own expense. As a philanthropist his name is known from one end of Sweden to the other. Mr. Peterson was for many years a member of the Union League and Germania clubs, and of horticultural societies at home and abroad. In 1894 he was made a Knight of Vasa by the King of Sweden. Mr. Peterson leaves a widow and one son, Mr. Wm. A. Peterson, who for some years past has managed the extensive business.

Benjamin D. Judson, superintendent of St. Agnes Cemetery, Troy, N. Y., died at his home in that city December 27th, 1902. Mr. Judson was born at West Sand Lake, N. Y., in 1853, and had been superintendent of St. Agnes Cemetery since 1886. He became a member of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents in 1888, and always took a deep interest in its deliberations. Mr. Judson's remains were interred in the cemetery where he had labored so faithfully and which he did so much to beautify. Mr. Charles T. G. Flaherty, who has been Mr. Judson's assistant for fifteen years, has been appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Frederick Mackenzie, secretary of Lake View Cemetery, Calumet, Mich., died of heart failure January 17th, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Mackenzie was one of the directors and charter members of Lake View Cemetery Association, and was an earnest worker for the public welfare. He was proprietor and editor of the Copper Country Evening News, the only evening daily in Calumet.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED

First Annual Report of the Montana Farmers' Institute for the year ending November 30, 1902; edited by S. Fortier, secretary, Helena, Mont.: A re-

port of 291 pages, containing reports of officers, the state laws governing farmers' institutes, and addresses and discussions on many subjects pertaining to agriculture. On the subjects of Insect Pests and Horticulture, the following were among the papers presented: The Use of Insecticides, by R. A. Cooley, Bozeman; Shade Trees and Ornamental Vines in Montana, by J. W. Blankinship, Bozeman; Shade Trees and Flowers, by Mrs. J. C. Fergus, Whitehall.

Seventy-First Annual Report of Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.: Contains reports of the trustees, the treasurer and superintendent, rules concerning perpetual care of lots, cremations, prices of lots, etc.

Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me.; Bulletin No. 87, Potato Insecticides and Fungicides in 1902, and Oat Smut and its Prevention: This bulletin contains notes upon the more common insecticides sold in Maine in 1902; upon the use of Bordeaux mixture in 1902; the results of field experiments with potatoes, comparing Paris green, Bug Death and arsenate of lead, and also a description of oat smut and its treatment.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mont., Bulletin Nos. 37, 38, and 39, treating respectively of Pork Production, Food Adulteration and Sheep Feeding.

Greenwood Cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn., photograph of entrance gate and view of grounds; also an attractive introductory folder of this new cemetery.

H. D. Hemenway, Director of the School of Horticulture, Hartford, Conn., is sending out some valuable literature on the school garden movement, which should be in the hands of all students of that growing work. It includes two information leaflets of the Handicraft Schools concerning courses in the School of Horticulture for Adults, and

(Continued on page ix.)

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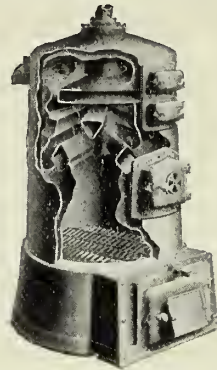
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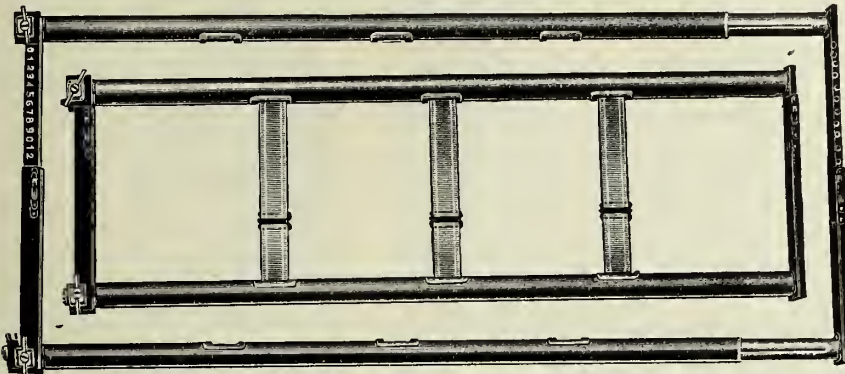
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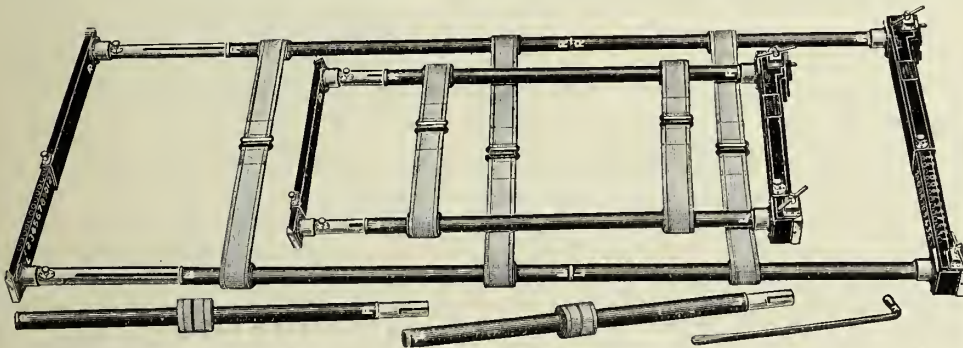
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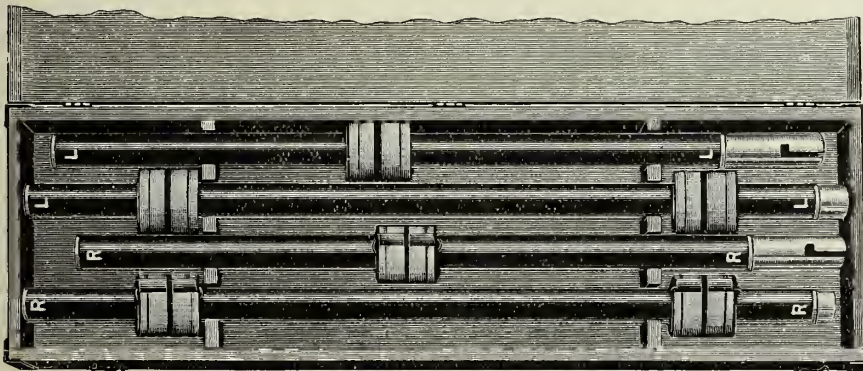
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The above Cut illustrates our old reliable Double Telescope Steel Device, thousands of which are in daily use.



Our Knock Down Device is shown in the above Cut in its largest and smallest dimensions. 20 x 44 and 34 x 92.



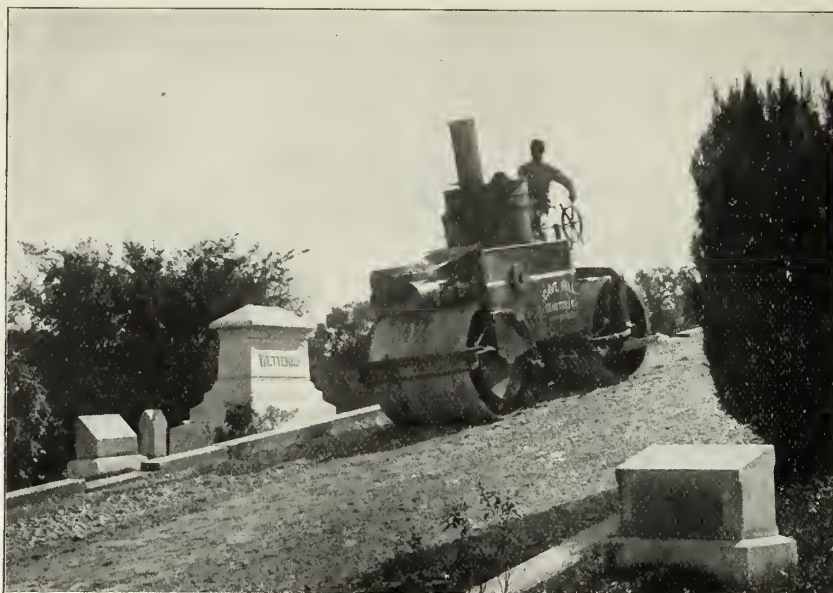
These Cuts show the Knock Down Device placed in the cases, ready for transportation. The case in which the tubes are placed is 43 inches in length and the case for the ends, 28½ inches in length.

NOTE the many advantages to be obtained in the "Bomgardner Knock-Down" Lowering Device. The size of it can be changed from 44 inches to 92 inches in length, and from 20 inches to 34 inches in width, and can be placed in smaller space when ready for transportation than any other device ever placed on the market. It is supplied with ball bearings, two brakes each acting independently of the other, the only safe center detacher on the market, can be taken from the cases in which it is carried and placed ready for the grave in less than one minute's time, is the lightest, strongest, neatest and most easily adjusted. When adjusted to a child's size, it can be changed from 44 inches to 57 inches in length, and any width desired up to 34 inches.

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Courtesy of Julian Scholl & Co.

ROAD ROLLER ON A STEEP GRADE IN CAVE HILL CEMETERY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Advertisers' Notes.

The accompanying illustration shows a Universal Road Roller, manufactured by Julian Scholl & Co., New York, operating on a steep grade in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky. This roller has been used by the cemetery to operate a stone crusher and furnish all the stone needed in the road work in the cemetery. This firm furnishes the entire plant, embracing stone crusher, screen, elevator, bin, and the Universal Roller. Many cemeteries now own a complete road-making plant.

The W. E. Caldwell Co., of Louisville, Ky., manufacturers of the Caldwell tanks and towers for parks, cemeteries, public grounds, etc., have recently supplied the following cemeteries with tanks and towers: Three Rivers, Mich.; Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis; Oaklawn Cemetery, Southport, Conn.; Lakeside Cemetery Association, Wakefield, Mass. This firm has long been known as manufacturers of reliable tanks, and claim the largest business in that line. They are now building a 100,000 gallon tank at Wilkesbarre, Pa., which will be mounted 87 feet in the air. These tanks are generally constructed of red cypress wood, though they also furnish steel tanks. Exact calculations are made for every size of tank, showing the pressure or stress that the hoops will have to withstand.

The value of wood ashes as an ideal dressing for lawns is generally recognized to-day, their virtue being largely the two ingredients they possess, viz., potash and phosphoric acid, which are deficient in most soil. There is no of-

fensive odor with ashes, and in addition to producing a beautiful green lawn there is an absence of weeds and other objectionable features common with most fertilizers. Leading cemeteries and parks use ashes extensively. George L. Munroe, Oswego, N. Y., imports selected Canadian ashes, which he ships in quantities to suit purchasers.

Any one intending to plant seeds of any kind should send to Messrs. J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass., for their 1903 catalogue. It is a handsomely illustrated booklet, in which are photographic reproductions of many new varieties of interest to all. It is sent free to those who write for it. A postal will bring it. The seeds of this firm undergo a thorough test every season, and those not up to a high standard are thrown away.

The Lord & Burnham Company of Irvington-on-Hudson and New York city are making additions to their plant at Irvington, which will nearly double their present facilities. These additional buildings will comprise a large wood-working mill equipped with modern machinery for the preparation of cypress wood capping, bars, etc., for their standard iron construction greenhouses and for the manufacture of cypress greenhouse material for the trade for the "all sash bar" construction, for which the demand has outgrown the capacity of the present mill; a power house on their new dock for the installation of new steam boilers and engine; also additions to their foundry and shops for making the celebrated "Burnham" heating boilers.



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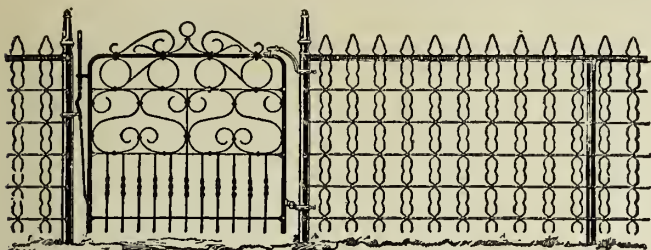
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for Children, a list of articles published on school gardens, and an account of the school garden work at Hartford for the year 1902. The list of articles enumerates over sixty recent magazine articles, official reports, etc., and will be supplemented with later information along the same line. Mr. Hemenway is preparing a stereopticon lecture on the Children's Gardens of the United States, and solicits photographs, reports and information of any character concerning such gardens in any part of the country.

Trade Literature, Etc. Received.

Everything for the Garden; Catalogue of Peter Henderson & Co., New York, 1903; price 20 cents: This well-known and highly valued garden book comprises 190 pages, with several colored plates, and is filled with a fund of useful information not found in the average catalogue. The cover is handsomely designed in brown and gold with embossed lettering, and shows a little child holding a bouquet of roses. The book is profusely illustrated with everything that pertains to the garden and lawn, and will be valuable to all who plant.

Dreer's Garden Calendar for 1903; Henry A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia: This well-known guide for buyers of seeds, flowers, plants, and garden requisites is even more attractive and valuable than before. The cover is handsomely embossed in purple, green, and gold on a blue background, and bears representations in nature's colors of the Cornflower Aster and the Japanese Iris. The year 1903 will complete the sixty-fifth continuous year in business of the house of Henry A. Dreer, and the natural satisfaction which follows sustained and successful effort is felt by the firm. For there could not be such prolonged success without a solid foundation in the esteem of the public, gained by large and equitable dealings. A new and most interesting feature of the catalogue is a complete index of all the old-fashioned or common names of flowers.

Michell's Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, etc.; spring catalogue 1903; Henry F. Michell, 1018 Market St., Philadelphia: A profusely illustrated catalogue of 84 pages, with an attractive cover design. A valuable ready reference catalogue of this firm's large stock; well arranged and indexed. Also Michell's Wholesale Catalogue and Price List of Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Requisites for Florists and Market Gardeners, accom-

(Continued on page xi.)

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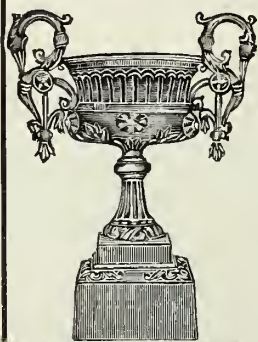
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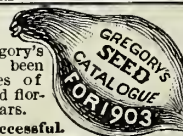
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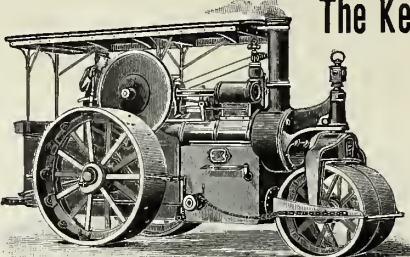
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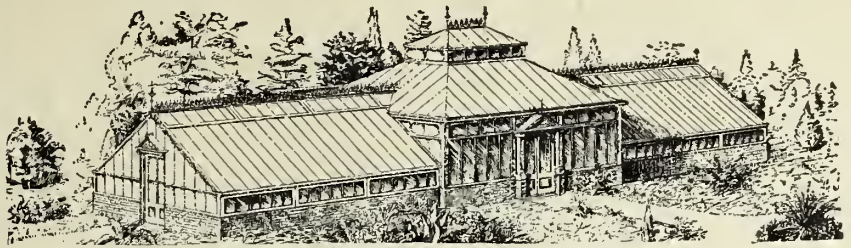
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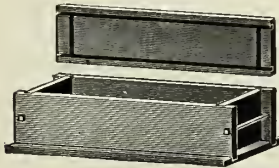
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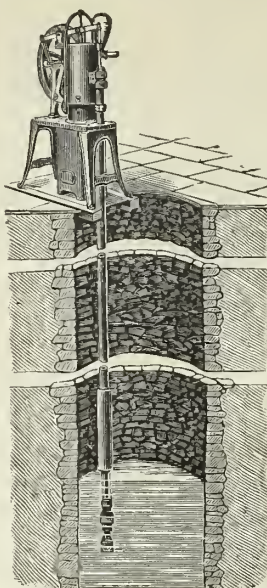
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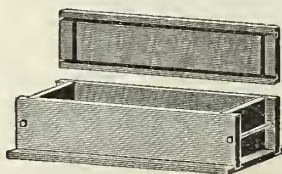
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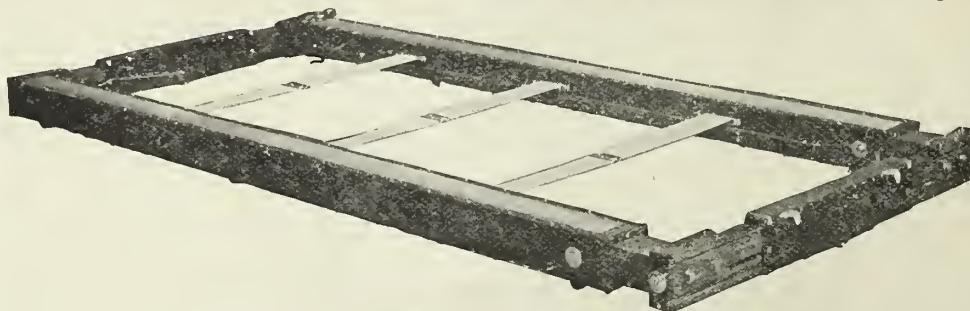
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